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## 10003 60 GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY:

### AN ABRIDGMENT

# American Universal Geography.

CONTAINING

ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY;

DISCOVERY and GENERAL DESCRIPTION of

### AMERICA:

GENERAL VIEW of the UNITED STATES:

PARTICULAR ACCOUNTS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERI-CA, and of all the KINGDOMS, STATES and REPUBLICS in the known WORLD,

In regard to their Boundaries, Extent, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Productions, Population, Character, Government, Trade, Manufactures, Curiofities, Hiftory, &c.

TO WHICHIIS ADDED.

An improved CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REMARKABLE EVENTS, from the Creation to the present time.

Illustrated with MAPS of the Countries described.

Calculated particularly for the

Use and IMPROVEMENT of SCHOOLS and ACADE. MIES in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D.D.

Minister of the Congregation in CHARLESTOWS enear Boston.

FIFTH EDITION, corrected by the AUTHOR.

Dublided according to Al of Congress.

There is not a Son or Danghter of Adam but has fome concern both in CEOGRA-PHY and ASTRONOMY

Among those Studies which are usually recommended to young people, there are few that might be improved to better use than GFOGRAPHY. Efficien various Suijeas.

#### PRINTED at BOSTON.

By I. THOMAS and E. T. ANDREWS.

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New York; M. Carry, Philadelphia; and Thomas, Andrews & Buller, Dalaines;

May, 1796.

#### TO THE

# Young Masters and Misses

Throughout the UNITED STATES,

The following

#### EASY INTRODUCTION

To the USEFUL and ENTERTAINING

### SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY,

Compiled particularly for their UsE,

Is Dedicated,

With the warmest Wishes

For their EARLY IMPROVEMENT

In every thing that shall make them truly happy,

By their humble servant,

THE AUTHOR



### ADVERTISEMENT.

NIO national government holds out to its fubjects fo many alluring motives to obtain an accurate knowledge of their own country, and of its various interests, as that of United America. By the freedom of our elections, public honours and public offices are not confined to any one class of men, but are offered to merit, in whatever rank it may be found. To discharge the duties of public office with bonour and applause, the history, policy, commerce, productions, particular advantages and interests of the several States, ought to be thoroughly understood. It is obviously wife and prudent then, to initiate our youth in the knowledge of these things, and thus to form their minds upon republican principles, and prepare them for future usefulness and bonour. Thereis no science better adapted to the capacities of youth, and more apt to captivate their attention, than Geography. An acquaintance with this science, more than with any other, fatisfies that pertinent curiofity, which is the predominating feature of the youthful mind. It is to be lamented that this part of education has been fo long neglected in Ameri-Our young men, univerfally, have been much better acquainted with the Geography of Europe and Afia, than. with that of their own state and country. The want of suitable books on this subject has been the cause, we hope the fole cause, of this shameful defect in our education. Till within a few years, we have seldon pretended to write, and hardly to think for our felves. We have humbly received from Great Britain, our laws, our manners, our books, and our modes of thinking; and our youth have been educated, rather as the subjects of the British king, than as the citizens of a free republic. But the scene is now changed. The revolution has been favourable to science in gener. al, particularly to that of the Geography of our own country.

In the following sheets, the author has endeavoured to bring this valuable branch of knowledge home to common schools.

fchools, and to the cottage fire side, by comprising in a small and cheap volume, the most entertaining and interesting part of his large work. He has endeavoured to accommodate it to the use of schools as a reading book, that our youth of both sexes, at the same time that they are learning to read, might imbibe an acquaintance with their country, and an attachment to its interests; and, in that forming period of their lives, begin to qualify themselves to act their several parts in life with reputation to themselves, and with usefulness to their country.

That the labours of the author may be a benefit to the . youth of that country which he loves, and which he has sed-

uloufly explored, is his most ardent wish.

#### FOURTH EDITION.

Great alterations and improvements have been made in the present edition of this little book, the reasons for which will readily occur to any one who will for a moment consider the progress of things in the United States. Among the numerous improvements in this enlarged edition, is an account of the Globes and their Use, with a number of useful and entertaining Problems.

Charlestown, (Massachusetts) May, 1794.

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### GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY, &c.

### INTRODUCTION.

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### OF ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a word derived from the Greek, and literally fignifies a description of the earth, its figure, magnitude, and the several parts of its surface. —Geography is either universal, as it relates to the earth in general, or particular, as it relates to any single part of it.

This science, like all others of a practical nature, has advanced towards perfection, by slow, and, in some pe-

riods of time, by almost imperceptible degrees.

A complete knowledge of Geography cannot be obtained without some acquaintance with Astronomy. This compendium, therefore, will be introduced with a short account of that science.

Astronomy treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their motions, times, distances and magnitudes. The regularity and beauty of these, and the harmonious or a

der.

der in which they move, flew that their Creator and

Preserver possesses infinite wisdom and power.

Astronomy was first attended to by the Shepherds on the beautiful plains of Egypt and Babylon. Their employment led them to contemplate the stars. While their flocks, in the silence of the evening, were enjoying sweet repose, the spangled sky would naturally invite the attention of the Shepherds. The observation of the heavenly bodies afforded them amusement, and at the same time affished them in travelling in the night. A star guided the Shepherds to the manger where our blessed Saviour was born. By the aid of a lively imagination, they distributed the stars into a number of constellations or companies, to which they gave the names of the animals which they represented.

### Of the feveral ASTRONOMICAL SYS-TEMS of the World.

BY the word system is meant an hypothesis or supposition of a certain order and arrangement of the several parts of the universe, by which the astronomers explain all the phenomena or appearances of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, &c. The most famous systems, or hypotheses, are, the Ptolemaic, the Tychonic, or Brahean, and the Pythagorean, or Copernican System.

THE PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM.

This fystem, so called from Claudius Ptolemeus, a celebrated astronomer of Pelusium, in Egypt, who adopted and defended the prevailing system of that age, supposes the earth immoveably fixed, in the centre of the universe; and that the moon, the planets, and the stars, all move round it from east to west, once in twenty-four hours, in the following order: The Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the fixed stars. These were all supposed to be fixed in separate crystaline spheres, and to be included in another, called the Primum Mobile, which gives motion to all the rest.

THE BRAHEAN SYSTEM.

Tycho Brahe, a nobleman of Denmark, and one of the most eminent astronomers of his time, proposed another system to account for the motion of the heav-

early bodies. Unwilling to admit of the motion of the earth, and convinced that the Ptolemaic hypothesis could not be true, he contrived another, different from any thing before offered to the world. In this hypothesis, the earth is supposed to be at rest in the centre of the universe, and the sun, together with the planets and fixed stars, to revolve about the earth in twenty-four hours; and at the same time all the planets, except the moon revolve about the sun. But this was even more absurd than that of Ptolemy, and it accordingly was soon exploded.

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### THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM,

Is fo called from Copernicus, a native of Thorn in Pruffia, born in 1473, and is the true Solar System. It had been taught by some of the Pythagorean philosophers, but was nearly lost, when Copernicus undertook to restore it. It supposes the sun to be in the centre of the system, and that all the planets move round him in the order we have already mentioned. These, together with the comets, form the constituent parts of the Solar System. See Plate, where this is represented, and by which an adequate idea of the whole may be easily obtained.

Of the Planets.] The fun is the centre of the motion of the seven spherical, opake bodies, called Planets, or wandering stars, whose diameters, distances and periodical revolutions are exhibited in the following

#### T A B L E

Names of the planets.	Diameters in English miles.	from the fun in English miles.	Annual periods round the fun.			Diurnal rotation on its axis.		
Sun G Mercury & Venus & Earth H Mars &	877,547 3,189 7,609	36,387,583 67,993,362 /94,000,474	0	d. 87 224 365 321	h. 23 17 6		h. 10 know 23 23	m 0 20 56
Saturn b Harlenel	78,236	471,974,58	11	314 167 150	14	o un	9 10 know	56 16

<sup>\*</sup> Pronounced Herfal.

The feven planets mentioned in the table, are called primary planets; for besides these, there are fourteen other bodies, called fecondary planets, moons or fatellites, which all revolve round their primaries from west to east, and at the same time are carried along with them round the sun, as follows: The earth has one satellite, viz. the moon D, which performs her revolution in 29d. 12h. 44m. at the distance of about 60 semidiameters of the earth, or 240,000 miles, and is carried with the earth round the sun once a year. The diameter of the moon is 2326 miles.

Jupiter has four moons, Saturn has seven, and is also encompassed with a broad ring. Herschel has two

moons, discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1788.

The motion of the primary planets round the fun, and also the motion of the satellites round their primaries, is called their annual motion. Besides this annual motion, they revolve round their own axis from west to east, and this is called their diurnal motion.

The planet Herschel was first observed in 1782, by that celebrated astronomer, William Herschel, L. L. D. F. R. S. In Great Britain it is called Georgium Sidus: but in France and America, it has obtained the name of Herschel, in honour to its learned and ingenious discoverer.

Of the Solar System.] The sun, the seven planets, with their satellites, and the comets, constitute the Solar, or Copernican system, which was published to the world by Copernicus, in 1530. This is now universally approved as the true system. It has received great improvements from Galileo, Kepler, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Hally, Dr. Herschel, and other philosophers, in al-

most every age.

The Comets.] Befides the planets and stars mentioned above, we perceive, in the expanse of the universe, many other bodies belonging to the system of the functional that seem to have much more irregular motions. I have are the comets, that/descending from the far distributes of the system with great rapidity, surprise us the singular appearance of a train, or tail, which companies them; become visible to us in the parts of their orbits, and, after a short stay, go off again to vast distances, and disappear.

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They are large opaque bodies, which move in all possible directions, / Some revolve from west to east; some from east to west; others from south to north, or from north to south. Some have conjectured, that the comets were intended by the all wise Creator, to connect systems, and that each of their several orbits includes the sun, and one of the fixed stars. The sigures of the comets are very different. Some of them emit beams on all sides like hair, and are called hairy comets; others have a long fiery transparent tail, projecting from the part which is opposite to the sun. Their magnitudes also are different. Some appear no bigger than stars of the first magnitude; others larger than the moon.

They move about the sun, in very eccentric ellipses, and are of much greater density than the earth; for some of them are heated, in every period, to such a degree as would vitrify or dissipate any substance known to us. Sir Isaac Newton computed the heat of the comet that appeared in the year 1680, when nearest the sun, to be 2000 times hotter than red hot iron; and that being thus heated, it must retain its heat till it comes round again, although its period should be more than 20,000 years; and it is computed to be only 575. The number of comets belonging to our system is unknown.

Of the fixed Stars.] The folar fystem is surrounded with the fixed stars; To called, because they at all times preserve the same situation in regard to each other. These stars, when viewed with the best telescopes, appear no larger than points, which proves that they are at an immense distance from us. Although their distance is not certainly known, yet it is the general opinion of altronomers, that they are at least 100,000 times farther from us than we are from the fun; and that our fun viewed from a fixed ftar, would appear no bigger than a star does to us. A found would not reach us from Sirius or the dog star, which is nearer to this earth than any of the fixed stars, in 50,000 years. A cannon bail, flying at the rate of 480 miles an hour, would not reach us in 4,468,000 years. Light, which is transmitted from one body to another almost instantaneously, takes up more time in pailing from the fixed flars to this earth, han we do in making a voyage round the world, i. c.

about three years and one month, so that if all the fixed stars, were now struck out of existence, they would appear to us to keep their stations for that space of time to come. It is impossible, therefore, that they should borrow their light from the sun, as do the planets.

Astronomers reekon the number of stars at 2843, of which 20 are of the first, 65 of the second, 205 of the third, 485 of the fourth, 648 of the sight, and 1420 of the sexth magnitude. These stars are divided into 80 constellations; 12 of which are in the zodiac, 36 in the northern, and 32 in the southern hemisphere. They are distinguished from the planets by their twinkling.

To confider these stars as designed merely to decorate the fky, and form a rich and beautiful canopy for this earth, would derogate from the wisdom of the Creator. Astronomers therefore, with much reason, have confidered the fixed flars as fo many funs, attended with a number of revolving planets, which they illuminate, warm and cherish. If this be true, there are as many fystems as there are fixed stars. may also revolve round one common centre, forming one immense system of systems. All these systems, we may conceive, are filled with inhabitants fuited to their respective climes; and are so many theatres, on which the great Creator and Governor of the Universe difplays his infinite power, wisdom and goodness. Such a view of the starry heavens must fill the mind of every contemplative beholder with fublime, magnificent and glorious ideas of the Creator.

### Of the EARTH.

THE Earth, though called a globe, is not perfectly such; its diameter from east to west, is 34 miles longer than that from north to south. The diameter of the earth's orbit is about 188,000,048 miles, and its circumference 560,622,477 miles. Its hourly motion in its orbit is 67,376 miles, which is 140 times greater than that of a causen ball, which moves about 8 miles in a minute, and would be 22 years 124 days and 6 hours in going from this earth to the sun.

The

The earth, like the rest of the planets, has two motions, one round its axis, the other round the sun.

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It is 24,960 miles in circumference, and by its fotation on its axis once in 24 hours from west to east, eauses a continual succession of day and night, and an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west. By this motion on its axis the inhabitants, who live on the equator, are carried 1043 miles in an hour. It competes its revolution round the sun once in a year, and occasions the difference in the length of the days and nights, and the agreeable variety in the seasons. The diameter of the earth's orbit is about 188,000,948 miles, and its circumference 560,622,477 miles. Its hourly motion in its orbit is 67,376 miles, which is 140 times greater than that of a cannon ball, which moves about 8 miles in a minute, and would be 22 years, 124 days, and 6 hours, in going from the earth to the sun.

Notwithstanding the seeming inequality in the distribution of light and darkness, it is certain, that throughout the whole world, there is nearly an equal proportion of light dissued on every part, abstracted from what is absorbed by clouds, vapours, and the atmosphere itself. The equatorial regions have indeed the most intense light during the day, but the nights are long and dark; while, on the other hand, in the northerly and southerly parts, though the sun shines less powerfully, yet the length of time that he appears above the horizon, with the greater duration of twilight, makes up for the seem-

That the earth, or planet which we inhabit, is round, is evident: First, from the consideration that this shape is best adapted to motion. Secondly, from the appearance of its shadow in eclipses of the moon, which is always bounded by a circular line. Thirdly, from analogy; all the other planets being globular; and Fourthly, from its having been many times circumnavigated.\*

Sir Francis Drake failed from Plymouth, 13th December, 1577; entered the Pacific Ocean, and, steering round America, returned

<sup>\*</sup> Magellam failed from Seville in Spain, under the auspices of Charles V. 10th of August, 1519, and having discovered the Magellanic Straits in South America, he crossed the Pacific Ocean, and arrived at the Philippine islands, where he was poisoned. His this returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope, 8th of September, 1522.

As many find it difficult to conceive how people can stand on the opposite side of the globe without falling off, their conception may be affected by supposing all the various bodies on the earth's surface were of iron, and a very large magnet were placed in the centre, then all bodies being attracted towards the center by the magnet, they could not fall off, which way soever the earth should turn. Now the attraction of gravitation operates on all bodies as that of magnetism does on iron only.

It is now ten o'clock in the morning, and we now think we are standing upright on the upper part of the earth. We shall think the the mo'clock this evening, when the earth shall have mied half round, because we shall then perceive no difference of posture. We shall then be exactly in the position of those perfons who now stand on the opposite side of the earth. Since they are as strongly attracted towards the centre of the earth as we are, they can be in no more danger of falling downward, than we are at present of falling upward.

November 3, 1580. He was a man of great generofity. The body which he took, and even the wedges of gold given him in return for his prefents to Indian chiefs, he divided in just proportional shares

with the common failors.

Thomas Cavendifo sailed from Plymouth with two small ships the off August, 1586; passed through the Straits of Magellan; took many rich prizes along the coasts of Chili and Peru; and near California possessed himself of the St. Ann, an Acapulco ship, with a cargo of immense value. He completed the circumnavigation of the globe the 9th of September, 1588.

Between the years 1598, and 1626, Oliver de Nort, of Utrecht, James Mahu, George Spillenberger, a Fleming, William Schouten, a Holander, and James the Hermit, successively failed round the globe.

Lord Anson sailed in September, 1740; doubled Cape Horn, in a dangerous season; lost most of his men by the scurvy, and with only one remaining ship, the Centurion, crossed the Great Facisic Ocean, which is 10,000 miles over; took a Spanish galleon, on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, and returned home in June, 1744.

Byron, Bouganville, a Frenchman, Wallis and Carteret, successively

circumnavigated the globe, between the years 1764 and 1769.

Captain Cook, in the ship Endeavour, sailed from Plymouth the 26th of August, 1768, and, after a most satisfactory voyage, returned the 12th of June, 1771. He set out on a second voyage, the 14th of February, 1776; made many important discoveries, and was killed on the island of Owhyhee by the natives, the 14th of February, 1779. His ships, under the command of Captain Clark, returned the 16th of October, 1780.

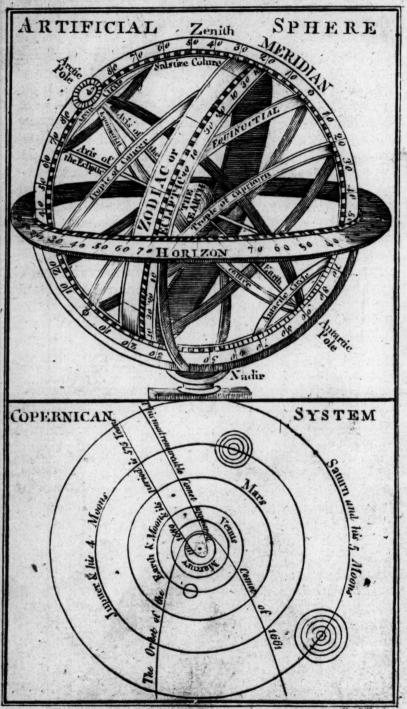
Since this time many others, from America, as well as Europe,

have made voyages round the world.



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### DOCTRINE of the SPHERE.

Definitions and Principles.] / A SPHERE, with aftronomers, is the whole frame of the world, as being of a

globular figure.

In geography the circles which the sun apparently describes in the heavens, are supposed to be extended as far as the earth, and marked on its surface. We may imagine as many circles as we please to be described on the earth, and their planes to be extended to the celestial sphere, till they make concentric ones on the heavens. Each circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree is divided into 60 seconds. The circles supposed by geographers to be described in this manner, are denominated great and less circles.

I Great Circles are those which divide either the celestial or terrestrial sphere into two equal parts. Of these there are six—the Equator, the Meridian, the Ecliptic,

the Horizon, and the two Colures. /

/ Less Circles are those which divide the sphere into two unequal parts; of which there are sour, the two Tropics.

Axis and Poles of the Earth. The axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from

north to fouth. The extreme points of the axis are called the poles.

Equator.] The equator is that line or circle which encompasses the middle of the earth, dividing the northern half from the southern. This line is often called the equinoctial, because, when the sun appears therein, the days and nights are equal in all parts of the world.

From this line latitude is reckoned.

Meridian.] This circle represented on the artificial globe by a brass ring, passes through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and the nadir, crossing the equator at right angles, and dividing the globe into eastern and western hemispheres. It is called meridian from the Latin meridies, mid-day; because, when the sun comes to the south part of this circle it is called noon, and the day is half spent. There are an infinite number of ineridians, which vary as you travel east or west. Geographers assume one of the meridians for the first; commonly that which passes through the metropolis of their own country.

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The meridian of Philadelphia is the first for Americans, that of London for the English; and Paris for the French.

Zodiac.]/If two circles were drawn parallel to the ecliptic, at the distance of eight degrees on each side of it, the space, or girdle included between these two parallels, sixteen degrees broad, and divided in the middle by the ecliptic, will comprehend within it the orbits of

all the planets, and is called the Zodiac. /

Ecliptic. If The Ecliptic is a great circle, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution round the fun, or in which the fun feems to move round the earth once in a year. This circle is called the Ecliptic, from the word Eclipfe, because no eclipse of the sun or moon happens but when the moon is in or near the plane of this circle. It makes an angle with the equator of 23° 28' and intersects it in two opposite parts, called the Equinoctial points, because when the sun is in either of these points, he has no declination, and shines equally to both poles, and the day is then equal to the night all over the world. The times when the sun paties through these points, are the 20th of March, and the 20th of September; the former is called the vernal, the latter the autumnal equinox.

I The ecliptic is divided into twelve equal parts, of thirty degrees each, called figns. I Thefe begin at the vernal interfection of the ecliptic with the equator, and are numbered from west to east. The names and characters of the figns, with the months in which the sun

enters them, are as follows:

			AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Latha names of	English hames.	Charac-	Months in which the
/ i Aries	The Ram	n	March
2 Taurus	The Bull	8	April
3 Gemini	The Twins	II	May
4 Cancer	The Crab	<b>25</b>	June
5 Leo	The Lion	T.	July
6 Virgo	The Virgin	坝	August
7 Libra	The Scales	<b>_</b>	September
8 Scorpio .	The Scorpion	मा	October
9 Sagittarius	The Archer	8	November
10 Capricornus		B	December
11 Aquarius	The Water Beare	r aw	January
12 Elices	The Fishes	* *	February
The second contract of			117

The first six are called northern, and the latter southern signs; because the former possess that half of the ecliptic which lies to the northward of the equinoctial, and the latter that half which lies to the southward.

Horizon.] The horizon, represented on the artificial globe by a broad wooden circle, divides it into upper and lower hemispheres. There are, geographically speaking, two horizons, the fensible and the rational. The sensible horizon is that circle which limits our prespect, where the sky and the land, or water, appear to meet. The rational or real horizon, is a circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, dividing it into upper and lower hemispheres.

The horizon is divided into four quarters, and each quarter into 90 degrees. The four quartering points, viz. east, west, north, and south, are called the cardinal points. The poles of the horizon are the zenith and the nadir. The former is the point directly over our heads; the latter the point directly under our feet.

Colures. The two meridians that pass through the four above mentioned points have particular names; that which passes through the first degrees of Aries and Libra is called the equinoctial Colure, and that which passes through the first degrees of Cancer and Capricorn is termed the solfitial Colure. These Colures cut each other at right angles, in the poles of the world.

Tropics.] The tropics are two circles drawn parallel to the equator, at the distance of 23° 28' on each side of it. These circles form the limits of the ecliptic, or the sun's declipation from the equator. That which is in the northern hemisphere, is called the tropic of Cancer because it touches the ecliptic in the sign Cancer; and that in the southern hemisphere is called the tropic of Capricorn, because it touches the ecliptic in the sign Capricorn, because it touches the ecliptic in the sign Capricorn. On the 21st of June the sun is in Cancer, and we have the longest day. On the 21st of December the sun is in Capricorn, and we have the shortest day. They are called tropics, from the Greek word TREPO to turn, because when the sun arrives at them he returns again to the equator.

Polar Circles.] The two polar circles are described round the poles of the earth at the distance of 23° 28'.

The

The northern is called the Arctic Circle from Arctos, or the bear, a constellation situated near that place in the heavens; Ithe southern, being opposite to the former, is called the Antarctic circle. The polar circles bound the places where the sun sets daily. Beyond them the sun revolves without setting.

Zones.] The furface of the earth is supposed to be divided into five unequal parts, called zones, each of which is terminated by two parallels of latitude. Of these five zones, one is called the torrid or burning zone; two are styled frigid or frozen; and two temperate; names adapted to the quality of the heat and cold

to which their fituations are liable.

The torrid zone is that portion of the earth over every part of which the fun is perpendicular at some time of the year. The breadth of this zone is forty-seven degrees; extending from twenty-three degrees and a half north latitude, to twenty-three degrees and a half south. The equator passes through the middle of this zone, which is terminated on the north by the parallel of latitude called the tropic of Cancer, and on the south by the parallel called the tropic of Capricorn. The ancients considered this zone as uninhabitable, on account of the heat which they thought too great to be supported by any human being, or even by the vegetable creation; but experience has long since resuted this notion.

Many parts of the torrid zone are remarkably populous; and it has been found that the long nights, great dews, regular rains and breezes which prevail in almost every part of the torrid zone, render the earth not only inhabitable, but also so fruuful; that two harvests a year are very common. All forts of spices and drugs are almost solely produced there; and it furnishes more perfect metals, precious stones, and pearls, than all the rest of the earth together.

The frigid zones are those regions round the polewhere the sun does not rise for some days in the winter, nor set for some days in the summer. The two poles are the centres of these zones, which extend from these points to twenty-three deg. and twenty-eight min.

The northern frigid zone comprehends Nova Zembla, Lapland, part of Norway, Baffin's Bay, part of Green-

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land, and part of Siberia. The fouthern frigid zone has no land known to us. The two temperate zones are the spaces contained between the tropics and polar

circles.

The northern temperate zone contains almost all Europe, the greater part of Asia, part of Africa, the United States of America, and the British Colonies. The southern temperate zone comprises the south part of New Holland, (including Botany Bay) Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn.

Alm the frigid zones the longest day is never below 24 hours; in the temperate zones not quite so much, and

in the torrid-never more than 14 hours.

Climate.] The word climate has two fignifications, the one common, and the other geographical. In common language, the word is used to denote the difference in the seasons and the temperature of the air. When two places differ in these respects, they are said to be in

different climates. /

In a geographical fense, a climate is a tract of the earth's surface, included between the equator and a parallel of latitude, or between two parallels of such a breadth, as that the length of the day in the one be half an hour longer than in the other. Within the polar circles, however, the breadth of a circle is such, that the length of a day, or the time of the sun's continuance above the horizon without setting, is a month longer in one parallel, as you proceed northerly, than in the other.

There are thirty climates between the equator and either pole. In the first twenty-four, between the equator and each polar circle, the period of increase for every climate is half an hour. In the other six, between the polar circles and either pole, the period of increase for each climate is a month. These climates continually decrease in breadth as you proceed from the equator.

Latitude.] The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator, reckoned in degrees, &c. north or fouth, on the meridian. The greatest latitudes are those of the poles which are ninety degrees distant from the equator. If the place be situated between the equator and the north pole, it is said to be in north latitude; if it lies between

between the equator and the fouth pole, it is in fouth

latitude.

Longitude.] Levery place on the surface of the earth has its meridian. The longitude of a place is the distance of its meridian from some other fixed meridian, measured on the equator. Longitude is either east or west. All places east of the fixed or first meridian are in east longitude; all west, in west longitude. On the equator, a degree of longitude is equal to sixty geographical miles; and of course, a minute on the equator is equal to a mile. But as all the meridians cut the equator at right angles, and approach nearer and nearer to each other, until at last they cross at the poles, it is obvious that the degrees of longitude will lessen as you go from the equator to either pole; so that in the sixtieth degree of latitude, a degree of longitude is but thirty miles, or half as long as a degree on the equator.

### Of the GLOBES, and their USE.

AN artificial Globe is a round body, whose surface is every where equally remote from the centre. But by the globes here is meant two spherical bodies, whose convex surfaces are supposed to give a true representation of the earth and heavens, as visible by observation. One of these is called the terrestrial, the other the celestial globe. On the convex surface of the terrestrial globe, all the parts of the earth and sea are delineated in their relative size, form, and situation.

On the surface of the celestial globe, the images of the several consellations, and the unformed stars, are delineated; and the relative magnitude and position which the stars are observed to have in the heavens, carefully

preserved.

In order to render these globular bodies more useful, they are fitted up with certain appurtenances, whereby a great variety of useful problems are solved in a very

eafy and expeditious manner.

The brazen meridian is that ring or hoop in which the globe hangs on its axis, which is represented by two wires passing through its poles. The circle is divided into four quarters of 90 degrees each; in one semi-

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circle the divisions begin at each pole, and end at 90 degrees, where they meet. In the other semi-circle, the divisions begin at the middle, and proceed thence towards each pole, where there are 90 degrees. The graduated side of this brazen circle serves as a meridian for any point on the surface of the earth, the globe being turned about till that point comes under the circle.

The hour circle is a small circle of brass, divided into twenty-four hours, the quarters and half quarters. It is fixed on the brazen meridian, equally distant from the north end of the axis; to which is fixed an index, that points out the divisions of the hour circle as the globe

is turned round on its axis.

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The horizon is represented by the upper surface of the wooden circular frame, encompassing the globe about its middle. On this wooden frame is a kind of perpetual calendar, contained in several concentric circles; the inner one is divided into four quarters of ninety degrees each. The next circle is divided into the twelve months, with the days in each according to the new stile; the next contains the twelve equal signs of the zodiac, each being divided into thirty degrees; the next the twelve months and days according to the old stile; and there is another circle containing the thirty-two points of the compass, with their halves and quarters. Although these circles are on all horizons, yet they are not always placed in the same disposition.

The quadrant of altitude is a thin slip of brass, one edge of which is graduated into ninety degrees and their quarters, equal to those of the meridian. To one end of this is fixed a brass nut and screw, whereby it is put on, and fastened to the meridian; if it be fixed in the zenith or pole of the horizon, then the graduated edge represents

a vertical circle passing through any point.

Besides these, there are several circles described on the surfaces of both globes, such as the equinoctial, or ecliptic, circles of longitude and right ascension, the tropics, polar circles, parallels of latitude and declination on the celestial globe; and on the terrestrial, the equator, ecliptic, tropics, polar circles, parallels of latitude, hour circles, or meridians, to every sisteen degrees; and on some globes, the spiral rhumbs flowing from the sev-

eral centres, called flies.

In using the globes, keep the east side of the horizon towards you (unless the problem requires the turning it) which side you may know by the word East, on the horizon; for then you have the graduated meridian towards you, the quadrant of altitude before you, and the globe divided exactly into two equal parts, by the graduated side of the meridian.

The following problems, as being most useful and entertaining, are selected from a great variety of others, which are easily solved with a globe sitted up with the

aforementioned appurtenances.

I. The latitude of a place being given, to rectify the globe for that place.

Let it be required to rectify the globe for the latitude

of Boston, 42 degrees 23 minutes north.

Elevate the north pole, till the horizon cuts the brazen meridian in 42° 23' and the globe is then rectified for the latitude of Boston. Bring Boston to the meridian, and you will find it in the zenith, or directly on the top of the globe. And so of any other place.

II. To find the latitude and longitude of any place on the ter-

restrial globe.

Bring the given place under that fide of the graduated brazen meridian where the degrees begin at the equator, then the degree of the meridian over it shews the latitude; and the degree of the equator, under the meridian, shews the longitude.

Thus Boston will be found to lie in 42° 23', northlatitude, and 70° 58' west longitude, from London,

or 4° 10', east longitude from Philadelphia.

III. To find any place on the globe whose latitude and longitude are given.

Bring the given longitude, found on the equator, to the meridian, and under the given latitude, found on the meridian, is the place fought.

IV. To find the distance and bearing of any two given places on the globe.

Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, the beginning or o degree being on one of them, and the degrees between them shew their distance; distance; these degrees multiplied by 60, give the geographical miles, and by fixty-nine and a half, give the distance in English miles nearly.

.V. To find the fun's place in the ecliptic.

Look the day of the month in the outer calendar upon the horizon, (if the globe was made before the alteration of the style) and opposite to it you will find the sign and degree the sun is in that day. Thus on the 25th of March, the sun's place is 44 degrees in Aries. Then look for that sign and degree in the ecliptic line marked on the globe, and you will find the sun's place; there six on a small black patch, so is it prepared for the solution of the sollowing problems.

VI. To find the fun's declination, that is, his distance from the equinoctial line, either northward or southward.

Bring his place to the meridian; observe what degree of the meridian lies over it, and that is his declination. If the sun lies on the north side the line, he is said to have north declination, but if on the south side, he has south declination.

Note. The greatest declination can never be more than 23° 28' either north or fouth; that being the distance of the tropics from the equinoctial, beyond

which the fun never goes.

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VII. To find where the fun is vertical on any day; that is, to find over whose heads the fun will pass that day.

Bring the fun's place to the meridian, observe his declination, or hold a pen or wire over it, then turn the globe round, and all those countries which pass under the wire, will have the sun over their heads that day at noon.

Note. This appearance can only happen to those who live under the torrid zone, because the sun never goes farther from the equinoctial, either northward or southward, than the two tropics, from whence he returns again.

VIII. To find over whose heads the fun is at any hour, or to

Bring the place where you are (suppose at Boston) to the meridian; set the index to the given hour by your watch; then turn the globe till the index points to the upper 12, or noon, look under the degree of declination for that day, and you find the place to which the fun is vertical, or over whose head it is at that time.

IX. To find at any hour of the day, what o'clock it is at

Bring the place where you are to the brass meridian; for the index to the hour by the watch, turn the globe till the place you are looking for comes under the meridian, and the index will point out the time required.

Note: By this problem you may likewife fee, at one view, in distant countries, where the inhabitants are rifing—where breakfafting—dining—drinking tea; where

going to affemblics—and where to bed.

X., To find at what hour the fun rifes and fets any day in the year; and also upon what point of the compass.

Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place you are in; bring the fun's place to the meridian, and fet the index to 12; then turn the fun's place to the eaftern edge of the horizon, and the index will point out the hour of rifing; if you bring it to the western edge of the horizon, the index will shew the hour of setting.

XI. To find the length of the day and night; at any time of

Double the time of the fun's riling that day, and it gives the length of the night; double the time of his tetning, and it gives the length of the day.

XII. To find the length of the longest or shortest day, at any

place upon the earth.

Rectify the globe for that place; if its latitude be north, bring the beginning of Cancer to the meridian; fet the index to 12, then bring the same degree of Cancer to the east part of the horizon, and the index will shew the time of the sun's rising.

If the fame degree be brought to the western side, the index will shew the time of his setting, which doubhad (as in the last problem) will give the length of the

longest day and shortest night.

If we bring the beginning of Capricorn to the meridian, and proceed in all respects as before, we shall have the length of the lengest night and shortest day.

Thus, in the great Mogul's dominions, the longest day is 14 hours, and the shortest night, 10 hours. The thortest day is 10 hours, and the longest night 14 hours.

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At Petersburg, the feat of the Empress of Rusha, the longest day is about 19 hours, and the shortest night 41 hours. The shortest day 41 hours, and the longest

night 19thours. To no sanstares add as TAM-A

Note. In all places near the equator, the fun rifes and fets at fix o'clock the year round. From thence to the polar circles, the days increase as the latitude increases; fo that at those circles themselves, the longest day is 24 hours, and the longest night just the same. From the polar circles to the poles, the days continue to lengthen into weeks and months; fo that at the very pole, the fun thines for 6 months together in funmer, and is absent from it 6 months in winter .- Note, also, that when it is fummer with the northern inhabitants, it is winter with the jouthern, and the contrary; and every part of the world partakes of nearly an equal share of light and darkness:

XIII. To find all those inhabitants to whom the sun is this moment rifing or fetting in their meridians or midnight.

Find the fun's place in the ecliptic, and raile the pole as much above the horizon as the fun, that day, declines from the equator; then bring the place where the fun is vertical at that hour, to the brais meridian; so will it then be in the zenith or centre of the horizon. Now fee what countries he on the western edge of the horizon, for in them the fun is rifing; to those on the eastern fide he is setting; to those under the upper part of the meridian it is noon day; and to those under the lower part of it, it is midnight. lower part of it, it is midnight.

Thus at Charlestown (Maff.) on the 10th of April, at 4 o'clock in the morning is organization of the reliable and

admon sets, eroog to most owner or or a conference to

The fun is about rifing at & Brafil, South America.

The fun is fetting at ... New Guinea, the Japan Isles and Kamtfeharka.

In the meridian, or noon Persia, Austria, and Nova Zembla.

The Bay of Good Hope, in the vicinity of King don't in the state of bar the flat we said.

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### Of MAPS and their USE.

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A MAP is the representation of some part of the earth's surface, delineated on a plane according to the laws of projection of for as the earth is of a globular form, no part of its spherical surface can be accurately exhib-

ited on a plane.

The north is considered as the upper part of the map; the south is at the bottom, opposite to the north; the east is on the right hand, the sace being turned to the north; and the west on the lest hand, opposite to the east. From the top to the bottom are drawn meridians, or lines of longitude; and from side to side, parallels of latitude. The outermost of the meridians and parallels are marked with degrees of latitude or longitude, by means of which, and the scale of miles, which is commonly placed in the corner of the map, the situation, distances, &c. of places may be found, as on the artisical globe.

Rivers are described in maps by blank lines, and are wider towards the mouth than towards the head or spring. Mountains are sketched on maps as on a picture. Forests and woods are represented by a kind of shrub; bogs and morasses by shades; sands and shallows are described by small dots; and roads usually by double lines. Near harbours, the depth of the water is sometimes expressed by figures representing fathoms.

When any parts of the heaven, or earth, are faid to be on the right or left, we are to understand the expression differently according to the profession of the person who makes use of it; because, according to that, his face is supposed to be turned towards a certain quarter. A geographer is supposed to stand with his face to the north, because the northern part of the world is best known. An astronomer looks towards the south, to observe the celestial bodies as they come to the meridian. The ancient augurs, in observing the slight of birds, looked owards the east; whilst the poets look west, towards the Fortunate Isles. In books of geography, therefore, by the right hand we must understand the east; in those of astronomy, the west; in such as relate to augury, the south; and in the writings of poets, the north.

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The Atmosphere. ] (The atmosphere, or air which fur.) reunds the globe, is about 45 miles in height. I It is the medium of found; by refracting the rays of light; obisch are rendered visible, which, without this medium, could not be feen Assessed here theo I one , and he will

Winds It Wind is air put in motion, and it is called? a breeze, a gale, or a ftorm, according to the rapidity of its motion. The trade winds in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, blow constantly from northeast and fourtheast towards the equator, from about 33 degrees of latitude north and fouth: -imod to some stanting

Tides 1 The ebbing and flowing of the fea is caused by the attraction of the fun and moon, but chiefly by that of the latter of the power of the moon in this case, heing to that of the fun, as 5 to 10/ The moon in one revolution round the earth, produces two tides, and their motion follows the apparent motion of the moon, viz. from eaft to west ....

Clouds. 1 Clouds are collections of vapours, exhaled from the earth by the attraction of the fun, or other causes. To mondative and wishing bank to start a si

Eclipses: Am eclipse is a total or partial privation of the light of the fun or moon. When the moon pailes between the earth and the fun, the fun is eclipsed; and when die earth paffes between the moon and fun, the moon is eclipfed as you and lake Octavio, &c. A finall

## NATURAL DIVISIONS of the EARTH.

THE Planet which we inhabit, called the Earth, is made up of land and water, and is therefore called terraqueous. About one-fourth of the furface of the globe is fand, the other three-fourths are water.

The common divisions of the land and water, are as

The Divisions of Land are, I. Continents.] /A Continent is a very large track of country, not entirely lep-

The Divisions of Water are, I. Oceans. JAn Ocean is a vait collection of water, not entirely separated by arated by water. There are land. There are five great commonly reckoned two Oceans; the Atlant, lying Continents, the Enstern and between America on the ed.

II. Iflands. ] An ifland II. [Lakes.] A lake is a furrounded with water; as, in the interior parts of a Cuba, Ireland, Great Brit- land; most of them, how-

IH. Peninfulas. ] /A peninfula is almost an island, or a tract of land furrounded by water, excepting at one narrow neck; as Bofton, the Morea, Crim Tartary and Arabia.

mus is a narrow neck of a narrow paffage out of

Western. The Eastern Con- west, and Europe and Aftinent is divided into Eu- rica on the east, 3000 miles rope, Alia, and Africa: the wide. The Pacific, between Western, into North and America on the east, and South America. To these Asia on the west, 10,000 we may now add the con- miles over. The Indian, timent of New Holland, which washes the castern which is found to be fuffi- shores of Africa, and the ciently large to bear theref- fouthern shores of Asia, pectable name of Conti- 3,000 miles wide. Befides nent. Some geographers these, there is the Northern reckon four continents, viz. or Frozen ocean, lying Europe, Afra, Africa, and northward of Europe and America. But according Alia, 3,000 miles wide; to the above definition there and the Southern, extending are but the three mention- from the fouthern coasts of Africa, to the fourth pole, 8,500 miles over.

is a tract of land entirely large collection of water, Rhode Hand, Long Island country, furrounded by ain, Japan Alouis ever, communicate with the ocean, by rivers; as lake Ontario, &c. A small collection of water furrounded as above, is called

a pond. /

III. Seas.]/A fea or gulf is a part of the ocean, furrounded by land, excepting a narrow passcalled a strait, by which it communicates with the ocean; as the Mediterranean, Baltic and Red Seas; and the gulfs of Mexico, St. Lawrence and Venice.

IV. Ishmufes. ] An ith- IV. Straits.] A strait is

land joining a peninfula to one fea into another; as miles over. I as mid besiden anoises restal

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the extremity of which is monly between two capes;

the main land; as the ilth- the straits of Gibraltar, mus of Darien, which joins joining the Mediterranean North and South America, to the Atlantic; the straits 70 miles over; and the of Babelmandel, which uisthmus of Suez, which nite the Red Sea with the unites Afia and Africa, 60 Indian Ocean.

V. Promontories. ] A pro- V. Bays. ] A bay is a montory is a mountain or part of the fea running up hill extending into the fea, into the main land, comcalled a cape. A point of as Massachusetts Bay, beflat land projecting far in- tween Cape Ann and Cape to the fea, is likewife called Cod; Delaware Bay, bea cape; as Cape Ann, Cape tween Cape May and Cape Cod, Cape Hatteras, Cape Henlopen; Chefapeak Bay, Horne John and Market between Cape Charles and Land A Cape Henry.

VI. Mountains. JA moun- VI. Rivers.]) A river is tain is a part of the land a confiderable stream of more elevated than the ad- water issuing from one or jacent country, and feen at more fprings, and gliding a distance; as the White into the sea. A small Hills and Mountains. / thream is called a rivulet or - realists without his brook. Lotter, deen out to

### DISCOVERY of AMERICA.

T I is believed by many, and not without some reason, I that America was known to the ancients. Of this, however, history affords no certain evidence. The Norwegians, the Welfh, and the Germans, each in their turn, have made pretentions to the discovery of America. But for aught we can learn from the best documents, the eaftern continent was the only theatre of history (the partial discoveries of the Norwegians excepted) from the creation of the world to the year of our Lord

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a subject of the republic of Genoa, has defervedly the honour of having discovered America. /From a long and close application to the

study of geography and navigation, to which his genius was naturally inclined, Columbus had obtained a knowled edge of the true figure of the earth, much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived. In order that the terraqueous globe might be properly balanced, and the lands and seas proportioned to each other, he was led to conceive that another continent was necessary. Other reasons induced him to believe that this continent was connected with the East Indies.

genious theory to Paul, a physician of Florence, eminent for his knowledge of cosmography. He warmly approved it, suggested several facts in confirmation of it, and encouraged Columbus in an undertaking so laudable, and which promised so much benefit to the world.

Having fully fatisfied himself with respect to the truth of his fystem, he became impatient to reduce it to practice. The first step towards this, was to secure the patronage of some of the European powers. Accordingly he laid his scheme before the fenate of Genca, making his native country the first tender of his services. They rejected his propofal as the dream of a chimerical projector. He next applied to John II. king of Portugal, a monarch of an enterprising genius, and no incompetent judge of naval affairs. The king liftened to him in the most gracious manner, and referred the consideration of his plan to a number of eminent cosmographers, whom he was accustomed to consult in matters of this kind. These men, from mean and interested views, started innumerable objections, and asked many captious questions, on purpose to betray Columbus into a full explanation of his fystem. Having done this, they advited the king to dispatch a veilel, sceretly, in order to attempt the proposed discovery, by following exactly the course which Columbus had pointed out. John, forgetting on this occasion the fentiments becoming a monarch, meanly adopted their perhdious tounfel discoveries of the Norwall dinner sain

Columbus, with an indignation natural to a noble and ingenuous mind, quitted the kingdom, and landed in Spain in 1484.

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Here he presented his scheme, in person, to Ferdinand and Isabella, who at that time governed the united kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. They injudiciously submitted it to the examination of unskilful judges, who, ignorant of the principles on which Columbus sounded his theory, rejected it as absurd, upon the credit of a maxim under which the unenterprising, in every age, shelter themselves, "That it is presumptutious in any person, to suppose that he alone possesses knowledge superior to all the rest of mankind united." They maintained, likewise, that if there were really any such countries as Columbus pretended, they would not have remained so long concealed; nor would the wisdom and sagacity of former ages have left the glory of this discovery to an obscure Genoese pilot.

Meanwhile, Columbus, who had experienced the uncertain iffue of applications to kings, had taken the precaution of fending into England his brother Bartholomew, to whom he had fully communicated his ideas, to negociate the matter with Henry VII. On his voyage to England, he fell into the hands of pirates, who stripped him of every thing, and detained him a prisoner several years. At length he made his escape, and arrived at London in extreme indigence, where he employed himself some time in selling maps. With his gains he purchased a decent dress; and in person presented to the king the proposals which his brother had entrusted to his management. Notwithstanding Henry's excessive caution and parsimony, he received the proposals of Columbus with more approbation than any monarch to whom they had been prefented in the rot roman s dangelie when you mad the

After feveral infuccessful applications to other European powers of less note, he was induced, by the entreaty and interposition of Perez, a man of considerable learning, and of some credit with queen Isabella, to apply again to the court of Spain. This application, after much warm debate and several mortifying repulses, proved successful; not, however, without the most vigorous and persevering exertions of Quintanilla and Santangel, two vigilant and discerning patrons of Columbus, whose meritorious zeal in proporting this grand

grand design, entitles their names to an homourable place in history. It was, however, to queen Isabella, the nunificent patroness of his noble and generous designs, that Columbus ultimately owed his success.

Having thus obtained the assistance of the court, a squadron of three small vessels was sitted out, victualled for twelve months, and surnished with ninety men. The whole expense did not exceed £ 4,000. Of this

fquadron Columbus was appointed admiral.

On the 3d of August, 1492, he lest Spain, in the preseuce of a crowd of spectators, who united their supplications to Heaven for his success. He steered directly for the Canary Islands, where he arrived and resitted, as well as he could, his crazy and ill appointed sleet. Hence he sailed, September 6th, a due western course

into an unknown ocean.

Columbus now found a thousand unforeseen hardthips to encounter, which demanded all his judgment, fortitude and address to surmount. Besides the difficulties, unavoidable from the nature of his undertaking, he had to ftruggle with those which arose from the ignorance and timidity of the people under his command. On the 14th of September he was altonished to find that the magnetic needle in their compais, did not point exactly to the polar ftar, but varied toward the west; and as they proceeded, this variation increased. This new phenomenon filled the companions of Columbus with terror. Nature itself seemed to have sustained a change; and the only guide they had left; to point them to a fafe retreat from an unbounded and tracklefs ocean, was about to fail them. Columbus, with no lefs quickness than ingenuity, assigned a reason for this appearance, which, though it did not fatisfy himfelf, feemed fo plaufible to them, that it dispelled their fears, or filenced their murmurs. karo to distinguish the grant

The failors, always discontented, and alarmed at their distance from land, several times mutinied, threatened once to throw their admiral overboard, and repeatedly insisted on his returning. Columbus, on these trying occasions, displayed all that cool deliberation, prudence, soothing address and simmess, which were necessary for a person engaged in a discovery the most interesting

to the world of any ever undertaken by man.

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/ It was on the 11th of October, 1492, at ten o'clock in the evening, that Columbus, from the forecastle, deferied a light. / At two o'clock next morning, Roderick Triana discovered land. The joyful tidings were quickly communicated to the other thips. The morning light confirmed the report; and the feveral crews immediately began Te deum, as a hymn of thankfgiving to God, and mingled their praises with tears of joy, and transports of congratulation. Columbus, richly dreffed, with a drawn fword in his hand, was the first European who fet foot in the New World which he had discovered. The island on which he thus first landed he called St. Salvador. It is one of that large cluster of islands known by the name of the Lucaya or Bahama illes. He afterwards touched at feveral of the islands in the fame cluster, inquiring every where for gold, which he thought was the only object of commerce worth his attention. In steering fouthward he discovered the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and inhabited by a humane and hospitable people.

On his return he was overtaken with a storm, which had nearly proved fatal to his ships and their crews. At a crisis when all was given up for lost, Columbus had presence of mind enough to retire into his cabin, and to write upon parchment a short account of his voyage. This he wrapped in an oiled cloth, which he inclosed in a cake of wax, put it into a tight cask, and threw it into the sea, in hope that some fortunate accident might preserve a deposite of so much importance to the world. He arrived at Palos in Spain, whence he had sailed the year before, on the 15th of March, 1493. He was welcomed with all the acclamations which the populace are ever ready to bestow on great and glorious characters; and the court received him with marks

of the greatest respect.

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In September of this year, (1403) Columbus failed upon his fecond voyage to America; during the performance of which, he discovered the islands of Dominica, Marigalante, Gaudaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Porto Rico and Jamaica; and returned to Spain 1406.

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In 1408 he failed a third time for America; and on the 1st of August discovered the Continent. He then coasted along westward, making other discoveries for 200 leagues, to Cape Vela, from which he crossed over to Hispaniola, where he was seized by a new Spanish Governor, and sent home in chain's.

/ In 1502 Columbus made his fourth voyage to Hispaniola; thence he went over to the continent; discovered the bay of Honduras; thence failed along the main shore easterly 200 leagues, to Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Veragua, Porto Bello and the Gulf of Darien.

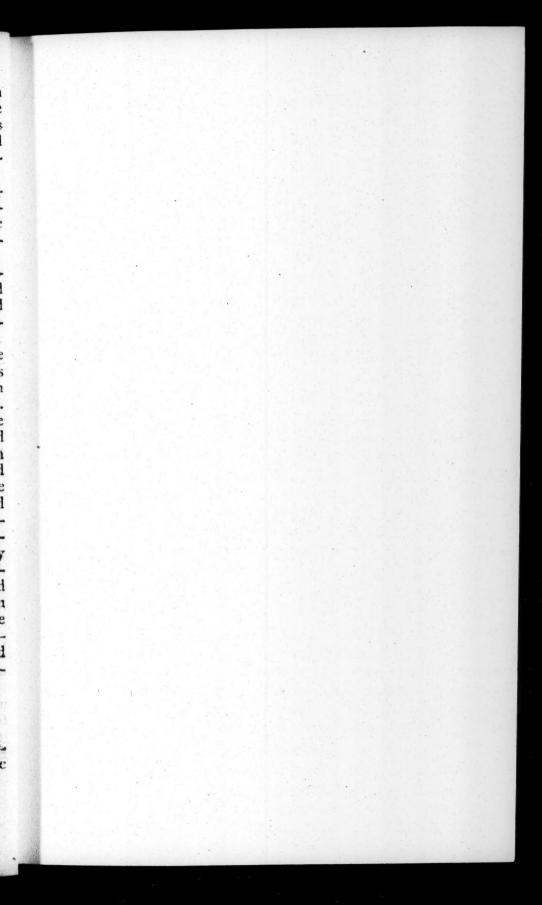
The jealous and avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving those golden advantages which they had promised, and lost to the feelings of humanity and gratitude, suffered their esteem and admiration of Co-

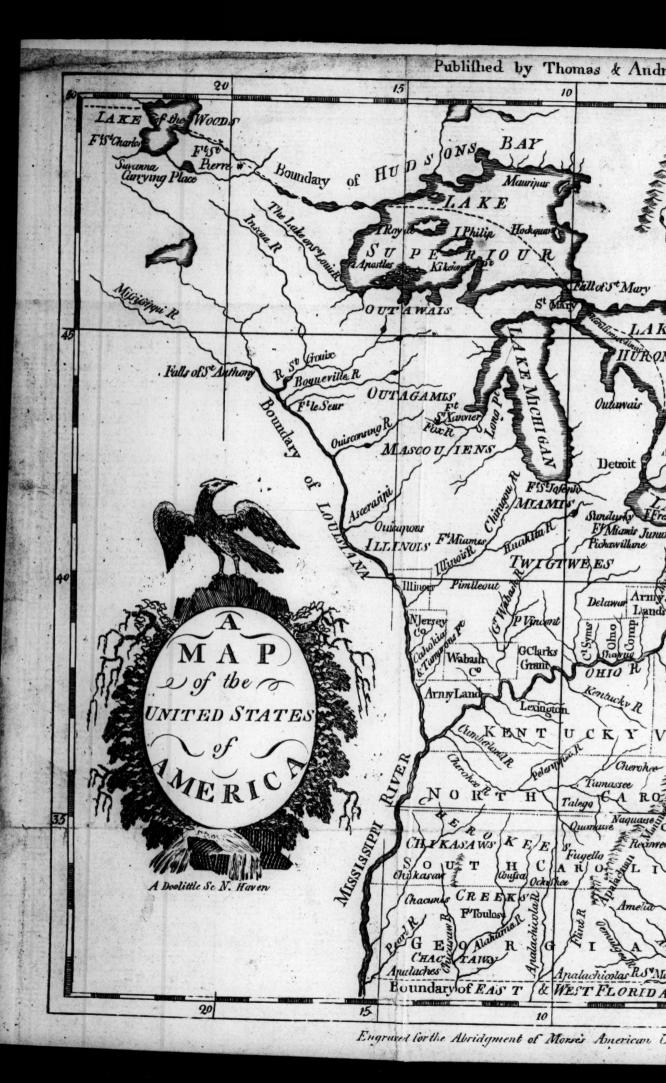
lumbus to degenerate into ignoble envy.

The latter part of his life was made wretched by the cruel perfecutions of his enemies. Queen Ifabella, his friend and patronels, was no longer alive to afford him relief. He fought redress from Ferdinand, but in vain. Disgusted with the ingratitude of a monarch, whom he had ferved with so much fidelity and success, exhausted with hardships, and broken with the infirmities which these brought upon him, Columbus ended his active and useful life at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506, in the 50th year of his age. He died with a composure of mind fuited to the magnanimity which diftinguished his character, and with fentiments of piety becoming that fupreme respect for religion which he manifested in every occurrence of his life. He was grave, though courteous in his deportment, circumfpect in his words and actions, irreproachable in his morals, and exemplary in all the duties of his religion. The Court of Spain were so just to his memory, notwithstanding their ingratitude towards him during his life, that they buried him magnificently in the Cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him with this infeription :

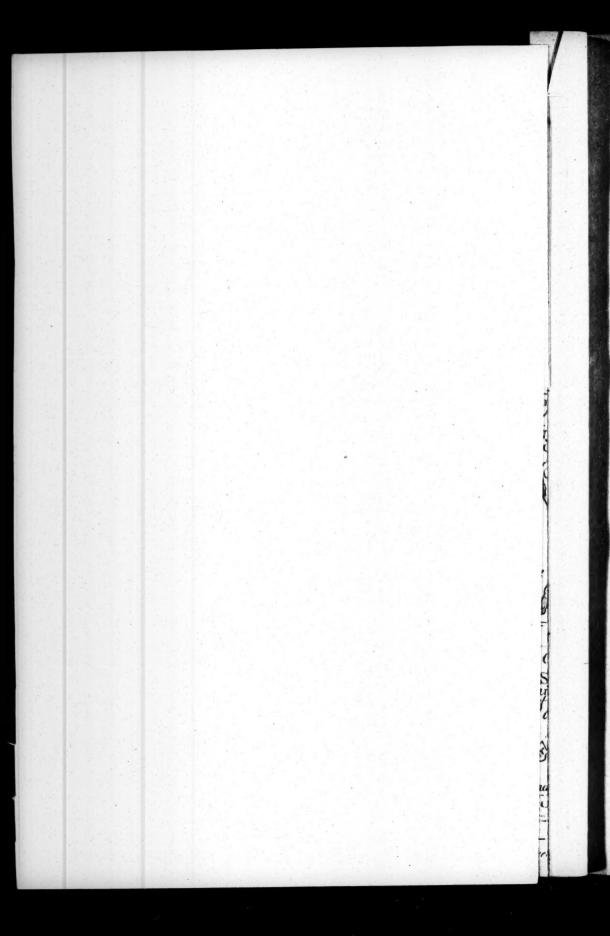
Columbus has given a New World' To the Kingdoms of Castille and Leon.

Among other adventurers to the New World in purfuit of gold, was Americus Vespucius, a Florentine gentleman,









zentleman, whom Ferdinand had appointed to draw lea charts, and to whom he had given the title of chief pilot. This man accompanied Ojeda, an enterprizing Spanish adventurer, to America and having with much art, and some degree of elegance, drawn up an amufing history of his voyage, he published it to the world. It circulated rapidly, and was read with admiration. In his narrative he infinuated that the glory of having first discovered the continent in the New World, belonged to him. This was in part believed, and the country began to be called after the name of its suppofed first discoverer. The unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error; fo that now, by the universal consent of all nations, this new quarter of the globe is called AMERICA. The name of Americus has fupplanted that of Columbus, and mankind are left to regret an act of injustice, which, having been fanctioned by time, they can never redrefs.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION of AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

THE Continent of America, of the discovery of which a succinct account has just been given, extends from Cape Horn, the southern extremity of the continent, in latitude 56° south, to the north pole; and spreads between the 35th degree east, and the 68th degree west longitude from Greenwich. It is nearly ten thousand miles in length, from north to south. Its mean breadth has never been ascertained. This extensive continent lies between the Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Atlantic on the east. It is said to contain upwards of 14,000,000 square miles.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] In regard to each of these, America has all the varieties which the earth affords. It stretches through almost the whole width of the five zones, and feels the heat and cold of two summers and two winters in every year. Most of the animal and vegetable productions which the eastern continent affords, are found here; and many that are peculiar to America.

Rivers.] This continent is watered by some of the

largest rivers in the world. The principal of these are. Rio de la Plata, the Amazon and Oronoke in South America; the Miffifippi and St. Lawrence in North

America.

The Gulf or Bay of Mexico, lying in the Gulfs. form of a bason, between North and South America. and opening to the east, is conjectured by some to have been formerly land; and that the constant attrition of the waters of the Gulf Stream, has worn it to its present The water in the Gulf of Mexico, is faid to be many yards higher, than on the western side of the con-

tinent, in the Pacific Ocean.

Gulf Stream.] The Gulf Stream is a remarkable current in the ocean, of a circular form, beginning on the coast of Africa, in the climates where the trade winds blow westerly, thence running across the Atlantic, and between the islands of Cuba and South America, into the Bay of Mexico, from which it finds a passage between Cape Florida and the Bahama Islands, and runs northeafterly along the American coast to Newfoundland; thence to the European coast, and along the coast foutherly till it meets the trade winds. It is about 75 miles from the shores of the southern states. tance increases as you proceed northward. The width of the stream is about 40 or 50 miles, widening toward the north, and its common rapidity three miles an hour. A northeast wind narrows the stream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coast; northwest and west winds have a contrary effect.

Mountains.] The Andes, in South America, firetch along the Pacific Ocean from the Ishmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, 4,300 miles. The height of Chimborazo, the most elevated point in this vast chain of mountains, is 20,280 feet, above 5,000 feet higher

than any other mountain in the known world.

North America, though an uneven country, has no remarkably high mountains. The most considerable are those known under the general name of the Allegany Mountains: these stretch along in many broken ridges under different names, from Hudson's River to Georgia. The Andes and the Allegany Mountains are probably the fame range, interrupted by the Gulf of Mexico. It has been conjectured that the West India islands were

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formerly united with each other, and formed a part of the continent, connecting North and South America. Their present disjointed situation is supposed to have been occasioned by the trade winds. It is well known that they produce a strong and continual current from east to west, which, by beating against the continent for a long course of years, must produce surprising alterations, and may have produced such an effect as has been supposed.

The first peopling of America. America was very probably peopled early after the flood. Who were the first people of America? And whence did they come? are questions concerning which much has been said and written. Dr. Robertson and the Abbe Clavigero have

attempted a folution of them.

Dr. Robertson, having recapitulated and canvassed the most plausible opinions on the subject, comes to the

following conclusions, viz.

1. That America was not peopled by any nation from the ancient continent, which had made any confiderable progress in civilization; because when America was first discovered, its inhabitants were unacquainted with the necessary arts of life, which are the first essays of the human mind toward improvement; and if they had ever been acquainted with them, for instance, with the plough, the loom, and the forge, their utility would have been so great and obvious, that it is impossible they should have been lost. Therefore the ancestors of the first settlers in America were uncivilized, and unacquainted with the necessary arts of life.

2. America could not have been peopled by any colony from the more fouthern nations of the ancient continent; because none of the rude tribes of these parts possessed enterprise, ingenuity, or power sufficient to undertake such a distant voyage: but more especially, because, that in all America there is not an animal, tame or wild, which properly belongs to the warm, or temperate countries of the eastern continent. The first care of the Spaniards, when they settled in America, was to stock it with all the domestic animals of Europe. The first settlers of Virginia and New England brought over with them, horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Hence it is

obvious

obvious that the people who first settled in America, did not originate from those countries where these animals, abound, otherwise, having been accustomed to their aid, they would have supposed them necessary to the im-

provement, and even support of civil society.

3. Since the animals in the northern regions of America correspond with those found in Europe in the same latitudes, while those in the tropical regions are indigenous, and widely different from those which inhabit the corresponding regions on the eastern continent, it is more than probable that all the original American animals were of those kinds which inhabit northern regions only, and that the two continents, towards, the northern extremity, are so nearly united as that these

animals might pass from one to the other.

4. It having been established beyond a doubt, by the discoveries of Capt. Cook, in his last voyage, that at Kamt/katka, in about lat. 66° north, the continents of Afia, and America are separated by a strait only 18 miles wide, and that the inhabitants on each continent are similar, and frequently pass and repass in canoes from one continent to the other. From these and other circumstances. it is rendered highly probable that America was first. peopled from the northeast parts of Asia. But since the Efquimaux Indians are manifestly a separate species of men, distinct from all the stations of the American continent, in language, in disposition, and in habits of life; and in all thefe respects bear a near resemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that the Efquimaux Indians emigrated from the northwest parts of Europe. Several circumstances confirm this belief. As early as the ninth century the Norwegians discovered Greenland, and planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after long interruption, was renewed in the last century. Some Lutheran and Moravian missionaries, prompted by zeal for propagating the Christian faith, have ventured to settle in this frozen region. From them we learn, that the northwest coast of Greenland is separated from America but by a very narrow strait, if separated at all; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly refemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and probably lan1

guage. By these decisive facts, not only the consanguinity of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders is established, but the possibility of peopling America from the northwest parts of Europe. On the whole, it appears rational to conclude, that the progenitors of all the American nations, from Cape Horn to the southern limits of Labrador, from the similarity of their aspect, colour, &c. migrated from the northeast parts of Asia; and that the nations that inhabit Labrador, Esquimaux, and the parts adjacent, from their unlikeness to the American nations, and their resemblance to the northern Europeans, came over from the northwest parts of Europe.\*

Such is the opinion of Dr. Robertson. The Abbe Clavigero, who was a native of America, and had much better advantages for knowing its history than Dr. Robertson, gives his opinion in the following conclusions:

1. (The Americans descended from different nations, or from different samilies dispersed after the confusion of tongues. (No person will doubt of the truth of this, who has any knowledge of the multitude and great diversity of the American languages. In Mexico alone thirty-five have already been discovered. In South America still more are known. In the beginning of the last century the Portuguese counted fifty in Maragnon.

It would therefore be abfurd to fay, that languages for different were different dialects of one original. Is it probable or even possible that a nation should alter its primitive language to such a degree, or multiply its dialects so variously, as that there should not be, even after so many centuries, if not some words common to all, at least an affinity between them, or some traces lest of their origin?

2. The Americans do not derive their origin from any people now existing as a nation on the castern continent; at least there is no reason to assume that they do.

This inference is founded on the same argument with the preceding; since, if the Americans are descendants from any of these nations, it would be possible to trace their origin by some marks in their languages, in spite of the antiquity of their separation; but any such traces have not yet been discovered.

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<sup>\*</sup> Hift. of America. Vol. II. p. 22, &c.

But how did the inhabitants and animals originally pass to America, and from what parts did they come?

The first inhabitants of America might pass there in vessels by sea, or travel by land or by ice. 1. They might either pass there in vessels designedly, if the distance by water were but small, or be carried upon it accidentally by favourable winds. 2. They might pass by land, on the supposition of the union of the continents.

3. They might also make that passage over the ice of some frozen arm of the sea.

The quadrupedes and reptiles of the new world paffed there by land. This fact is manifest from the improbability and inconsistency of all other opinions.

This necessarily supposes an ancient union between: the equinoctial-countries of America and those of Africa, and a connection of the northern countries of America. with Europe on the east, and Asia on the west; so that there has probably been a period fince the flood, when there was but ONE continent. The Leasts of cold climes. paffed over the northern ifthmusses, which probably connected Europe, America and Asia; and the animals and reptiles peculiar to hot countries passed over the isthmus that probably once connected South America with Africa. Various reasons induce us to believe that there was formerly a tract of land which united the most eastern part of Brazil to the most western part of Africa; and that all the space of land may have been sunk by violent earthquakes, leaving only fome traces of it in that: chain of islands of which Cape de Verd, Fernando, de: Norona, Ascension and St. Matthew's islands make a: part; and also in those many fand-banks discovered by different navigators, and particularly by de Bauche, who. founded that fea with great exactness. These islands and fand-banks may probably have been the highest parts of that funken isthmus. In like manner, it is probable, the northwestern part of America was united to the northeastern part of Asia by a neck of land which has been funk or washed away, and the northeastern parts: of America to the northwestern parts of Europe, by Greenland, Iceland, &c.,

Inhabitants. It has been common, in estimating the population of the whole world, to allow 150 millions to

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America. But this is probably three times their real number. For if we suppose every part of the whole continent of America to be as populous as the United States, (which is not the case) the whole number will be but about 60 millions. The exact number is probably

confiderably less.

The prefent Americans may be divided into two general classes—First, the proper Americans, commonly callled Indians, fometimes Aborigines, or those who are descended from the first inhabitants of the new world and who have not mixed their blood with the inhabitants of the old continent. Secondly, those who have migrated, or have been transported to America fince its discovery, by Columbus, and their descendants. The former may be fubdivided into three classes. First, the South American Indians, who probably came over from the northern and western parts of Africa, and the southern parts of Afia and Europe. Secondly, the Mexicans and all the Indians fouth of the Lakes, and west of the Missisppi. Thirdly, the inhabitants of Esquimaux, Labrador, and the countries around them. The latter may also be diftinguished into three classes. First, Europeans of many different nations, who have migrated to America, and their descendants, of unmixed blood: in this class: we include the Spaniards, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Portuguese, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, &c. both in North and South America. Secondly, Africans who have been transported to America and its islands, and their descendants. Thirdly, the mixed breeds, called by the Spaniards, Castas, by the English, Mulattoes; that is, those who are descended from an European and an American, or from an European and African, or from an African and American. We shall, under this article, confine ourselves to the proper aboriginal Americans, or Indians.

Columbus gives the following account of the Indians:

of Hispaniola, to Ferdinand and Isabella.

"I swear to your majesties, that there is not a better people in the world than these; more affectionate, affable and mild; they love their neighbours as themselves; their language is the sweetest, the softest and the most cheerful, for they always speak smiling; and although they

they go naked, let your majesties believe me, their customs are very becoming; and their king, who is served with great majesty, has such engaging manners, that it gives great pleasure to see him; and also to consider the great retentive faculty of that people, and their desire of knowledge, which invites them to ask the causes and

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Charlevoix, in his history of Paraguay, has collected from the Jesuits perhaps the best information respecting the more southern Indians. Comparing his particular descriptions of the numerous nations who inhabit the southern division of South America, we give the following as the leading traits in their general character. They are generally of an olive complexion, some darker, others lighter, and some as white as the Spaniards. Their stature is rather below than above the middling size; though some nations rank them among the tallest of the human species; most of them are thick legged and jointed, and have round and slat faces.

Almost all the men and children in the warm climates, and in the summer in colder regions, go quite naked. The women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require Every nation have a different dialect, and a different mode of adorning themselves. The clothing of such as make use of it, is made of the skins of beasts, of feathers sewed together, and in the southern and colder regions, where they raise sheeps of wool manufactured into stuffs and blankets. They are represented as almost universally addicted to drunkenness. There seems to be no other

vice common to them all.

Some nations are reprefented as dull, cruel and inconflant; others as fierce, cu ing, and thievish; others as humane, ingenious and hospitable; and in general they are kind and attentive to strangers, so long as they are well used by them; and we seldom read of their being first in a quarrel with those who pass their territories, or sojourn among them. The astonishing success of the Jesuits in converting such multitudes of them to their faith, is a convictive proof of their capacity to receive instruction; of their docility, humanity and friendly dispositions.

As to the fecond class of American Indians, who formefly inhabited, and who yet inhabit, Mexico and the country fouth of the lakes and west of the Missippi, and who came over, as we have supposed, from the northeast parts of Asia; they seem, from whatever eaufe, to be advanced fomewhat higher, in the scale of improvement, than the South Americans, if we except the Peruvians, who appear to have made greater progress in civilization than even the Mexicans. cerning the nations of the vast country of Anahuac or New Spain, composing a large portion of the second class of the proper Americans, the Abbe Clavigero, has the following observations: " We have had intimate commerce, for many years, with the Americans; have lived feveral years in a feminary deftined for their instruction; had some Indians among our pupils; had particular knowledge of many American rectors, many nobles, and numerous artists; attentively observed their character, their genius, their dispositions and manner of thinking; and have examined, befides, with the utmost diligence, their ancient history, their religion, their government, their laws and their customs. After fuch long experience and study of them, from which we imagine ourselves able to decide without danger of erring, we declare that the mental qualities of the American Indians are not in the least degree inferior to those of the Europeans; that they are capable of all, even the most abstract sciences; and that if equal care and pains were taken in their education, we should see rile among them philosophers, mathematicians and divines, who would rival the first in Europe. But it is. not possible to make great progress in the sciences, in the midst of a life of misery, servitude and oppression. Their ancient government, their laws, and their arts evidently demonstrate that they suffered no want of genius."

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They are of a good stature, rather exceeding the middle size; well proportioned in all their limbs, having a fine olive complexion; narrow foreheads; black eyes; clean, firm, regular white teeth; thick, black, coarse, glossy hair; thin beards, and generally no hair on their legs, thighs and arms. They are neither very beautiful nor the reverse, but hold a middle place between the extremes. They are moderate eaters, but much addicted to intemperance in drinking, which, as far as we know, is true of all the American Indians. They are patient of injuries and hardships, and grateful for benefits. Good faith is not so much respected as it deserves to be. They are naturally unsocial, serious and austere. Generosity and perfect disinterestedness are striking traits in their character. Their religion is blended with much superstition; and some of the more ignorant are very prone to idolatry.

The respect paid by children to their parents, and by the young to the old, among those people, is highly commendable. Parents are fond of their children.

Of their morality, the following exhortation of a Mexican to his fon, may ferve as a specimen: "My fon, who art come into the light from the womb of thy mother, like a chicken from the egg, and like it art preparing to fly through the world, we know not how long Heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem which we possess in thee; but however short the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to affift thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee still more than I do; repose in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy fighs to him. Reverence and falute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor and diftreffed be not dumb, but rather use words of comfort. Honour all persons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou owest obedience, respect and service. Guard against imitating the example of those wicked sons, who, like brutes, are deprived of reason, neither reverence their parents, listen to their instruction, nor submit to their correction; because whoever follows their steps will have an unhappy end, will die in a desperate or fudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beafts.

"Mock not, my son, the aged or the impersect. Scorn not him whom you see tall into some folly or transgression, nor make him reproaches; but restrain thyself, and beware less thou sall into the same error

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which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor interfere in that which does not concern Endeavour to manifest thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In conversation, do not lay thy hands upon another, nor speak too much, nor interrupt or diffurb another's discourse. When any one discourses with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyfelf in an eafy attitude, neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor fpitting too often, nor looking about you here and there, nor rifing up frequently if thou art fitting; for fuch actions are indications of levity and low breeding." He proceeds to mention feveral particular vices which are to be avoided, and concludes-"Steal not, nor give thyfelf to gaming; otherwise thou wilt be a disgrace to thyparents, whom thou oughtest rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to shame. more, my fon; enough hath been faid in discharge of the duties of a father. With these counsels I wish to fortify thy mind. Refuse them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happinefs depends."

The more northern Indians, whom we have included in the fecond class, in their complexion, fize and form, are not in general unlike the Mexicans. In focial and domestic virtues, in agriculture, arts, and manufactures, they are far behind the Mexicans; in their hospitality, equal; and in their eloquence in council, and bravery in war, perhaps superior. Their mode of life, and the state of society among them, afford sew objects for the display either of their literary or political abilities.

The third class of American Indians, viz. those who inhabit Esquimaux, Labrador, and the countries around, are much less known than either of the aforementioned classes. Those who profess to be best acquainted with them say, they differ in size and shape from the other American Indians, and resemble the Laplanders, and Samoeids, of Europe, from whom, it is conjectured by some, they descended.

The Esquimaux, according to Mr. Pennant, are distinguished from the tribes south of them, chiefly by

their drefs, their canoes, and their instruments of chace. He divides them into two varieties. About Prince William's Sound they are of the largest fize. As you advance northward they decrease in height, till they dwindle into the dwarfish tribes, which occupy some of the coasts of the Icy sea, and the maritime parts of Hudson's Bay, of Greenland and Labrador. Their dwarfishness is doubtless occasioned by the scantiness of their provisions, and the severity of their climate. Beyond the 67th deg. N. lat. according to Capt. Ellis's account, there are no inhabitants. The arctic countries in America, Asia and Greenland, if inhabited at all, have very few inhabitants; and those are of the dwarfish kind, scattered on the banks of rivers, lakes, and feas, and fubfift miferably upon fish, and the flesh of those animals which inhabit those frozen regions, with the skins of which they clothe themselves.

The newly discovered American Indians about Nootka Sound, disguise themselves after the manner of the ancient Scythians, in dresses made of the skins of wolves and other wild beasts, and wear even the heads sitted to their own. These habits they use in the chace

to circumvent the animals of the field.

Concerning the religion of the Indians much has been faid, and much that has no foundation. In general it may be observed that they all have an idea of a Supreme Being, whom they worship under different names, and with a great variety of superstitious rites and ceremonies.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the first DISCOV-ERY and SETTLEMENT of NORTH AMERICA, arranged in chronological order.

ORTH AMERICA was discovered in the reign of Henry VII. a period when the arts and sciences had made very considerable progress in Europe, Many of the first adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preserve authentic records of such of their proceedings as would be interest-

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Geor Ter. ing to posterity. 'These records afford ample documents for American historians. Perhaps no people on the globe can trace the history of their origin and progress with so much precision as the inhabitants of North America; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States.

The following will shew the chronological order in which the first settlements were made in North Amer-

By whom.

When fettled.

ica.

Names of Places.

Quebec, /Virginia, June 10,	1608	By the French. By Lord De la War. By Governor John Guy.
New York, New Jersey, about	1614	By the Dutch.
/ Plymouth,	1620	By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.
New Hampshire,	1623	By a fmall Eng. col. near the mouth of Piccataqua river.
Delaware, Pennfylvania,		By the Swedes and Fins.
Massachusetts Bay,	1628	By Capt. J. Endicot & Co.
Maryland,	1633	By Lord Baltimore with a colony of Rom. Catholics.
Connecticut,	1635	By Mr. Fenwick, at Say- brook, near the mouth of Connecticut river.
Rhode Island,	1635	ms perfecuted brethren.
New Jersey,	1664	Granted to the Duke of York by Charles II. and made a distinct govern- ment, and settled some time before this by the Eng- lish.
South Carolina,	1669	By Governor Sayle.
Pennfylvania,	1682	By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.
North Carolina, about and about	1710	By a number of Palatines from Germany. Erected into a separate government.
Georgia,	1732	By General Oglethorp.

Ter. S. of Ohio, about 1750 By Col. Wood, and others.

Kentucky,

Kentucky,

1773

Vermont, about

1764

Territory N. W. of 1787 Ohio river,

Tennessee Govern. 1789

By Col. Daniel Boon.

By emigrants from Connecticut and other parts of New England.

By the Ohio and other companies.

Became a separate govern. fettled many years before. Became an independ. State.

1796 The above dates are generally from the periods, when the first permanent settlements were made.

## NORTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

ORTH AMERICA comprehends all that part of the western continent which lies north of the Isthmus of Darien, extending north and fouth from about the 10th degree north latitude, to the north pole; and east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the 35th and 165th degrees of west longitude from Greenwich. Beyond the 70th degree N. lat. few discoveries have been made. In July 1779, Capt. Cook proceeded as far as lat. 71°, when he came to a folid body of ice, extending from continent to continent.

Divisions. The vast country bounded west by the Pacific Ocean, fouth and east by California, New Mexico and Louisiana, the United States, Canada and the Atlantic Ocean; and extending as far north as the country is habitable (a few scattered English, French, and fome other European fettlements excepted) is inhabited wholly by various nations and tribes of Indians. The Indians also possess large tracts of country within the Spanish, American, and British dominions. Those parts of North America, not inhabited by Indians, belong (if we include Greenland) to Denmark, Great Britain, the American States, and Spain. Spain claims East and West Florida, and all west of the Missisppi, and south of the northern boundaries of Louisiana, New Mexico and California. Great Britain claims all the country inhabited by Europeans, lying north and east of the United States,

States, except Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The remaining part is the territory of the Fifteen United States. The particular Provinces and States, are exhibited in the following

#### T A B L E.

in	ong- Countries, Provinces g to and States,	Number of Inhabitants.	Chief Towns.
Denmark	West Greenland	10,000	New Herrnhut
British Provinces.	New Britain Upper Canada Lower Canada Newfoundland Cape Breton Island New Brunswic Nova Scotia St. John's Isl. \$ 178; Vermont New Hampshire Massachusetts District of Maine \$ Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia Kentucky North Carolina	85,000 141,885 378,787 96,540 68,825 237,946 340,120 184,139 434,373 59,094 319,728 747,610 73,677 393,751	Annapolis, Baltimore Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk Lexington Newbern, Edenton, Halifax
Geor Terri	South Carolina Georgia Territory S. of Ohio Territory N. W. of	249,073 82,548 * 77,200 Ohio	Charleston, Columbia Savannah, Augusta Knoxville, Nashville, Greenville Marietta
Spanish Prov.	East Florida West Florida Louisiana New Mexico California Mexico, or New Spa		Augustine Penfacola New Orleans St. Fee St. Juan Mexico.

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<sup>\*</sup> According to a ceufus taken in 1795.

### WEST GREENLAND.

THIS extensive country properly belongs to neither of the two continents; unless, as feems probable, it be united to America to the northward of Davis' Straits.

Boundaries and Extent. Greenland is bounded by Davis' Straits on the west; to the northward by some unknown ocean, or by the north pole; east, by the Icy sea, and a strait which separates it from Iceland; southeast, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, it terminates in a point called Cape Farewell, in lat. 59 degrees north.

Face of the Country.] The western coast, which is washed by Davis' Straits, is high, rocky, barren land, which rears its head, in most places, close to the sea, in losty mountains covered with snow, and inaccessible cliss, and meets the mariner's eye 40 leagues at sea.

Population.] The Greenlanders, reckoned to amount to about 7,000, live to the fouthward of the 62d degree of N. latitude or as the inhabitants are wont to fay, in the fouth; but no Europeans live there, so that these parts are but little known. The European colonies have fixed themselves to the northward of lat. 62°.

Curiofities.] The aftonishing mountains of ice in this country, may well be reckoned among its greatest curiosities. Nothing can exhibit a more dreadful, and at the same time a more dazzling appearance, than those prodigious masses of ice that surround the whole coast in various forms, reslecting a multitude of colours from the sun-beams, and calling to mind the enchanting scenes of somance. Such prospects they yield in calm weather, but when the wind begins to blow, and the waves to rise in vast billows, the violent shocks of those pieces of ice, dashing against one another, fill the mind with horror.

The ice mountains are pieces of ice floating in the fea, of an amazing fize, and very curious forms: fome have the appearance of a church or castle, with square or pointed turrets; others, of a ship under sail, and people have often given themselves fruitless toil to go on board, and pilot the imaginary ship into harbour; others look like large islands, with plains, vallies and hills,

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which often rear their heads 200 yards above the level of the sea. This ice for the most part, is very hard, clear, and transparent as glass, of a pale green colour, and some pieces sky blue; but, if you melt it and let it freeze

again, it becomes white.

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Air and Seasons.] (As this country is covered, in most places, with everlasting ice and snow, it is easy to imagine that it must be extremely cold. In those places where the inhabitants enjoy the visits of the sun for an hour or two in a day, in winter, the cold is tolerable; though even there, strong liquors will freeze, when out of the warm rooms. But where the sun entirely forsakes the horizon, while people are drinking tea, the emptied cup will freeze on the table.

In fummer there is no night in this country. Beyond the 66th degree, in the longest days, the sun does not set; and at Good Hope, in latitude 64°, the sun does not set till 10 min. after ten o'clock, and rises again 50 min. after one o'clock. The winter days are proportionably short.

Productions.] Among the vegetables of this cold country, are forrel of various forts, angelica, wild tanzy, scurvy grass in great quantities, wild rosemary, dandelions in plenty, and various forts of grass. Whorse-berries and cranberries grow here. Europeans have sown barley and oats, which grow as high and as thrifty as in warmer climates, but seldom advance so far as to ear, and never, even in the warmest places, grow to maturity, because the frosty night, begin too soon.

Animals.] Unfruitful as this quntry is, it affords food for fome, though but few kinds of beafts, which furnish the natives with food and raiment. Of the wild game, are white hares, rein-deer, foxes, and white bears, who are fierce and mischievous, seals, &c. The Greenlanders have no tame animals but a species of degs,

which refemble wolves.

E 2

Religion.] The Greenlanders believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls; that the soul is a spiritual essence, quite different from the body; that it needs no corporeal nourishment; that it survives the body, and lives in a suture better state, which they believe will never end. But they have very different ideas of this state. Many place their Elysuun, or heaven, in the abyse-

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ies of the ocean, or the bowels of the earth, and think the deep cavities of the rocks are the avenues leading to There dwells Torngarfuck\* and his mother; there a joyous fummer is perpetual, and a shining sun is obscured by no night; there is the limpid stream, and abundance of fowls, fishes, rein-deer, and their beloved feals; and these are all to be caught without toil. But to these delightful feats none must approach but those who have been dextrous and diligent at their work, (for this is their grand idea of virtue) that have performed great exploits, and have maftered many whales and feals, have undergone great hardships, have been drowned in the fea, or died in childbed. The difembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields, but must spend five whole days, fome fay longer, in fliding down a rugged rock, which is thereby fineared with blood and gore. Those unfortunate souls which are obliged to perform this rough journey in the cold winter, or in boisterous weather, are peculiar objects of their pity, because they may be easily destroyed on the road, which destruction they call the second death, and describe it as a perfect extinction, and this to them is the most dreadful confideration. Therefore during these five days or more, the furviving relations must abstain from certain meats, and from all noify work, (except the necessary fishing) that the foul may not be disturbed or perish in its perilous passage. From all which it is plain, that the Greenlanders, stupid as they have been represented, have an idea that the good will be rewarded, and the bad punished; and that they conceive a horror at the thoughts of the entire annihilation of the foul.

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Others have their paradife among the celeftial bodies, and they imagine their flight thither so easy and rapid, that the soul rests the very same evening in the mansion of the moon, and there it can dance and play at ball with the rest of the souls; for they think the northern lights to be the dance of sportive souls. The souls in this paradife, are placed in tents around a vast lake abounding with sish and sowl. When this lake over-slows, it rains on the earth; but should the dam once break, there would, in their opinion, be a general deluge.

The name of the Good Spirit, answering to the heathen Jupiter.

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The Greenlanders who consider the soul as a spiritual immaterial essence, laugh at all this, and say, if there should be such a material, luxuriant paradise, where souls could entertain themselves with hunting, still it can only endure for a time. Afterwards the souls will certainly be conveyed to the peaceful mansions. But they know not what their food or employment will be. On the other hand, they place their hell in the subterraneous regions, which are devoid of light and heat, and filled with perpetual terror and anxiety. This last fort of people lead a regular life, and refrain from every

thing they think is evil. History.] West Greenland was first peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time a company of Icelanders, headed by one Erické Rande, were by accident driven on the coast. On his return he reprefented the country in fuch a favourable light that fome families again followed him thither, where they foon became a thriving colony, and bestowed on their new habitation the name of Groenland or Greenland, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to christianity by a missionary from Norway, sent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the first Norwegian monarch who embraced the true religion. The Greenland fettlement continued to increase and thrive under his protection; and in a little time the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, bishops, &c under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A confiderable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway; and a regular intercourse maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the last bishop was sent over. From that time all correspondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion.

# BRITISH AMERICA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

UNDER the general name of British America, we comprehend the vast and unknown extent of country, bounded south, by the United States of America,

and the Atlantic ocean; east, by the fame ocean and Davis' Straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending north, to the northern limits of the Hudson's Bay charter; and westward, to an unknown extent; lying between 42° 30' and 70° north latitude; and between 50° and 105° W. longitude from Greenwich.

Divisions.] British America is divided into four Provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson's Bay, and the Island of Cape Breton; 3. New Brunswic; 4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed St. John's. Besides these, there is the Island of Newfoundland, which is governed by the Admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant governors.

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### NEW BRITAIN.

THE country lying round Hudson's Bay, or the country of the Eiguimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of NEW BRITAIN, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. i A superintendant of trade, appointed by the Governor General of the four British Provinces, and responsible to him, resides at Labrador.

Rivers. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekesko, Churchill, Nelfon, Hayes, New Severn, Albany and Moofe rivers, all which empty into Hudson's and James' Bay from the west. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with shoals, except Churchill's, in which the largest Thips may lie; but ten miles higher the channel is obstructed by fand-banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from ten to 60 feet perpendicular. Down these rivers the Indian traders find a quick passage; but their return is a labour of many months.

I Face of the Country, Soil, &c.] As far inland as the Hudson Bay company have settlements, which is 600 miles to the west of fort Churchill, at a place called Hudson House, lat. 50°, long. 160° 27' W. from London, is flat country. [ ] I be well a like

All

The eastern coast of the Bay is barren, past the efforts of cultivation. The surface is every where uneven, and covered with masses of stone of an amazing size. It is a country of fruitless vallies and frightful mountains, some of an astonishing height. The vallies are sull of lakes, formed not from springs, but rain and snow, so chilly as to be productive of a few small trout only. The mountains have here and there a blighted shrub, or a little moss. The vallies are sull of crooked, stunted trees, pines, sir, birch, and cedars, or rather a species of the juniper. In lat. 60° on this coast, vegetation ceases. The whole shore, like that on the west, is faced with islands at some distance from land.

Inhabitants, Customs, &c.] The inhabitants among the mountains are Indians; along the coasts, Esquimaux. The dogs of the former are very small; of the latter large, and headed like a fox, and trained for the

fledge.

The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to fend missionaries from Greenland to this country. Some of them were killed, and others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the British government, another attempt was made. The missionaries were well received by the Esquimaux, and the mission goes on with success.

Climate.] Excessive cold. The snows begin to fall in October. The sun rises, in the shortest day, sive minutes past nine, and sets sive minutes before three. In the longest day the sun rises at three, and sets about nine. The ice begins to disappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which

at times is very violent.

Animals.] The animals of these countries are, the moose-deer, stags, rein-deer, bears, tygers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, squirrels, ermines, wild-cats, and hares. The rein-deer pass in vast herds towards the north, in October, seeking the extreme cold. The feathered kinds are, geese, bustards, ducks, growse, and all manner of wild sowls. Of sish, there are whales, morses, seals, codfish, and a white sish, preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout.

All the quadrupedes of these countries are clothed with a close, foft, warm fur. In fummer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colours of the feveral animals; when that feafon is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every fort of beafts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the fnow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. This is a furprifing phenomenon. But what is yet more fuprifing, and what is indeed one of the most striking things, that draw the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, fofter and thicker coat of hair than they had originally.

Discovery and Commerce.] The knowledge of these northern seas and countries, was owing to a project started in England for the discovery of a northwest paffage to China and the East Indies, as early as the year 1576. Since then it has been frequently dropped, and

as often revived, but never yet completed.

Frobisher, about the year 1576, discovered the Main of New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and those straits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John Davis failed from Portsmouth, and viewed that and the more northern coafts, but he feems never to have entered the bay. Hudson made three voyages on the same adventure, the first in 1607, the second in 1608, and the third and last in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name, coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he stayed here until the enfuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, feized upon him and feven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy feas, in an open boat. Hudson and his

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his companions were either swallowed up by the waves, or, gaining the inhospitable coast, were destroyed by the savages; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home.

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Other attempts towards a discovery have been made in 1612, 1667, 1746 and 1761, but without success.

### UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

THE Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, conflituted by act of Parliament in 1791, comprehend the territory heretofore called Canada.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1400 Breadth 500 between \[ \begin{cases} 61\circ \text{ and } 81\circ \text{W.l. from Lon.} \\ \begin{cases} 42\circ \text{30'} \text{ and } 52\circ \text{N. latitude.} \end{cases} \]

Boundaries and Divisions.] Bounded north, by New Britain and unknown countries; east, by New Britain and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; southeast and southerly, by the Province of New Brunswic, the District of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and the Lakes; the western boundary is undefined. The Province of Upper Canada is the same as what has been commonly called the Upper Country. It lies north of the great Lakes, and is separated from New York by the river St. Lawrence, here called the Cataraqui, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Lower Canada lies on both fides the river St. Lawrence, between 61° and 71° W. lon. from London; and 45° and 52° N. lat. and is bounded fouth by New Brun-fwic, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and west by Upper Canada.

Rivers. The river St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in North America. It issues from Lake Ontario, forming the outlet of the long chain of great lakes, which separate Upper Canada from the United States. It takes its course northeast; washes the island of Montreal, which it embosoms; just above which it receives Ottawas from the west, and forms many fertile islands. Continuing the same course, it meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is so far navigable for

large vessels. Having received in its course, besides Ottawas, St. John's, Seguina, Desprairies, Trois Rivieries, and innumerable other smaller streams, it falls into the ocean at Cape Rosieres, by a mouth 90 or 100 miles broad. In its course it forms a great variety of bays, harbours and islands, many of them fruitful and ex-

tremely pleafant.

Climate.] Winter continues with fuch feverity from December to April, as that the largest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly from four to six feet deep during the winter. But the air is so serene and clear, and the inhabitants so well defended against the cold, that this season is neither unhealthy nor unpleasant. The spring opens suddenly, and vegetation is surprisingly rapid. The summer is delightful, except that.

a part of it is extremely hot.

Soil and Produce. Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the foil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleasant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other forts of grain, fruits and vegetables tobacco, in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated. The isle of Orleans, near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Lawrence and other rivers, are remarkable for the richness of the soil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and feed great numbers of great and small cattle.

Animals.] See this article under the head of the

United States.

Principal Towns. Quebec is the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all British America, and is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little River, about 320 miles from the sea. It it is built on a rock which is partly of marble and partly of slate. The town is divided into upper and lower. The houses in both are of stone, and built in a tolerable manner. It contained, in 1784, 6472 inhabitants.

From Quebec to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in failing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landscapes, the banks being in many places very bold and steep, and shaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty close all the way, several

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gentlemen's houses, neatly built, shew themselves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flourishing colony; but there are few towns or villages. Many beautiful islands are interspersed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye.

Montreal stands on an island in the river St. Lawrence, which is ten leagues in length, and four in breadth, at the foot of a mountain which gives name to it, about half a league from the fouth shore. The city forms an oblong square, divided by regular and well formed

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The principal towns in Upper Canada are, Kingston, on Lake Ontario; Niagara, between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; and Detroit, situated on the western bank of Detroit river, between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and

nine miles below Lake St. Clair.\*

Government.] By the Quebec Act, passed by the parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, it is enacted, that there shall be within each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a Legislative Council, and an afsembly, who, with the consent of the Governor, appointed by the King, shall have power to make laws.

The Legislative Council is to consist of not sewer than seven members for Upper, and sisteen for Lower Canada; to be summoned by the Governor, who must be authorized by the King. Such members are to hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by sour years continual absence, or by swearing allegiance to some for-

eign power.

The house of assembly is to consist of not less than fixteen members from Upper, and not less than fifty from Lower Canada; chosen by the freeholders in the several towns and districts. The council and assembly are to be called together at least once in every year, and every assembly is to continue four years, unless sooner dissolved by the Governor.

British America is superintended by an officer, styled Governor General of the four British Provinces in N. America, who, besides other powers, is commander in

<sup>\*</sup> Niagara and Detroit, now in the possession of the British government, are both within the limits of the United States, and are to be given up in June of this year, (1796) according to the late Treaty with Great Britain.

chief of all the British troops in the four Provinces and the governments attached to them, and Newfoundland. Each of the Provinces has a Lieutenant Governor, who, in the absence of the Governor General, has all the pow-

ers requifite to a Chief Magistrate.

Population.] Upper Canada, though an infant fettlement, is faid by fome to contain 40,000, by others, only 20,000 inhabitants. The truth probably is between them. Lower Canada, in 1784, contained 113,012 fouls. Both Provinces may now contain about 150,000 fouls, which number is multiplying both by natural increate and by emigrations.

Religion. ] As many as about nine-tenths of the inhabitants of these Provinces are Roman Catholics who enjoy under the present government, the same provifion, rights and privileges as were granted them in 1774, by the act of the 14th of George III. The rest of the people are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and a few

of almost all the different sects of Christians.

Trade. The amount of the exports from the Province of Quebec, in the year 1786, was £ 343,262: 19:6. The amount of imports in the same year was £ 325,116. The exports confifted of wheat, flour, biscuit, haxseed, lumber of various kinds, fish, potash, oil, ginseng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount of £285,977.1 The imports confifted of rum, brandy, molaffes, coffee, fugar, wines, tobacco, falt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods.

History.] This country was discovered by the English as early as about 1497; and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1760, when it was taken by the British arms, and, at the treaty of Paris, in 1763, was ceded by France to the crown of England, to

whom it has ever fince belonged.

### SIDNEY, OR THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

[Annexed to the Province of Lower CANADA.]

HE island, or rather collection of islands, which lie fo contiguous as that they are commonly called but one, and comprehended under the name of the Island hi

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of Cape Breton, lies between lat. 45°28' and 47° 2' N. and between 59° 44' and 61° 29' W. long. from London, and about 45 leagues to the eastward of Halifax. It is 109 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth; and is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the Gut of Canso, which is the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Face of the Country, Climate, Soil and Productions.] Except in the hilly parts, the surface of the country has but little solidity, being every where covered with a light moss, and with water. Other accounts say, that there is a great proportion of arable land on this island. The climate is very cold, owing either to the prodigious quantity of lakes that cover above half the island, and remain frozen a long time; or to the number of forests that totally intercept the rays of the sun, the effect of which is besides decreased by perpetual clouds.

Population, Chief Towns, &c.] On this island there are about 1,000 inhabitants, who have a lieutenant governor resident among them, appointed by the king. The principal towns are Sidney, the capital, and Louilburg, which has the best harbour in the island.

This island may be considered at the key to Canada; and the very valuable fishery in its neighbourhood depends for its protection on the possession of this island; as no nation can carry it on without some convenient harbour of strength to supply and protect it; and Louisburg is the principal one for these purposes.

History. Though some fishermen had long resorted to this island every summer, not more than 20 or 30 had ever fixed there. The French, who took possession of it in August, 1713, were properly the first inhabitants. They changed its name into that of Isle Royale, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal settlement.

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lie ed nd This island remained in possession of the French till 1745, when it was captured for the crown of Great Britain, by a body of troops from New England, under the command of Lieutenant General William Pepperell. For the authentic particulars of this important, singular and successful expedition, see the Histori-

cal

cal Collections, Vol. I. published by the Historical Society in Boston. Also, Encyclopedia Britannica, article Breton.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

[Comprehending the Provinces of New Brunswic and Nova Scotia.]

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

Length 317 Breadth 254 between {43° 30' and 48° 4' N. lat. 61° and 67' E. lon. from Lond.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED on the north, by Lower Canada, from which it is separated in part by the bay of Chaleurs; east, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which washes its coast 110 leagues in extent, from the Gut of Canso, at its entrance into the Gulf, to Cape Rozier, which forms the south part of the river St. Lawrence, and by the Gut of Canso, which divides it from Cape Breton; south, it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, having a sea coast of 90 leagues, from Cape Canso, east, to Cape Sables, west, which forms one part of the entrance into the Bay of Fundy, which also forms a part of its southern boundary; west, by a part of Lower Canada, and the District of Maine.

The tract of country within these limits, known by the name of Noya Scotia, or New Scotland, was, in 1784, divided into two provinces, viz. New Brunswic on the northwest, and Nova Scotia on the southeast. The former comprehends that part of the old province of Nova Scotia, which lies to the northward and westward of a line drawn from the mouth of the river St. Croix, through the centre of the Bay of Fundy, to Bay Verte, and thence into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including all lands within 6 leagues of the coast. The rest is the province of Nova Scotia, to which is annexed the Island of St. John's, which lies north of it, in the Gulf of St.

Lawrence.

Divisions.] In 1783, were the following counties in Nova Scotia, viz. HANTS, HALIFAX, KINGS, ANNAPOLIS, CUMBERLAND, SUNBURY, QUEENS, LUNENBURG.

Trade.]

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tage furn pork Trade.] The exports from Great Britain to this country confift chiefly of linen and woollen cloths, and other necessaries for wear, of sishing-tackle and rigging for ships. The amount of exports at an average of three years, before the new settlements, was about £26,500. The only articles obtained in exchange are, timber and the produce of the sishery, which, at a like average, amounted to £38,000. The whole population of Nova Scotia and the islands adjoining has been estimated at 50,000. But recent accounts of these settlements represent them as in a declining state, having great numbers of the houses, built in the new towns, uninhabited, and considerably reduced in value.

History.] Notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of this country, it was here that some of the first European settlements were made. The first grant of lands n it was given by James I. to his secretary, Sir William Alexander, from whom it had the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. Since then it has frequently changed hands, from one private proprietor to another, and from the French to the English nation backward and forward. It was confirmed to the English at the peace of Utrecht. Three hundred families were transported here in 1749, at the charge of the government, who built and settled the town of Halisax.

# ISLAND OF ST. JOHN's.

This island lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coast of the Province of Nova Scotia, and is about 100 miles long, and from 10 to 35 broad. It has several sine rivers, a rich soil, and is pleasantly situated. Charlottetown is its principal town, and is the residence of the lieutenant governor, who is the chief officer on the island. The number of inhabitants is about 5,000. Upon the reduction of Cape Breton, in 1745, the inhabitants of this island, amounting to about 4,000, submitted quietly to the British arms. While the French possessed it, they improved it to so much advantage as that it was called the granary of Canada, which it surnished with great plenty of corn, as well as beef and pork. It is attached to the province of Nova Scotia.

# NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND.

TEWFOUNDLAND is fituated to the east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 45' and 51° 46' of north latitude, and between 52° 31' and 59° 40' west longitude; separated from Labrador, or New Britain, by the straits of Belleisle; and from Canada, by the Bay of St. Lawrence; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 miles broad. The coasts are extremely fubject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of fnow and fleet, the fky being usually overcast. From the foil of this island the British reap no great advantage, for the cold is long continued and fevere; and the fummer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the foil, at least in those parts of the island that have been explored, is rocky and barren. However, it is watered by feveral good rivers, and has many large and good harbours.

This island was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern shores of the island; and by the treaty of 1763 they were permitted to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they should not approach within three leagues of any of the

coasts belonging to England.

The chief towns in Newfoundland, are, Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John's; but not above 1,000 families remain here in winter. A small squadron of men-of-war are sent out every spring to protect the sisheries and inhabitants, the Admiral of which, for the time being, is Governor of the island; besides whom there are two lieutenant governors, one at Placentia, and the other at

St. John's.

The other islands of note in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are Anticosti, near the mouth of St. Lawrence, 126 miles long, and 32 broad, uninhabited. The Magdalen Isles, in 61° 40′ W. long. and between 47° and 48° N. lat. inhabited by a few fishermen—and Isle Percee, about 15 miles fouth of Cape Gaspre. "It is a perpendicular rock, and is pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea slows. One of these arches is sufficiently high to admit a large boat to pass freely through it."

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# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SITUATION-AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 1,250 between \{ 31° and 48° 15' N. lat.

8°E.&24°W.long.fr.Phila. 64° & 96° W. lon. fr. Lond.

Boundaries. BOUNDED north and east, by British America, or the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and New Brunfwic; foutheast, by the Atlantic ocean; fouth, by East and West Florida; west, by the river Missisppi.

The territory of the United States, according to Mr. Hutchins, contains a million of square miles, in which 640,000,000 acres.

Deduct for water

\$1,000,000

Acres of land in the United States 589,000,000

Lakes. It may in truth be faid, that no part of the world is fo well watered with fprings, rivulets, rivers and lakes, as the territory of the United States. By means of these various streams and collections of water, the whole country is checkered into islands and penin-The United States, and indeed all parts of North America, feem to have been formed by nature for the most intimate union-

There is nothing in other parts of the globe, which refembles the prodigious chain of lakes in this part of the world. They may properly be termed inland feas of fresh water; and even those of the second or third class in magnitude, are of larger circuit than the greatest lake in the eastern continent.

The principal lakes in the United States, are the Lake of the Woods, in the northwest corner of the United States, 70 miles long and 40 wide.

As you travel east you come next to Long Lake, 100

miles long, and about 18 or 20 wide.

Thence you pass through several small lakes into Lake Superior, the largest lake in the world; being about 1,000 miles in circumference. There are two large islands in

this

this lake, each of which has land enough, if fuitable for tillage, to form a confiderable province. The Indians fuppose the Great Spirit resides in these islands. This lake abounds with fish. Storms assect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean: the waves run as high; and the navigation is as dangerous. It discharges its waters from the southeast corner, through the straits of St. Marie into Lake Huron, which is next in magnitude to Lake Superior, being about 1,000 miles in circumference. This lake, at its northwest corner, communicates with Lak; Michigan, which is 900 miles in circumference, by the straits of Mikkillimakkinak.

Lake St. Clair lies about half way between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and is about 90 miles in circumference. It communicates with Lake Erie, by the river

Detroit.

Lake Erie is nearly 300 miles long from east to west, and about 40 in the broadest part. The islands and shores of this lake are greatly infested with snakes, many of which are of the venomous kind. This lake at its northeast end, communicates with Lake Ontario, by the river Niagara, 30 miles long. In this river are those remarkable falls which are reckoned one of the greatest natural curiofities in the world. The waters which fupply the river Niagara rife near two thousand miles to the northwest, and passing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, receiving in their course constant accumulations, at length, with astonishing grandeur, rush down a stupendous precipice of 137 feet perpendicular; and in a firong rapid, that extends to the distance of eight or nine miles below, fall near as much more; the river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. The noise of these falls, (called the Niagara Falls) in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard between 40 and 50 miles. When the water finkes the bottom it bounds to a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the fun, when he fhines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

Lake Ontario is of an oval form, about 600 miles in circumference. It discharges its waters by the river Iroquois, which, at Montreal, takes the name of St.

Lawrence.

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Lawrence River, and, passing by Quebec, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lake Champlain forms a part of the boundary between New York and Vermont, and is about 80 miles long, and 14 broad. Lake George lies fouth of Lake Champlain, and is 36 miles long, and from 1 to 7 wide, containing, it is faid, 365 islands.

Rivers.] The principal river in the United States is the Miffippi, which forms the western boundary of the United States. It receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois and their numerous branches, from the east; and the Missouri and other large rivers, from the west. These mighty streams united, are bonne down with increasing majesty through vast forests and meadows, into the Gulf of Mexico. This river is supposed to be about 3,000 miles long, and is navigable to the falls of St. Anthony, in sat. 44° 30'. These falls are 30 feet perpendicular height. The whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls the above distance, and forms a most pleasing cataract. This river resembles the Nile, in that it annually overslows, and leaves a rich slime on its banks; and in the number of its mouths, opening into a sea that may be compared to the Mediterranean.

The Indians fay that four of the largest rivers in North America, viz. St. Lawrence, Missisppi, Bourbon, Oregon, or the river of the west, have their sources within about 30 miles of each other. If this be a fact, it proves that the lands at the heads of these rivers are the highest in North America. All these rivers run disserent courses, and empty into different oceans, at the distance of more than 2,000 miles from their sources. For, in their passage from this spot to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east; to Hudson's bay, north; to the bay of Annian, west, where the river Oregon is supposed to empty; and to the Gulf of Mexico, south; each of them

traverses upwards of 2,000 miles.

The Ohio is a most beautiful river. Its gentle current is unbroken by rocks or rapids, except in one place. It is 900 yards wide at its entrance into the Missisppi; and a quarter of a mile at Fort Pitt, which is 1,188 miles from its mouth. At Fort Pitt the Ohio loses its name, and branches into the Monongahela and Allegany rivers.

The Monongahela, 12 or 15 miles from its mouth, re-

ceives Yohogany river.

The country watered by the Missippi and its eastern branches, constitutes five-eighths of the United States; two of which five-eighths are occupied by the Ohio and its branches; the residuary streams, which run into the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the St. Lawrence, water the remaining three-eighths. The other considerable rivers in the United States will be mentioned in the

proper places.

The coast of the United States is indented Bays. with numerous bays, some of which are equal in fize to any in the known world. Beginning at the northeasterly part of the United States, and proceeding fouthwesterly, you first find the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New England, remarkable for its tides, which rife to the height of fifty or fixty feet, and flow fo rapidly as to overtake animals which feed upon the shore. Penobscot, Broad and Casco Bays, lie along the coast of the Province of Maine. Massachusetts Bay spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the Passing by Narraganset and other bays in the State of Rhode Island, you enter Long Island Sound, between Montauk Point, and the main. This Sound is a kind of inland fea, from three to twenty-five miles broad, and (including eaft river which may be confidered as a part of the found) about one hundred and forty miles long, extending the whole length of the island, and dividing it from Connecticut and part of New York. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long Island, and affords a very fafe and convenient inland navigation.

The celebrated strait called Hell Gate, is near the west end of this sound, about eight miles eastward of New York city, and is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of tide. These whirlpools are occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the pass, and a bed of rocks which ex-

tend quite across it.

Delaware Bay is fixty miles long, from the Cape to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay Hook; and

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so wide in some parts, as that a ship in the middle of it cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic northwest and southeast, between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. These

Capes are eighteen miles apart.

Chesapeak Bay has its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, twelve miles wide, and extends upwards of 200 miles to the northward. Several counties in Virginia and Maryland lie east of this bay. It is from seven to eighteen miles broad, and generally as much as nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Patomak, Rappahannok, York and James' rivers, which are all

large and navigable.

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Face of the Country. The tract of country belonging to the United States is happily variegated with plains and mountains, hills and vallies. Some parts are rocky, particularly New England, the north parts of New York and New Jerfey, and a broad space, including the several ridges of the long range of mountains which run southwestward through Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolinia, and part of Georgia, dividing the waters which slow into the Atlantic, from those which fall into the Missispin. In the parts east of the Allegany mountains in the southern States, the country, for several hundred miles in length, and sixty or seventy, and sometimes more, in breadth, is level and entirely free of stone.

Mountains. In all parts of the world, and particularly on this western continent, it is observable, that as you depart from the ocean, or from a river, the land gradually rises; and the height of land, in common, is about equally distant from the water on either side.

The high lands between the Province of Maine and the Province of Quebec, divide the Rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence north, and into the Atlantic-fouth. The Green Mountains, in Vermont, divide the waters which flow eafterly into Connecticut river, from those which fall westerly into Lake Champlain and Hudson's tiver.

Between

Between the Atlantic, the Missippi, and the Lakes, runs a long range of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges. These mountains extend northeasterly and southwesterly, nearly parallel with the sea coast, about nine hundred miles in length, and from sixty to one hundred and sifty, and two nundred miles inbreadth. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compose this immense range of mountains, have differ-

ent names in different States.

The principal ridge is the Allegany, which has been descriptively called the back bone of the United States. The general name for these mountains, taken collectively, is, the Allegany Mountains, so called from the principal ridge of the range. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as you proceed south, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluss. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Soil and Productions.] In the United States are to be found every species of soil that the earth affords. In one part of them or another, they produce all the various kinds of fruits, grain, pulse and hortuline plants and roots which are found in Europe, and have been thence transplanted to America. Besides these, a great variety

of native vegetable productions.

Animals.] America contains, at least, one half, and the territory of the United States about one-fourth of the quadrupedes of the known world. Some of them are common to North America, and to the European and Asiatic parts of the Eastern Continent; others are peculiar to this country. All those that are common to both continents are found in the northern parts of them, and are such as may be supposed to have migrated from one continent to the other. Comparing individuals of the same species, inhabiting the different continents, some are perfectly similar; between others there is some difference in size, colour or other circum-

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stances; in some few instances the European animal is larger than the American; in others the reverse is true. A similar variety, arising from the temperature of the climate, quantity of food furnished in the parts they inhabit, degree of safety,\* &c. takes place between individuals of the same species, in different parts of this continent.

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The following is a catalogue of QUADRUPED ANIMALS within the United States:

Weafel Field Moufe Mammoth Ermine Bat Bifon Martin Moofe Ground Mouse Mink Wood Rat Caribou Otter Red Deer American Rat Fisher Shrew Moufe Fallow Deer Skunk Purple Mole Roe Opostum Black Mole Bear Woodchuck Wolverene Water Rat Urchin Wolf Beaver Hare Fox Mufquafh Catamount Racoon Morfe Fox Squirrel Seal Sallow Cougar Maniti Grey Cougar Grey Squirrel Red Squirrel Sapajou Mountain Cat Lynx Striped Squirrel Sagoin · Flying Squirrel Kincajou

The Wolf, Fox, Weafel, Ermine, Otter, Flying Squirrel, Bat, and Water Rat, are of the same species with the European animals of the same name.

The Fallow Deer, Grey Fox, Martin, Otter, Opoffum, Woodchuck, Hare, some of the Squirrels, and the Beaver, have been tamed. Probably most of these, and some others, might be perfectly domesticated. It has been observed of our wild animals, in general, that they are not of so savage a nature as those in Europe.

Of the animals supposed to be larger in America than in Europe, are the following, viz. Moose, or Elk, Fallow Deer, Bear, Weasel, Otter, and Beaver. Of those that

<sup>\*</sup> Animals in America which have been hunted for their flesh or fur, such as the moose, deer, beaver, &c. have become less in size since the arrival of the Europeaus.

that are less, are the Hare, Red Squirrel, and Shrew. Mouse.

Mammoth. This name has been given to an unknown animal, whose bones are found in the northern parts of both the old and new world. From the form of their teeth, they are supposed to have been carnivorous. Like the Elephant they were armed with tusks of ivory; but they obviously differed from the elephant in size; their bones prove them to have been 5 or 6 times as large. These enormous bones are found in several parts of North America, particularly about the salt licks or

fprings, near the Ohio river.

Mr. Jefferson informs us that a late governor of Virginia, having asked some delegates of the Delawares what they knew, or had heard, respecting this animal; the chief fpeaker immediately put himself into an oratorial attitude, and with a pomp fuited to the supposed elevation of his fubject, informed him that it was a tradition handed down from their fathers, "That in ancient times a herd of them came to the Big-bone licks, and began an universal destruction of the bears, deer, elks, buffaloes, and other animals which had been created for the use of the Indians: that the Great Man, above, looking down and feeing this, was fo enraged that he feized his fightning, descended to the earth, seated himself upon a neighbouring mountain, on a rock, on which his feat and the print of his feet are still to be seen, and hurled his bolts among them till the whole were flaughtered, except the big bull, who, pretenting his forehead to the shafts, shook them off as they fell; but at length, milling one, it wounded him in the fide; whereon, fpringing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is living at this day."

Bison, or Wild Ox. This animal has generally been called the Buffalo, but very improperly, as this name has been appropriated to another animal. He is of the same species with our common neat cattle; their difference being the effect of domestication. Compared with the neat cattle, the Bison is considerably larger, especially about the foreparts of his body. On his shoulders, arises a large sleshy or grisly substance, which extends along the back. The hair on his head, neck and shoul-

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ders, is long and woolly, and all of it is fit to be fpun, or wrought into hats. Calves, from the domestic cow and wild bull, are fometimes raised; but when they grow up, they become so wild that no common sence will con-

fine them-Is found in the middle States.

Mosse. Of these there are two kinds, the black and the grey. The black are said to have been from 8 to 12 feet high; at present they are very rarely seen. The grey Mosse are generally as tall as a horse, and some are much taller; both have spreading, palmated horns, weighing from 30 to 40 pounds. These are shed annually, in the month of February. They never run, but trot with amazing speed. They are sound in New England.

Caribou. This animal is diffinguished by its branching, palmated horns, with brow antlers. He is probably the rein-deer of the northern parts of Europe. From the tendons of this animal, as well as of the Moose, the aboriginal natives made very tolerable thread—Found in the district of Maine.

Deer. The Red Deer\* has round branching horns. Of this species we have three or four different kinds or varieties; one of which, found on the Ohio river, and in its vicinity, is very large, and there commonly called

the Elk.

The Fallow Deer\* has branching, palmated horns. In the United States, these animals are larger than the European, of a different colour, and supposed, by some, to be of a different species. In the southern states, are several animals, supposed to be varieties of the Roe Deer.\*

Bear. Of this animal two forts are found in the northern states; both are black, but different in their forms and habits. One has short legs, a thick, clumfy body, is generally fat, and is very fond of sweet, vegetable food, such as sweet apples, Indian corn in the milk, berries, grapes, honey, &c. As soon as the first snow falls, he betakes himself to his den, which is a hole in a cleft of rocks. In hollow tree, or some such place; here he gradually becomes torpid, and dozes away the win-

<sup>\*</sup> The male of the Red Deer is called Stag; the female, Hind; the young, Calf. The male of the Fallow Deer is called Buck; the female, Doe; the young, Fawn. The Roe Buck, and Roe Dee, are the male and female of the Roe.

ter, fucking his paws, and expending the stock of fat

which he had previously acquired.

The other fort is distinguished by the name of the Ranging Bear, and seems to be a grade between the preceding and the wolf. His legs are longer, and his body more lean and gaunt. He frequently destroys calves, sheep, and pigs; and sometimes children. In winter he migrates to the southward. The former appears to be the common black bear of Europe; the latter corresponds to the brown bear of the Alps; and is probably of the same species with those spoken of 2 Kings, ii. 24th, which formerly inhabited the mountainous parts of Judea, between Jericho and Bethel—Found in all the states.

The Wolverene, called, in Canada, the Carcajou, and, by hunters the Beaver eater, seems to be a grade between the bear and the woodchuck. This animal lives in holes, cannot run fast, and has a clumfy appearance. He is very mischievous to hunters, following them when setting their traps, and destroying their game, particularly the beaver—Found in the northern states.

Wolf. Of this animal, which is of the dog kind, or rather the dog himself in his savage state, we have great numbers, and a considerable variety in size and colour. The Indians are said to have so far tamed some of these animals before their acquaintance with the Europeans, as to have used them in hunting. They next made use of European dogs, and afterwards of mongrels, the off-spring of the wolf and dog, as being more docide than the former, and more eager in the chase than the latter. The appearance of many of the dogs, in the newly settled parts of the country, indicate their relation to the wolf—Found in all the states.

Fox. Of foxes we have a great variety; fuch as the Silver Fox, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Cross Fox, Brant Fox, and several others. It is probable that there is but one species of these animals, as they are found in all their varieties of size, and of shades variously intermixed, in different parts of the United States. Foxes and other animals furnished with fur, of the northern states, are larger than those of the southern.

Catamount. This animal, the most dreaded by hunters of any of the inhabitants of the forests, is rarely seen.

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He feems not calculated for running, but leaps with furprifing agility. His favourite food is blood; which, like other animals of the cat kind, he takes from the jugular veins of cattle, deer, &c. leaving the carcafs. Smaller prey he takes to his den; and he has been known to carry off a child. He feems to be allured by fire, which terrifies all other carnivorous animals, and betrays no fear either of man or beaft. He is found in the northern and middle states.

Sallow Cougar. The body of this animal is about 5 feet long. In his habits and manners he refembles the rest of the cat family. He is found in the southern

states, and is there called the Tyger.

Grey Cougar. This animal, in its form, refembles the preceding; but is of an uniform grey colour, and of a larger fize. It is strong, active, fierce, and untameable—Found in the western parts of the middle states.

Mountain Cat. The male has a black lift along his back, and is the most beautiful animal of the cat kind. He is exceedingly fierce, but will seldom attack a man—

Found in the fouthern states.

Lynx. We have three kinds of the Lynx, each probably forming a diffinct species. The first is called by the French, and English Americans, Loup cervier.\* A few may be found in the northeastern parts of the District of Maine; but in the higher latitudes they are more numerous.

The fecond is called by the French Americans, Chat cervier; and in New England, the Wild Cat. He is considerably less than the Loup cervier. This animal destroyed many of the cattle of the sixth settlers of New

England.

The third species is about the fize of a common cat,

and is found in the middle and fouthern states.

Kincajou: This animal is frequently confounded with the Carcajou, though he refembles him in nothing but the name. He belongs to the family of cats; at least he very much resembles them. He is about as large as a common cat, and is better formed for agility and speed, than for strength. His colour is yellow. Between him and the fox there is perpetual war. He hunts in the same manner as other animals of that class

G. 2. \*Pronounce d. L'oocervee:

do; but being able to fuspend himself by twining the end of his tail round the limb of a tree, or the like, he can pursue his prey where other cats cannot; and when he attacks a large animal, his tail enables him to secure his hold till he can open the blood-vessels of the neck. In some parts of Canada, these animals are very numerous, and make great havoc among the deer, and do not spare even the neat cattle. But we have heard of none in these states, except a few in the northern parts of New Hampshire.

The Wenfel is a very fprightly animal; notwithstanding the shortness of his legs, he seems to dart rather than to run. He kills and eats rats, striped squirrels, and other small quadrupedes: he likewise kills sowls, sucks

their blood, and esteems their eggs a delicacy.

The Ermine does not differ materially from the Wea-

fel in fize, form or habits.

Martin. This animal is called, in New England, the Sable; and by the Indians, Wauppanaugh. He is formed like the Weafel. He keeps in forests, chiefly on trees, and lives by hunting. He is found in the northern states.

Mink. The Mink is about as large as a Martin, and of the same form. The hair on its tail is shorter; its colour is generally black. They burrow in the ground, and pursue their prey both in fresh and salt water. Those which frequent the salt water are of a larger size, lighter colour, and have inferior fur. They are found in considerable numbers, both in the southern and northern states.

Otter. The Otter very much refembles the Mink in its form and habits. It lives in holes, in banks near the water, and feeds on fifth and amphibious animals—

Found in all the states.

Fifter. In Canada he is called Pekan; in these states, frequently the Black Cat, but improperly, as he does not belong to the class of cats. He lives by hunting, and occasionally pursues his prey in the water—Found in the northern states.

Skunk. This animal appears to fee but indifferently when the fun shines; and therefore in the day time keeps close to his burrow. As foon as the twilight commences, he goes in quest of his food, which is prin-

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cipally beetles and other infects: he is also very fond of eggs and young chickens. His sless is faid to be tolerably good, and his fat is sometimes used as an emollient. But what renders this animal remarkable is, his being furnished with organs for secreting and retaining a liquor, volatile and setid beyond any thing known, and which he has the power of emitting to the distance of a rod or more, when necessary for his defence. When this ammunition is expended he is quite

harmlefs-Found in all the states.

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Opossum. The most singular part of this animal is a kind of false belly or pouch, with which the semale is surnished; it is formed by a duplicature of the skin; is so placed as to include her teats, and has an aperture which she can open and shut at pleasure. She brings forth her young from sour to six at a time, while they are not bigger than a bean; incloses them in this pouch, and they, from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her teats. Here they remain and are nourished till they are able to run about, and are afterwards taken in occasionally, particularly in time of danger. The Opossum seeds on vegetables, particularly fruit. He likewise kills poultry, sucks their blood, and eats their eggs. His sat is used instead of lard or butter—Found in the southern and middle states.

The Woodchuck digs a burrow in or near some cultivated field, and feeds on pulse, the tops of cultivated clover, &c. He is generally very fat, excepting in the spring. The young are good meat; the old are rather rank and disagreeable. In the beginning of October they retire to their burrows, and live in a torpid state.

about 6 months.

Urchin. The Urchin, or Urson, is about two seet inlength, and, when fat, the same in circumference. He
is commonly called Hedge Hog or Porcupine, but differs from both those animals in every characteristic
mark, excepting his being armed with quills on his back
and sides. These quills are nearly as large as a wheat
straw; from three to sour inches long, and, unless
erected, nearly covered by the animal's hair. Their
points are very hard, and filled with innumerable very
small barbs or scales, whose points are raised from the
body of the quill. When the Urchin is attacked by a

dog, wolf, or other beast of prey, he throws himself into a posture of desence, by shortening his body, elevating his back, and erecting his quills. The assailant soon finds some of those weapons stuck into his mouth, or other part of his body, and every effort which he makes to free himself, causes them to penetrate the farther; they have been known to bury themselves entirely in a few minutes. Sometimes they prove satal, at other times they make their way out again through the skin from various parts of the body. If not molested, the Urchin is an inossensive animal. He finds a hole, or hollow, which he makes his residence, and feeds on the bark and roots of vegetables. His sless, in the opinions of bunters, is equal to that of a sucking pig—Is found in the northern states.

Hare. Of this animal we have two kinds, which appear to be different species; the one is commonly called the white Rabbit or Coney; the other is simply the Rabbit. The latter burrows in the ground, like a rabbit. They have both been found in the same tract of country, but have not been known to associate. The former has been found in the northern states, and appears to be the same as the hare of the northern parts of Europe; the latter is found in all the states, and is prob-

ably a species peculiar to America.

Raccon. The Raccon, in the form and fize of his body, refembles the fox. In his manners he refembles the squirrel; like him he lives on trees, feeds on Indian corn, acorns, &c. and serves himself with his fore paws. His slesh is good meat, and his fur is valued by the hatters. He is found in all the climates in the temperate zone in North America.

The Fox Squirreli Of this animal, there are severality varieties, black, red and grey. It is nearly twice as large as the common grey squirrel, and is found in the scuthern States, and is peculiar to this continent.

The Grey Squirrel of America does not agree exactly with that of Europe, but is generally confidered as of the same species. They make a nest of moss, in a hollow tree, and here they deposite their provision of nuts and acorns; this is the place of their residence during the winter, and here they bring forth their young. Their summer house, which is built of sticks and leaves, is pla-

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ced near the top of the tree. They sometimes migrate in considerable numbers. If in their course they meet with a river, each of them takes a shingle, piece of bark, or the like, and carries it to the water. Thus equipped, they embark, and erect their tails to the gentle breeze, which soon wasts them over in safety; but a sudden slaw of wind sometimes produces a destructive shipwreck. The greater part of the males of this species is found castrated.

The Red Squirrel is less than the grey squirrel. Its food is the same as that of the grey squirrel, except that it sometimes feeds on the seeds of the pine and other evergreens; hence it is sometimes called the pine squirrel, and is sound further to the northward than the grey squirrel. It spends part of its time on trees, in quest of food; but considers its hole, under some rock or log, as its home.

The Striped Squirrel is still less than the last mentioned. In summer it feeds on apples, peaches, and various kinds of truit and feeds; and for its winter more lays up nuts, acorns and grain. It sometimes ascends trees in quest of food, but always descends on the appearance of danger; nor does it feel secure but in its hole, a stone wall, or some covert place—Found in the northern and middle states.

Flying Squirrel. This is the least and most singular of the class of squirrels. A duplicate of the skin connects the fore and hinder legs together; by extending this membrane, it is able to leap much farther, and to alight with more safety than other squirrels. It lives in holes of trees and feeds on seeds—Is found in all the States.

The Field Monse has a general resemblance to the common house mouse. Its food depends very much on its situation. In gardens, it often destroys young fruit trees by eating their bark; in fields and meadows, it feeds on the roots of grass, sometimes leaving a groove in the sward, which appears as if it had been cut out with a gouge. In woods, they are said to feed on acorns, and to lay up a large store of them in their burrows.

Bat. The bat very much refembles the field mouse in form and fize; but is so enormously extended, that

being connected together by a thin membrane they furnish the animal with wings. They frequent the cavities of old buildings, whence they issue in the twisight, and feed, on the wing, upon the insects which are then to be found slying. In the day time they keep themselves concealed, and become torpid during the winter—Common to North America and Europe.

Ground Mouse. This animal is larger than the field mouse, but similar in form, excepting that the nose is more blunt. Its body is of a slate colour, and it burrows under ground, and often destroys young fruit-

trees by eating their bark.

Wood Rat. "This is a very curious animal; they are not half the fize of the domestic rat. They are singular with respect to their ingenuity and great labour in constructing their habitations, which are conical pyramids, about 3 or 4 feet high, composed of dry branches, which they collect with great labour and perseverance, and pile up without any apparent order; wet they are so intervoven with one another, that it would take a bear or wild cat some time to pull one of these castles to pieces, and allow the animals sufficient time to retreat with their young."

American Rat. This animal has a long, naked and fealy tail; the head is long shaped, with a narrow pointed nose, the upper jaw being much longer than the lower. The ears are large and naked. Its colour is a deep brown, inclining to ash on the belly, and its sur coarse and harsh. It is supposed to be of that species which live among the stones and cless, in the blue mountains in Virginia, which comes out only at night

and makes a terrible noife.

Shrew Mouse. This is the smallest of quadrupedes, and holds nearly the same place among them, as the humming bird does among the feathered race. They live in woods, and are supposed to feed on grain and infects—Found in New England.

Mole. The purple mole is found in Virginia; the black mole in New England; he lives in and about the water. They differ from one another, and both from the

European.

The Water Rat is about the fize of a common rat; brown on the back, and white under the belly; feeds on aquatic animals.

Beaver.

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gene stock Beaver. The beaver is an amphibious animal, which cannot live for any length of time in the water; and can exist without it, provided he has the convenience of sometimes bathing himself. The largest beavers, formerly, were four feet in length, and weighed 50 or 60 pounds. At present they are not more than three in length, and may weigh from 25 to 30 pounds.

Their colour is generally a dark brown, but varies according to the climate they inhabit. Their hair is long and coarse; the fur very thick, fine, and highly valued. The castor used in medicine is found in sacks

formed behind the kidneys.

Their houses are always situated in the water; sometimes they make use of a natural pond, but generally they choose to form one by building a dam across some brook or rivulet. For this purpose they select a number of faplings of foft wood, generally of less than 6 inches diameter, but sometimes of 16 or 18 inches; thefe they fell, and divide into proper lengths, and place them in the water, fo that the length of the sticks make the width of the dam. These sticks they lay in mud or clay, their tails ferving them for trowels, as their teeth did for axes. The dams are fix or eight feet thick at bottom, floping on the fide opposed to the stream, and are about a quarter as broad at top as at bottom. Near the top of the dam they leave one or more waste ways, or sliding places, to carry off the furplus water.

The formation of their cabins is no lefs remarkable. They confift of two stories, one under, the other above water. They are shaped like the oval bee-hive; and of a size proportioned to the number of inhabitants. The walls of the lower apartment are two or three feet thick, formed like their dams; those of the upper story are thinner, and the whole, on the inside, plaistered with mud. Each family constructs and inhabits its own cabin. The upper apartments are curiously strewed with leaves, and rendered neat, clean and comfortable. The winter never surprises these animals before their business is completed; for their houses are generally finished by the last of September, and their stock of provisions laid in, which consists of small pieces of wood deposited in the lower apartments. Before a

ftorm,

ftorm, all hands are employed in repairing or strengthening their dams. They retain this industrious habit even after they are domesticated. In summer they roam abroad and feed on leaves, twigs, and food of that kind. These beavers are considered as the same species as those in Europe, but are vastly superior to them in every respect.

There is likewise a race of beavers called Terriers, who dig holes, and live a solitary unsocial life. These are probably savages, who never formed themselves into societies, and consequently have not made those improvements which are to be acquired only in a social

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state-Found in all the States.

The Musquast or Musk Rat, is about 15 inches in length, and a foot in circumference. This animal is furnished with glands, which separate a substance that has the smell of musk. In his mode of living, he is a distant imitator of the beaver; builds a rude cabin in shallow water, and feeds on vegetables—Found in the northern and middle States.

The Morfe or Sea Cow, called also the Sea Elephant, has a head and tulks like the Elephant. They have real arms which are concealed within the skin, and nothing appears outwardly but its hands and feet. It is rarely

feen, except in the northern feas, with the feals.

The Seal, of which there are feveral species, is an amphibious animal, living the greater part of the time in the sea, and feeds on marine plants. These animals formerly frequented our northern shores; but at pres-

ent have nearly forfaken them.

Sapajou. Sagoin. There are various species of animals faid to inhabit the country on the lower part of the Mississippi, called Sapajous and Sagoins. The former are capable of suspending themselves by their tails; the latter are not. They have a general resemblance to monkeys; but are not sufficiently known, to be particularly described.

# BIRDS.

The Birds of the United States have been arranged by Naturalists into classes; which, with the number in each class, according to the most improved catalogues, are as follow:\*

Classes.

\* The names and designation of these Birds may be feen in the American Vaiversal Geography, p. 207-215.

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er in each class
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3
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nding
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16
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37
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Total 27i
The birds of America, fays Catesby, generally exceed those of Europe in the beauty of their plumage, but are much inferior to them in the melody of their

The middle states, including Virginia, appear to be the climates, in North America, where the greatest number and variety of birds of passage celebrate their nuptials and rear their offspring, with which they annually return to more southern regions. Most of our birds are birds of passage from the southward. The eagle, the pheasant, grous and partridge of Pennsylvania, several species of woodpeckers, the crow, blue jay, robin, marsh wren, several species of sparrows or snow birds, and the swallow, are perhaps nearly all the land birds that continue the year round to the northward of Virginia.

Very few tribes of birds build or rear their young in the fouth or maritime parts of Virginia, in Carolina, Georgia and Florida; yet all those numerous tribes, particularly of the soft billed kind, which breed in Pennsylvania, pass, in the spring season, through these regions in a few weeks time, making but very short stages by the way; and again, but sew of them winter there

on their return fouthwardly.

It is not known how far to the fouth they continue their route, during their absence from the northern and

middle states.

The Swan is the largest of the aquatic tribe of birds which is seen in this country. One of them has been known to weigh 36lb. and to be 6 feet in length, from the bill to the feet, when stretched. It makes a found resembling that of a trumpet, both when in the water and on the wing.

The Canadian Goofe is a bird of passage, and gregarious. The offspring of the Canadian and common goofe are mongrels, and reckoned more valuable than either

of them fingly, but do not propagate.

The Quail or Partridge. This bird is the Quail of New England, and the Partridge of the fouthern states; but is properly neither. It is a bird peculiar to America. The Partridge of New England, is the Pheasant of Pennsylvania, but is miscalled in both places. It is a species of the Grous. Neither the Pheasant, Partridge

or Quail, are found in America.

Cuckow. These birds are said not to pair, like the rest of the feathered tribes. When the female appears on the wing, the is often attended by two or three males. Unlike all other birds, the does not build a nest of her own, but takes the opportunity, while the Hedge Sparrow (probably they make use of other nests) is laying her eggs, to deposite her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge sparrow. The cuckow's egg requires no longer incubation than her own. When the hedge sparrow has fat her usual time, and difengaged the young cuckow and fome of her own offspring from their shells, the young cuckow, aftonishing as it may feem, immediately fets about clearing the nest of the young sparrows, and the remaining unhatched eggs, and with furprifing expertness foon accomplishes the business, and remains fole possessor of the neft, and the only object of the sparrow's future care:

The Wakon Bird, which probably is of the same species with the Bird of Paradise, receives its name from the ideas the Indians have of its superior excellence; the Wakon Bird being in their language the bird of the Great Spirit. Its tail is composed of four or five feathers, which are three times as long as its body,

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geth extre and which are beautifully shaded with green and purple. It carries this fine length of plumage in the same manner as the peacock does his, but it is not known whether, like him, it ever raises it to an erect position.

The Whetfaw is of the cuckow kind, being, like that, a folitary bird, and fearcely ever feen. In the fummer months it is heard in the groves, where it makes a noise like the filing of a faw, from which circumstance it has

received its name.

The Humming Bird is the smallest of all the seathered inhabitants of the air. Its plumage surpasses description. On its head is a small tust of jetty black; its breast is red; its belly white; its back, wings and tail of the finest pale green; small specks of gold are scattered over it with inexpressible grace; and to crown the whole, an almost imperceptible down softens the several colours, and produces the most pleasing shades.

Amphibious Reptiles. Among these are the mud tortoise or turtle. Speckled land tortoise. Great soft these ed tortoise of Florida; when full grown it weighs from 30 to 40 pounds, extremely fat and delicious food. Great land tortoise, called gopher; its upper shell is about 18 inches long, and from 10 to 12 broad—Found south of Savanna River.

Two species of fresh water tortoises inhabit the tide water rivers in the southern States; one is large, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds; the other species are small; but both are esteemed delicious food.

Of the Toad kind are several species, the red, brown,

and black.

Of the Frog kind, are many species. Pond frog, green fountain frog, tree frog, bull frog. Besides these, are the dusky brown, spotted frog of Carolina; their voice resembles the grunting of swine. The bell frog, so called, because their voice is fancied to be exactly like that of a loud cow-bell. A beautiful green frog, whose noise is like the barking of little dogs, or the yelping of puppies. A less green frog, whose notes resemble those of young chickens. Little grey speckled frog, who make a noise like the striking of two pebbles together under the surface of the water. There is yet an extremely diminutive species of frogs, called by some

Savanna crickets, whose notes are not unlike the chattering of young birds or crickets. They are found in

great multitudes after plentiful rains.

Of Lizards, we also have many species. The alligator, or American crocodile, is a very large, ugly, terrible creature, of prodigious strength, activity, and swiftness in the water. They are from 12 to 23 feet in length; their bodies are as large as that of a horse, and are covered with horny plates or scales, said to be impenetrable to a rific ball, except about their heads and just behind their fore legs, where they are vulnerable; in shape they resemble the lizard. The head of a full grown alligator is about three feet long, and the mouth opens nearly the fame length. The eyes are comparatively fmall, and the whole head, in the water, appears at a distance like a piece of rotten floating wood. The upper jaw only, moves, and this they raise so as to form a right angle with the lower one. They open their mouths, while they lie basking in the fun, on the banks of rivers and creeks, and when filled with flies, musketoes and other insects, they suddenly let fall their upper jaw with furprifing noise, and thus secure their prey. They have two large, strong, conical tusks, as white as ivory, which are not covered with any skin or lips, and which give the animal a frightful appearance. In the fpring, which is their feafon for breeding, they make a most hideous and terrifying roar, resembling the sound of distant thunder. The alligator is an oviparous animal; their nefts, which are commonly built on the margin of some creek or river, at the distance of 15 or 20 yards from the water, are in the form of an obtufe cone, about 4 feet high, and 4 or 5 in diameter at their basis. They are constructed with a fort of mortar, made of a mixture of mud, grafs, and herbage. First they lay a floor of this composition, on which they deposite a layer of eggs; and upon this a stratum of their mortar, 7 or 8 inches thick; and then another layer of eggs; and in this manner, one stratum upon another, nearly to the top of the nest. They lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. These are hatched, it is supposed, by the heat of the sun, assisted, perhaps, by the fermentation of the vegetable mortar in which

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which they are deposited. The female, it is faid, carefully watches her own nest of eggs till they are all hatched. She then takes her brood under her care, and leads them about the shores like as a hen does her. chickens, and is equally courageous in defending them in time of danger. When she lies basking upon warm banks with her brood around her, the young ones may be heard whining and barking like young puppies. The old feed on the young alligators, till they get fo large as that they cannot make a prey of them; fo that happily but few of a brood furvive the age of a year. They are fond of the flesh of dogs and hogs, which they devour whenever they have an opportunity. Their principal food is fish. In Carolina and Georgia they retire into their dens, which they form by burrowing far under ground, commencing under water and working upwards, and there remain in a torpid state during the winter. Further fouth, in warmer climates, they are more numerous, and more fierce and ravenous, and will boldly attack a man. In South America, the carrion vulture is the instrument of Providence, to destroy multitudes of young alligators, who would otherwise render the country uninhabitable.

Besides the alligator, we have of this species of amphibious reptiles, the brown lizard, swift lizard, or little green cameleon of Carolina, which, like the cameleon, has the faculty of changing its colour. The striped lizard or scorpion. Blue bellied, squamous lizard, several varieties; large copper coloured lizard; swift, slender, blue lizard, with a long slender tail, as brittle as that of the glass snake. The two last are rarely seen, but are sometimes sound about old log buildings in the

fouthern States.

Serpents.] The characters by which amphibious ferpents are distinguished are these, the belly is furnished with scutæ, and the tail has both scutæ and scales. Of these reptiles the following are found in the

United States :--

Rattle Snake

Yellow Rattle Snake Small Rattle Snake Bastard Rattle Snake

Moccafin Snake

Grey Spotted Moccasin Snake of Carolina Water Viper, with a sharp thorn tail Black Viper

Brown Viper

White Bodied, Brown Eyed Snake

Black Snake with linear rings

A Snake with 152 scutæ and 135 scutellæ Blueish Green Snake, with a stretched out triangular fnout, or Hog nofe Snake

Copper Bellied Snake

Black Snake

White Neck Black Snake

Small Brown Adder

House Adder

Water Adder Brown Snake

Little Brown Bead Snake

Coach Whip Snake

Corn Snake

Green Snake

Wampum Snake

Ribbon Snake

Pine, Horn, or Bull Snake, with a horny spear in his tail

Toint Snake Garter Snake Striped Snake Chicken Snake

Glass Snake

Brownish Spotted Snake Yellowish White Snake

Hiffing Snake Ring Snake

Two headed Snake.

The Rattle Snake may be ranked among the largest ferpents in America. They are from 4 to upwards of 6 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Formerly, it is faid, they were much larger. Their rattles confiit of feveral articulated crustaceous, or rather horny bags, forming their tails, which, when they move, make a rattling noise, warning people of their approach. It is faid, they will not attack a person unless previously provoked. When molested or irritated,

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they erect their rattles, and by intervals give the warning alarm. If purfued and overtaken, they instantly throw themselves into the spiral coil; their whole body fwells through rage, continually rifing and falling like a bellows; their beautiful parti-coloured skin becomes speckled and rough by dilatation; their head and neck are flattened; their cheeks fwollen, and their lips constricted, discovering their fatal fangs; their eyes red as burning coals, and their brandishing forked tongues, of the colour of the hottest flame, menaces a horrid death. They never strike unless sure of their mark. They are supposed to have the power of fascination, in an eminent degree; and it is generally believed that they charmbirds, rabbits, fquirrels and other animals, in fuch a manner, as that they lose the power of resistance, and flutter and move flowly, but reluctantly, towards the vawning jaws of their devourers, and either creep intotheir mouths, or lie down and fuffer themselves to be taken and fwallowed. This dreaded reptile is eafily killed. One well directed stroke on the head or across the back, with a stick not larger than a man's thumb, is fusficient to kill the largest; and they are so slow of motion that they cannot make their escape, nor do they, attempt it when attacked. Many different remedies. for the bite of a rattle inake have been prescribed and! used with different success; the following, received: from good authority, is recommended as a cure for the bite of all venomous fnakes. "Bind a ligature tight round the leg or thigh, above the part bitten, fo as to interrupt the circulation; then open or scarify the wound with a lancet, knife or flint, and fack the wound or let a friend do it; then rub it with any unctuous matter, either animal or yegetable; or if that cannot be procured, make use of salt. Take care to keep the bowels open and free, by drinking sweet oil and milk or cream. If pure honey be at hand, apply it to the wound, after opening and fucking it, in preference to any other thing; and eat plentifully of honey and milk."

The Moccasin Snake is from 3 to 5 feet in length, and as thick as a man's leg; when disturbed by an enemy they throw themselves into a coil, and then gradually raise their upper jaw till it falls back, nearly touching

the neck, at the fame time vibrating their long purple forked tongue, and directing their crooked poisonous fangs towards their enemy. In this attitude the creature has a most terrifying appearance. It is faid their bite is incurable; but the probability is, that it is not. Like the rattle snake they are flow in their motion, and never bite a person unless provoked—Found in abundance in the swamps and low grounds in the southern States.

The Black Snake is of various lengths from 3 to 6 feet, all over of a fining black; it is not venomous; is useful in destroying rats, and pursues its prey with wonderful agility. It is said that it will destroy the rattle snake by twisting round it and whipping it to death. It has been reported also that they have sometimes twined themselves round the bodies of children, squeezing them till they die. They are found in all the States.

The Coach whip Snake is of various and beautiful colours, some parts brown, or chocolate, others black, and others white; it is 6 or 7 feet long, and very slender and active; it runs swiftly, and is quite inossensive; but the Indians imagine that it is able to cut a man in two with a jerk of its tail. Like the black snake, it will run upon its tail, with its head and body erect.

The Pine or Bull Snake, called also the Horn snake, is the largest of the serpent kind known in North America, except the rattle snake, and perhaps exceeds him in length. They are pied black and white; are inossensive with respect to mankind, but devour squirrels, rabbits, and every other creature they can take as food. Their tails terminate with a hard horny spur, which they vibrate very quick when disturbed, but they never attempt to strike with it. They have densin the earth to which they retreat in time of danger.

The Glass Snake has a very small head; the upper part of its body is of a colour blended brown and green, most regularly and elegantly spotted with yellow. Its skin is very smooth and shining, with small scales, more closely connected than those of other serpents, and of a different structure. A small blow with a stick will separate the body, not only at the place struck, but at two or three other places, the muscles being articulated in a singular manner, quite through to the verte-

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bra. They appear earlier in the spring than any other serpent, and are numerous in the sandy woods of the

Carolinas and Georgia. They are harmlefs.

The Joint Snake, if we may credit Carver's account of it, is a great curiofity. Its skin is as hard as parchment, and as smooth as glass. It is beautifully streaked with black and white. It is so stiff, and has so few joints, and those so unyielding, that it can hardly bend itself into the form of a hoop. When it is struck, it breaks like a pipe-stem; and you may, with a whip, break it from the tail to the bowels into pieces not an inch long, and not produce the least tincture of blood. It is not venomous.

The snakes are not so numerous nor so venomous in the northern as in the southern States. In the latter, however, the inhabitants are furnished with a much greater variety of plants and herbs, which afford immediate relief to persons bitten by these poisonous creatures. It is an observation worthy of perpetual and grateful remembrance, that, wherever venomous animals are sound, the God of nature has kindly provided sufficient antidotes against their poison.

#### FISHES.

Fishes form the fourth class of animals in the Linnean system. Mr. Pennant, in his British Zoology, distributes fish into three divisions, comprehending six orders. His divisions are, into Cetaceous, Cartilagineous, and Bony.

# Cetaceous Fift.

The Whale Dolphin Porpeffe Grampus Beluga.

### Cartilagineous Fifb.

Lamprey
Skate
Shark
Dog fish
Sturgeon
Sturgeon

Brown spotted Garr fish
Silver or White Bream
Yellow Bream
Steam
Black or blue Bream.

# Bony Fift.\*

Tel Chub Sucker
Conger eel Stickleback Minow
Cat fish Skip jack Week fish
Snake fish Smelt King fish

Haddock

<sup>\*</sup> Probably fome that are placed under this division belong to one or other of the preceding. We are not able accurately to class them.

Shiner

Haddock Cod Froft fish Pollock Small Pollock Hake Sculpion Plaice Flounder Hollybut Red Perch White Perch Yellow Perch Sea Perch Whiting Sea Bass ·Striped Bafs

Horse Mackerel Blue Mackerel Speckled Mackerel Salmon Salmon Trout Trout Pike or Pickerel Atherine Mullet Herring Carp Pond fifth Toad fish Roach Shad Hard Head Alewife Bret

Sole Mummychog White fish Tide Black fish Rock Black fish Blue fish (Begallo) Sheep's Head Red Drum Black Drum Branded Drum Sheep's Head Drum Moisbonker Shadine Porfie Dace Anchovy Flying fish Sword fish.

The Whale is the largest of all animals. northern feas fome are found 90 feet in length; and in the torrid zone, where they are unmolested, whales have been feen 160 feet in length. 'The head is greatly disproportioned to the fize of the body. In the middle of the head are two orifices through which they fpout water to a great height. The eyes are not larger than those of an ox, and are placed towards the back of the head, for the convenience of feeing both before and behind. They are guarded by eyelids as in quadrupedes; and they appear to be very sharp fighted, and quick of hearing. What is called Whale bone adheres to the upper jaw, and is formed of thin parallel laminæ; fome of the longest are 12 feet in length; of these there are from 350 to 500 on each side, according to the age of the whale. The tail, which alone it uses to advance itself in the water, is broad and semilunar, and when the fish hes on one side, its blow is tremendous.

Their fidelity to each other is remarkable. An instance of it is related by Mr. Anderson, as follows: "Some fishers having struck one of two whales, a male and a female, in company, the wounded fish made a long and terrible refistance; it struck down a boat with two men in it, with a fingle blow of its tail, by which all went to the bottom. The other still attended its companion, and lent it every affiftance; till, at

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last, the fish that was struck, sunk under the number of its wounds; while its faithful associate, disdaining to survive the loss, with great bellowing, stretched itself upon the dead fish, and shared its fate." The whale goes with young nine or ten months, and generally produces one young one, never above two, which are black and about 10 feet long. The teats of the semale are placed in the lower part of the belly. When she suckles her young, she throws herself on one side, on the surface of the water, and the young ones attach themselves to the teats. Nothing can exceed the tenderness and care of the semale for her young.

The Lamprey frequents most of the rivers in the New England States, especially where the passage is not interrupted by dams. That part of the lamprey which is below the air holes, is salted and dried for food. After the spawning season is over, and the young fry have gone down to the sea, the old sishes attach themselves to the roots and limbs of trees, which have sallen or run into the water, and there perish. A mortification begins at the tail, and proceeds upward to the vital part. Fish of this kind have been found at Plymouth, in New

Hampshire, in different stages of putrefaction.

In addition to the above account, Dr. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire, has given us the names of 65 different species of infects, and 45 species of vermes. Their names may be found also in the American Universal Geography.

The Wheat Fly, commonly but improperly called the Hessian fly, which has, of late years, proved so destructive to the wheat in various parts of the United States, has generally been supposed to have been imported from Europe. This opinion, however, seems not to be well founded. This destructive infect is probably a non descript, and peculiar to the United States.

The Ink or Cuttle Fifb, is a curiofity. It is furnished with a cyst of black liquor, which is a tolerable substitute for ink. This it emits, when pursued by its enemies. The moment this liquor is emitted, the water becomes like a thick, black cloud, in the eyes of its pursuer, and it improves this opportunity to make its escape. This cyst of liquor appears designed by Providence solely for the purpose of personal desence, and

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is certainly a most apt and curious contrivance. The whalemen call these fish, Squids, and say that they are

eaten in abundance by fome species of whales.

Population, Character and Manners.] According to the census taken by order of Congress, in 1790, the number of inhabitants in the United States of America, was nearly 3,950,000. The numbers at present (1796)

may be about 4,550,000.

This number is rapidly multiplying by emigrations from Europe, as well as by natural increase. The American Republic is composed of almost all nations, languages, characters and religions which Europe can furnish; the greater part, however, are descended from the English; and all may, perhaps, be distinguishingly denominated Federal Americans.

The number of flaves, in 1790, in all the States, was

697,697.

Federal Americans, collected together from various countries, of different habits, formed under different governments, and of different languages, customs, manners and religions, have not yet assimilated to that degree as to form a national character. We are yet an infant empire, rising fast to maturity, with fair prospects of a vigorous, powerful and respectable manhood.

The English language is universally spoken in the United States, and in it business is transacted, and the records are kept. It is spoken with great purity, and pronounced with propriety in New England, by persons of education; and, excepting some corruptions in pronunciation, by all ranks of people. In the middle and southern states, where they have had a great influx of foreigners, the language, in many instances, is corrupted, especially in pronunciation. Attempts are making to introduce an uniformity of pronunciation throughout the states, which for political, as well as other reasons, it is hoped will meet the approbation and encouragement of all literary and influential characters.

Intermingled with the Americans, are the Dutch, Scotch, Irish, French, Germans, Swedes and Jews; all these, except the Scotch and Irish, retain, in a greater or less degree, their native language, in which they per-

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form their public worship, converse and transact their but iess with each other.

The time, however, is anticipated, when all improper diffinctions shall be abolished; and when the language, manners, customs, political and religious sentiments of the mixed mass of people which inhabit the United States, shall have become so assimilated, as that all nominal distinctions shall be lost in the general and konourable name of Americans.

Government.] Until the 4th of July, 1776, the prefent Fifteen States were British Colonies. On that memorable day the Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, made a solemn declaration, in which they assigned their reasons for withdrawing their allegiance from Great Britain. At the same time they published articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States, in which they took the style of The United States of America, and agreed that each State should retain its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to Congress by the confederation.

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These articles of confederation, after eleven years experience, being found inadequate to the purposes of a sederal government, delegates were chosen in each of the United States, to meet and fix upon the necessary amendments. They accordingly met at Philadelphia, in the summer of 1787, and agreed to propose the present Constitution of the United States for the consideration of their constituents. It was soon adopted by all the States, except North Carolina and Rhode Island; and they afterwards joined the Union. The N. Western and S. Western\* Territory is a distinct government, under the Constitution of the United States.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.] The three important objects of attention in the United States, are agriculture,

<sup>\*</sup> From a late enumeration of the inhalitants of the S. Western Territory, or Tennessee Government, it is found that it contains a sufficient number to become a separate state, and it is probable that it will shortly be admitted as such, into the Federal Union, making the sixteenth state. The District of Maine will probably soon become the seventeenth.

agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The richness of the soil, which amply rewards the industrious husbandman; the temperature of the climate, which admits of steady labour; the cheapness of land, which tempts the foreigner from his native home, lead us to six on agriculture as the present great leading interest of this country. This furnishes outward cargoes not only for all our own ships, but for those also which foreign nations send to our ports; or in other words it pays for all our importations; it supplies a great part of the clothing of the inhabitants, and food for them and their cattle. What is consumed at home, including the materials for manufacturing, is four or sive times the value of what is exported.

The number of people employed in agriculture, is at least three parts in four of the inhabitants of the United States; some say more. It follows of course that they form the body of the militia, who are the bulwark of the nation. The value of the property occupied by agriculture, is many times greater than the property employed in every other way. Agriculture is the spring of our commerce, and the parent of our manufactures.

The vast extent of sea coast, which spreads before these consederated states; the number of excellent harbours and sea-port towns; the numerous creeks and immense bays, which indent the coast; and the rivers, lakes and canals, which peninsulate the whole country; added to its agricultural advantages and improvements, give this part of the world superior advantages for trade. Our commerce, including our exports, imports, shipping, manufactures and sisheries, may properly be considered as forming one interest. This has been considered as the great object, and the most important interest of the New England States.

The neat amount of duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, commencing on the first of October, 1790, and ending the 30th of September, 1791, was

Dols. Cts.

3,006,722 8512

Amount of duties on tonnage for the fame period

Summary

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue. Treasury Department, Revenue Office, Jan. 28, 1796.

The exports of the United States are fent to the dominions of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, United Netherlands, Great Britain, Austrian Netherlands and Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italian ports and Morocco. The greater proportion to Great Britain and France.

Manufactures.] Several important branches of manufactures have grown up and flourished in the United States, with a rapidity which furprises; affording an encouraging affurance of fuccess in future attempts. Of these the following are the most considerable, viz. Of Skins—tanned and tawed leathers, dreffed fkins, thoes, boots and flippers, harnefs and faddlery of all kinds, portmanteaus and trunks, leather breeches, gloves, muffs and tippets, parchment and glue. Of Iron-bar and theet iron, fteel, nail rods and nails, implements of hufbandry, stoves, pots and other household utenfils, the fteel and iron work of earriages and for thip building, anchors, fcale beams and weights, and various tools of artificers; arms of different kinds. Of Woodthips, cabinet wares, and turnery, wool and cotton cards, and other machinery for manufactures and hufbandry, mathematical instruments, coopers' wares of every kind. Of Flax and Hemp-cables, fail-cloth, cordage, twine and pack-thread. Of Clay-bricks and coarse tiles, and potters' wares. Ardent spirits and malt liquors. Writing and printing paper, sheathing and wrapping paper, pasteboards, fullers' or press papers, and paper hangings. Hats of fur and wool, and mixtures of both. Women's stuff and filk shoes. Refined fugars. Chocolate. Oil of animals and feeds, foap, fpermaceti and tallow candles; copper and brafs wares, particularly utenfils for diffillers, fugar refiners and brewers; andirons and other articles for household use; clocks, philosophical apparatus; tin wares of almost all kinds for ordinary use; carriages of all kinds; fnuff, chewing and fmoaking tobacco; ftarch and hair powder; lampblack and other painters' colours; gunpowder.

Besides the manufacture of these articles, which are carried on as regular trades, and have attained to a considerable degree of maturity, there is a vast scene of household manufacturing, which contributes very largely to the supply of the community. These domestic manufactures are prosecuted as well in the southern, as

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The Exce

in the middle and northern states; great quantities of coarse cloths, coatings, serges and slannels, linsey woolfeys, hosiery of wool, cotton and thread, coarse fustians, jeans and muslins, checked and striped cotton and linen goods, bedticks, coverlets, and counterpanes, tow linens, coarse shirtings, sheetings, towelling and table linen, and various mixtures of wool and cotton, and of cotton and flax, are made in the household way, and in many instances, to an extent, not only sufficient for the supply of the families in which they are made, but for

fale, and even in some cases for exportation.

The following articles, though manufactured in a lefs extensive degree, and some of them in less perfection, ought to be added; gold, silver, pewter, lead, glass and stone wares of many kinds, books in various languages, printing types and presses, bells, combs, buttons, cornfans, ploughs and all other implements of husbandry. Some of these are still in their infancy, as are others not enumerated, but which are attended with favourable circumstances. There are other articles also of very great importance, which (though strictly speaking, manufactures) are omitted, as being immediately connected with husbandry; such are slour and meal of all kinds, pot and pearl ashes, pitch, tar, turpentine, maple sugar, wine, and the like.

Military Strength.] Standing armies are deemed inconfistent with a republican government. Our military strength (except 3228 men, stationed at different posts in the United States) lies in a well-disciplined militia, confisting of about 800,000. Of these a great proportion are well-disciplined, veteran troops. No nation or kingdom in Europe can bring into the field an army of equal numbers, more formidable than can be raised

in the United States.

Revenue and Expenditure. The Revenue of the United States is raised from duties on the tonnage of veilels entered in the United States, and on imported goods, wares and merchandize, and from an excise on various articles of consumption; amounting, in the year 1794, to

The Expenditure for the fame year was 5,481,843, 84

Excessof Revenue beyond the Expend. 1,070,456, 90

Debt of the United States.] At the close of the year 1794, the debt of the United States stood as follows:

	Dol.	Cts.
Domestic Debt	64,825,538	70
Due to France	2,193,979	26
	12,387,000	
Interest on Foreign Loans -	678,102	80

80,084,620 76

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The debt to France has fince been paid.

Bank of the United States.] This bank was incorporated by act of Congress, February 25th, 1791, by the name and style of The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States. The amount of the capital stock is 10 millions of dollars, one-fourth of which is in gold and silver; the other three-fourths, in that part of the public debt of the United States, which at the time of payment, bears an accruing interest of 6 per cent. per annum. Two millions of this capital stock of 10 millions, is subscribed by the President, in behalf of the United States. The stockholders are to continue a corporate body, by the act, until the 4th day of March, 1811.

Mint.] A national mint was established by law in 1791. At the beginning of December, 1795, there had iffued from the mint, in eagles, half eagles, dollars, half dollars, half diffues, cents and half cents, to the

amount of 453,541 dollars, and 80 cents.

Religiou.] The conflitution of the United States provides against the making of any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of it. And in the constitutions of the respective states, religious liberty is a fundamental principle. In this important article, our government is distinguished from that of every other nation, if we except France. Religion here is placed on its proper basis; without the seeble and unwarranted aid of the civil power, it is left to be supported by its own evidence, by the lives of its professors, and the almighty care of its Divine Author.

All being thus left at liberty to choose their own religion, the people, as might easily be supposed, have varied in their choice. The bulk of the people would lenominate themselves Christians; a small proportion

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of them are Jews; some plead the sufficiency of natural religion, and reject revelation as unnecessary and fabulous; and many, we have reason to believe, have yet their religion to choose. Christians profess their religion under various forms, and with different ideas of its doctrines, ordinances and precepts. The following denominations of Christians are more or less numerous in the United States, viz. Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed Church, Episcopalians, Baptists, Quakers or Friends, Methodists, Roman Catholics, German Lutherans, German Calvinists or Presbyterians, Moravians, Tunkers, Mennonists, Universalists, and Shakers.\*

History.] America was originally peopled by uncivilized nations, which lived mostly by hunting and fishing. The Europeans, who first visited these shores, treating the natives as wild beafts of the forest, which have no property in the woods where they roam, planted the standard of their respective masters where they first landed, and in their names claimed the country by right of discovery. Prior to any settlement in North America, numerous titles of this kind were acquired by the English, French, Spanish, and Dutch navigators, who came hither for the purposes of fishing and trading with the natives. Slight as fuch titles were, they were afterwards the causes of contention between the European nations. The subjects of different princes often laid claim to the fame tract of country, because both had discovered the same river or promontory; or because the extent of their respective claims were indeterminate.

In proportion to the progress of population, and the growth of the American trade, the jealousies of the nations, which had made early discoveries and settlements on this coast, were alarmed; ancient claims were revived; and each power took measures to extend and secure its own possessions at the expense of a rival.

These measures proved the occasion of open wars between the contending nations. In 1739, war was proclaimed between England and Spain, which was terminated by the treaty of peace, signed at Aix la Chaminated by the treaty of p

<sup>\*</sup> For an account of these different seets, see the American Universal Geography, page -268-289.

pelle, by which restitution was made, on both sides, of

all places taken during the war.

Peace however was of short duration. In 1756, a war commenced between the French and English, in which the Anglo Americans were deeply concerned. This war was concluded by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

From this period, peace continued till the 9th of April, 1775, when hostilities began between Great Britain and America. At Lexington was spilt the first blood in this memorable war; a war that severed Amer-

ica from the British empire.

Here opened the first scene in the great drama, which, in its progress, exhibited the most illustrious characters and events, and closed with a revolution, equally glorious for the actors, and important in its consequences to mankind. / George Washington, Esq. a native of Virginia, was appointed by the Continental Congress, to command the American army. He had been a diffinguished and successful officer in the preceding war with the French, and feemed destined by Heaven to be the faviour of his country. He accepted the appointment with that diffidence which was a proof of his prudence and his greatness. He refused any pay for eight years laborious fervice; and by his matchless skill, fortitude, and perseverance, was instrumental, under Providence, in conducting America, through indeferibable difficulties, to independence and peace. While true merit is esteemed, or virtue honoured, mankind will never cease to revere the memory of this Hero; and while gratitude remains in the human breaft, the praifes of Washington will dwell on every American tongue.

In 1778 a treaty of alliance was entered into between France and America, by which we obtained a powerful and generous ally, who greatly affifted in establishing the Independence of the United States of

America:

On the 30th of November, 1782, the provisional articles of peace were figned at Paris, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence and fovereignty of the United States of America; and these articles, the following year, were ratified by a definitive treaty.

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cred of la ica, Thus ended a long, cruel and arduous civil war, in which Great Britain expended near an hundred millions of money, with an hundred thousand lives, and won nothing. America endured every cruelty and hardship from her inveterate enemies; lost many lives and much treasure; but gloriously delivered herself from a foreign dominion, and gained a rank among the nations of the earth.

From the conclusion of the war to the establishment of the New Constitution of Government in 1788, the inhabitants of the United States suffered many embarrassiments from the extravagant importation of foreign luxuries; from paper money, and particularly from the weakness and other desects of the general government.

On the 3d of March, 1789, the delegates from the eleven states, which at that time had ratified the constitution, assembled at New York, where a convenient and elegant building had been prepared for their accommodation. On opening and counting the votes for President, it was found that George Washington, was unanimously elected to that dignified office, and that John Adams was chosen Vice President. The annunciation of the choice of the first and second Magistrates of the United States, occasioned a general dissusion of joy among the friends to the union, and fully evinced that these eminent characters were the choice of the people.

On the 30th of April, 1789, GEORGE WASHINGTON was inaugurated PRESIDENT of the United States of America, in the city of New York. The ceremony was performed in the open gallery of the Federal Hall, in the view of many thousand spectators. The oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston. Several circumstances concurred to render the scene unusually solumn; the presence of the beloved father and deliverer of his country; the impressions of gratitude for his past services; the vast concourse of spectators; the devout servency with which he repeated the oath, and the reverential manner in which he bowed to kis the facted volume; these circumstances, together with that of his being chosen to the most dignified office in America, and perhaps in the world, by the unanimous voice

of more than three millions of enlightened freemen, all conspired to place this among the most august and interefting scenes which have ever been exhibited on this

globe.\*

Hitherto the deliberations of the legislature of the Union, have been marked with wisdom, and the measures they have adopted have been productive of great national prosperity. The wife appointments to office, which in general have been made; the establishment of a revenue and judiciary system, and of a national bank; the affumption of the debts of the individual states, and the encouragement that has been given to manufactures, commerce, literature, and to useful inventions, open the fairest prospect of the peace, union and increasing respectability of the American States.

\* " It feemed, from the number of witnesses," faid a spectator of the scene, " to be a solemn appeal to heaven and earth at once. Upon the subject of this great and good man, I may, perhaps, be an enthufiaft; but I confess I was under an awful and religious perfuafion, that the gracious Ruler of the Universe was looking down at that moment, with peculiar complacency on an act, which to a part of his creatures, was fo very important. Under this impression, when the Chancellor pronounced, in a very feeling manner, "Long LIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON," my fensibility was wound up to such a pitch, that I could do no more than wave my hat, with the reft, without the power of joining in the repeated acclamations which rent the air."

# GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, of which we have given a general account, confilts of three grand divisions, denominated the Northern, or, more properly, Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

The first division (the Northern or Eastern States)

comprehends

VERMONT NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT OF MAINE (belonging to Massachusetts) MASSACHUSETTS RHOD; ISLAND CONNECTICUT.

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Al men a tato t These are called the New England States, and comprehend that part of America, which, since the year 1614, has been known by the name of New England. The second division (the Middle States) comprehends

NEW YORK DELAWARE

NEW JERSEY TERRITORY N. W. OF OHIO.

PENNSYLVANIA

The third division (the Southern States) comprehends

MARYLAND TERRITORY S. of OHIO

VIRGINIA SOUTH CAROLINA

KENTUCKY GEORGIA.

NORTH CAROLINA

I

Of these we shall treat in their order.

#### NEW ENGLAND,

COMPREHENDING THE

#### NORTHERN OR EASTERN STATES.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

NEW ENGLAND is bounded north, by Lower Canada; east, by the Province of New Brunswic, and the Atlantic Ocean; south by the same ocean, and Long Island Sound; west, by the state of New York. It lies in the form of a quarter of a circle.

Climate and Diseases. New England has a very healthful climate. It is estimated that about one in seven of the inhabitants, live to the age of 70 years; and about one in thirteen or fourteen to 80 years and upwards.

Winter commonly commences, in its feverity, about the middle of December; fometimes earlier, and fometimes not till Christmas. Cattle are fed or housed, in the northern parts of New England, from about the 20th of November, to the 20th of May; in the southern parts not quite so long.

A late writer has observed, that "in other countries, men are divided, according to their wealth or indigence, into three classes; the opulent, the middling, and the

poor; the idleness, luxuries and debaucheries of the first, and the misery and too frequent intemperance of the last, destroy the greater proportion of these two. The intermediate class is below those indulgencies which prove fatal to the rich, and above those sufferings to which the unfortunate poor fall victims: this is therefore the happiest division of the three. Of the rich and poor, the American Republic furnishes a much smaller proportion than any other district of the known world. In Connecticut particularly, the distribution of wealth and its concomitants is more equal than elfewhere, and therefore, as far as excess or want of wealth may prove destructive or falutary to life, the inhabitants of this state may plead exemption from diseases." What this writer fays of Connecticut in particular, will, with very few exceptions, apply to New England at large.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c. ] New England is a high, hilly, and in some parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively fmall, running nearly north and fouth, in ridges parallel to each other. Between these ridges, flow the great rivers in majestic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger streams which proceed from the mountains on each fide. To a spectator on the top of a neighbouring mountain, the vales between the ridges, while in a state of nature, exhibit a romantic appearance. They feem an ocean of woods, fwelled and depressed in its surface like that of the great ocean itself. A richer, though less romantic view is prefented, when the vallies, by industrious hulbandmen, have been cleared of their natural growth; and the fruit of their labour appears in loaded orchards, extensive meadows, covered with large herds of sheep and neat cattle, and rich fields of flax, corn and the various kinds of grain.

These vallies are of various breadths, from two to twenty miles; and by the annual inundations of the rivers and fmaller streams, which flow through them, there is frequently an accumulation of rich, fat foil left upon their furface when the waters retire.

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There are three principal ranges of mountains passing nearly from southwest to northeast, through New England. One of them runs between Connecticut and Hudson's rivers. Another on the east side of Connecticut river. A third range begins near Stonington in Connecticut. These ranges of mountains are full of springs of water, that give rise to numberless streams of various sizes, which, interlocking each other in every direction, and falling over the rocks in romantic cascades, slow meandering into the rivers below. No country on the globe is better watered than New England.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in New England are, Penoblcot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin or Ameriscoggin, Saco, (pronounced Eawco) Merrimack, Connecticut, Housatonick, and Onion Rivers; besides many smaller ones.

Productions.] New England, generally speaking, is better adapted for grazing than for grain, though a sufficient quantity of the latter is raised for home confumption, if we except wheat, which is imported in considerable quantities from the middle and southern states. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, slax and hemp, generally succeed very well. Wheat is cultivated to advantage in many parts of the interior country, but on the sea coast it is subject to blast. Apples are common, and, in general, plenty in New England; and cider constitutes the principal drink of the inhabitants. Peaches do not thrive so well as formerly. The other common fruits are more or less cultivated in different parts.

New England is a fine grazing country; the vallies between the hills, are generally interfected with brooks of water, the banks of which are lined with a tract of rich needow or interval land. The high and rocky ground is, in many parts, covered with clover, and generally affords the finest of pasture. It will not be a matter of wonder, therefore, that New England boasts of raising some of the finest cattle in the world; nor will she be envied, when the labour of raising them is taken into view. Two months of the hottest season

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in the year, the farmers are employed in procuring food for their cattle; and the cold winter is spent in dealing it out to them. The pleasure and profit of doing this, is however a satisfying compensation to the honest and industrious farmer. Butter and cheese are made for exportation. Considerable attention has lately been puid to the raising of sheep.

Population and Character.] New England is the most populous part of the United States. It contains, according to the census of 1790, 1,009,522 souls. The great body of these are landholders and cultivators of the soil. As they possess, in see simple, the farms which they cultivate, they are naturally all attached to their country; the cultivation of the soil makes them robust and healthy, and enables them to defend it.

New England may, with propriety, be called a nurfery of men, whence are annually transplanted, into other parts of the United States, thousands of its natives. Vast numbers of them, since the war, have emigrated into the northern parts of New York, into Kentucky and the Western Territory, and into Georgia; and some are scattered into every state, and every town of note in the Union.

The inhabitants of New England are almost univerfally of English descent; and it is owing to this circumstance, and to the great and general attention that has been paid to education, that the English language has been preserved among them so free from corruption.

In New England, learning is more generally diffused among all ranks of people than in any other part of the globe; arising from the excellent establishment of

ichools in almost every township.

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In these schools, which are generally supported by a public tax, and under the direction of a school committee, are taught the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic; and in the more wealthy towns, they are beginning to introduce the higher branches, viz. grammar, geography, &c.

A very valuable source of information to the people, is the Newspapers, of which not less than thirty thou-

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fand are printed every week, in New England, and circulate in almost every town and village in the country.\*

A person of mature age, who cannot both read and write, is rarely to be found. By means of this general establishment of schools, the extensive circulation of newspapers, and the consequent spread of learning, every township throughout the country is surnished with men capable of conducting the assairs of their town, with judgment and discretion. These men are the channels of political information to the lower class of goode, if such a class may be said to exist in New England, where every man thinks himself at least as good as his neighbour, and believes that all mankind ought to possess good as rights.

History.] The first company that came to New England planted themselves at Plymouth. They were a part of the Rev. Mr. Robinson's congregation, which for twelve years before had lived in Holland, for the sake of enjoying liberty of conscience. They came

over in the year 1620.

Before they landed, having on their knees devoutly given thanks to God for their fafe arrival, they formed themselves into a body politic, by a folemn contract, to which they all subscribed, thereby making it the basis of their government. They chose Mr. John Carver, a gentleman of piety and approved abilities, to be their governor for the first year. This was on the 11th of November, 1620.

Their next object was to fix on a convenient place for fettlement. In doing this they were obliged to encounter numerous difficulties, and to suffer incredible hardships. Many of them were sick in consequence of the satigues of a long voyage; their provisions were bad; the season was uncommonly cold; the Indians, though afterwards friendly, were now hostile; and they were unacquainted with the coast. These difficulties they surmounted, and on the 31st of December they were all

According to an accurate estimate lately made, it appears that noless than 77,000 newspapers are printed weekly, in the American States, which, in a year, would amount to upwards of four millions, and at 4 cents each would make 160,000 dollars.

fafely landed at a place, which, in grateful commemoration of Plymouth in England, the town which they last left in their native land, they called *Plymouth*. This is the first English town that was fettled in New England.

The whole company that landed confifted of but 101 fouls. Their fituation was diffrefling, and their profpect truly difmal and discouraging. Their nearest neighbours, except the natives, were a French fettlement at Port Royal, and one of the English at Virginia. The nearest of these was five hundred miles from them, and utterly incapable of affording them relief in a time of famine or danger. Wherever they turned their eyes, distress was before them. Persecuted for their religion in their native land—grieved for the profanation of the holy Sabbath, and other licentiousness in Holland -fatigued by their long and boilterous voyage—difappointed, through the treachery of their commander, of their expected country—forced on a dangerous and unknown shore, in the advance of a cold winter-furrounded with hostile barbarians, without any hope of human fuccour—denied the aid or favour of the court of England—without a patent—without a public promife of a peaceable enjoyment of their religious liberties -worn out with toil and fufferings-without convenient shelter from the rigours of the weather.-Such were the prospects, and such the situation of these pious, folitary Christians; and, to add to their distresses, a general and very mortal fickness prevailed among them, which fwept off forty-fix of their number before the opening of the next spring. To support them under these trials, they had need of all the aids and comforts which Christianity affords; and these were sufficient. The free and unmolested enjoyment of their religion, reconciled them to their humble and lonely fituation .-They bore their hardships with unexampled patience, and persevered in their pilgrimage of almost unparalleled trials, with fuch refignation and calmness, as gave proof of great piety and unconquerable virtue.

The prudent, friendly and upright conduct of the Plymouth colony towards their neighbours, the Indians, fecured their friendship and alliance. On the 13th of

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September, 1621, no less than nine Sachems declared allegiance to king James; and Masassoit and many of his Sub-Sachems, who lived around the bays of Patuxent and Massachusetts, subscribed a writing, acknowledging the king of England their matter. These transactions are so many proofs of the peaceful and benevolent disposition of the Plymouth settlers; for had they been otherwise disposed, they never could have introduced and maintained a friendly intercourse with the natives.

The first duel in New England was fought with sword and dagger, between two servants. Neither of them was killed, but both were wounded. For this disgraceful offence they were formally tried before the whole company, and sentenced to have "their heads and feet tied together, and so to be twenty-four hours,"

without meat or drink."

It was in the spring of 1630 that the great conspiracy was entered into by the Indians in all parts, from the Narragansets round to the eastward, to extirpate the English: The colony at Plymouth was the principal object of this conspiracy. They well knew that if they could effect the destruction of Plymouth, the infant settlement at Massachusetts would fall an easy facrifice." They laid their plan with much art. Under colour of having some diversion at Plymouth, they intended to have fallen upon the inhabitants, and thus to have effected their defign. But their plot was dischosed to the people at Charlestown, by John Sagamore, an Indian, who had always been a great friend to the English. This treacherous defign of the Indians alarmed the English, and induced them to erect forts and maintain guards, to prevent any fuch fatal furprise in future. These preparations, and the firing of the great guns, so terrified the Indians, that they dispersed, relinquished their defign, and declared themselves the friends of the English.

It was in 1643, the four colonies of Plymouth, Maffachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven agreed upon articles of confederation, whereby a congress was formed, consisting of two commissioners from each colony, who were chosen annually, and when met were considered as the representatives of "The United Colonics"

of New England." The powers delegated to the commissioners were much the same as those vested in Congress by the articles of confederation, agreed upon by

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the United States in 1778.

The reader will obtain the best knowledge of the History of New England by consulting Hutchinson's History of Massachutetts—Hazard's Historical Collections, 4to 2 vols.—Minot's History of the Insurrection in 1786 and 1787—Belknap's History of New Hampshire—The first Letter in Gordon's History of the American Revolution—Gov. Winthrop's Journal—Chalmer's Political Annals—and Gookin's Historical Collections of the Indians in New England, published in Boston, by the Historical Society, in the American Apollo, 1792.

### VERMONT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 158 between \[ 42° 44' and 45° N. lat.

Breadth 70\* \] between \[ 42° 44' and 3° 30' E.lon. fr. Phil.

Boundaries. BOUNDED north, by Lower Canawhich divides it from New Hampshire; south, by Mas-

fachufetts; west, by New York.

Divisions.] Vermont is naturally divided by the Green Mountain, which runs from south to north, and divides the state nearly in the middle. Its civil divisions are as follow:

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	1 1	Counties.	Chief Towns. Newbury
i.		ingli a sui	s	WINDSOR	Windfor
M	BENNINGTON RUTLAND	Bennington Rutland	Mountain	WINDHAM	{ Newfane Putney
7. of the	ADDISON	Addison	the h	FRANKLIN	
F.	CHITTENDON	Colchester	jo	ORLEANS	
			Eaft	CALEDONIA	
				Essex	
		THE LETTER			The

<sup>\*</sup> The northern line, separating Vermont from Canada, is 96 miles long; the southern line 40 miles.

The four last are new counties, organized in 1796. These counties are divided into upwards of 200 town-

thips, which are generally fix miles fquare.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this state are Missiscoui, Lamoelle, Onion, and Otter Creek rivers, which run, from east to west, into Lake Champlain; West, Sexton's, Black, Waterquechee, White, Ompompanoosuck, Weld's, Wait's, Passumsick, and several smaller rivers which run from west to east, into Connecticut river. Over the river Lamoelle is a natural stone-bridge, 7 or 8 rods in length. Otter Creek is navigable for boats 50 miles. Its banks are excellent land, being annually overslowed and enriched.

Lakes and Springs.] Memphremagog is the largest lake in this state. It is the reservoir of three consider-

able streams, Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers.

In some low lands, over against the great Ox Bow, a remarkable spring was discovered about 20 years since, which dries up once in two or three years, and bursts out in another place. It has a strong smell of sulphur, and throws up continually a peculiar kind of white sand. A thick yellow scum rises upon the water when settled. Ponds and other collections of water in this state are remarkably clear and transparent, and afford abundance

of trout and perch.

Mountains. The principal mountain in this state is the one we have already mentioned, which divides the state nearly in the centre, between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The ascent from the east to the top of this mountain is much easier than from the west, till you get to Onion river, where the mountain terminates. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this, mountain, is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Ver Mons, Green Mountain.

Climate. ] See New England.

Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, &c.] This state, generally speaking, is hilly but not rocky. West of the mountain, from the county of Rutland, northward

northward to the Canada line, is a flat country well adapted for tillage. The state at large is well watered, and affords the best pasturage for cattle. Some of the finest beef cattle in the world are driven from this state. Horses are also raised for exportation. The natural growth upon the rivers, is white pines of feveral kinds, intermingled with low intervales of beech, elm, and white oak. Back from the rivers, the land is thickly timbered with birch, fugar maple, ash, butternut, and white oak of an excellent quality. The foil is natural for wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, &c. Indian corn, back from the river, is frequently injured by the frost; but on the river it is raised in as great perfection as in any part of New England, owing in a great measure to the fogs, arising from the river which either prevent or extract the frost. These fogs begin at the time the corn is in danger from the frost, and last till cold weather commences. Fruit trees, in the northern counties, do not prosper.

flate, trade principally with Boston, New York, and Hartford. The articles of export are pot and pearl ashes, chiefly; beef, horses, grain, some butter and cheese, lumber, &c. The inhabitants generally manufacture

their own clothing, in the family way.

Vast quantities of pot and pearl ashes are made in every part of the state. But one of the most important manufactures in this state is that of maple sugar.

Population, Religion and Character. J. In 1790, according to the census then taken, this state contained 85,539 inhabitants, consisting chiefly of emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and their descendants. Two townships in Orange county are settled principally by Scotch people. The body of the people are Congregationalists. The other denominations are Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians:

The inhabitants of this state are an assemblage of people from various places, of different sentiments, manners and habits. They have not lived together long enough to assimilate and form a general character. Assemble together, in imagination, a number of individuals of different nations—consider them as living together ed err ter

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amicably, and affifting each other through the toils and difficulties of life; and yet rigorously opposed in particular religious and political tenets; jealous of their rulers, and tenacious of their liberties; dispositions which originate naturally from the dread of experienced oppression, and the habit of living under a free government—and you have a pretty just idea of the character of the people of Vermont.

Military Strength.] In 1794 there were upwards of.

19,500 men upon the militia rolls of this state.

Literature and Improvements.] Much cannot be faid in favour of the present state of literature in this state; but their prospects in this regard are good. In every charter of a town, provision is made for schools, by referving 350 acres of land for their support. The assembly of this state, in their October session in 1791, passed an act for the establishment of a college in the town of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and appointed to Trustees.

Chief Towns.] Bennington, fituated near the fouthwest corner of the state, contains about 2,400 inhabitants, a number of handsome houses, a Congregational church, a court-house and gaol.

It is one of the oldest towns in the state, being first settled about the year 1764. It is a thriving town,

and has been, till lately, the feat of government.

Windfor and Rutland, by a late act of the legislature, are alternately to be the feat of government for 8 years. The former is fituated on Connecticut river, and contains about 1,600 inhabitants; the latter lies upon Otter Creek, and contains upwards of 1,400 inhabitants.

Both are flourishing towns.

Newbury is the shire town of Orange county. It has a court-house, and a very elegant meeting-house for Congregationalists, with a steeple, the first erected in the state. The celebrated Coos meadows, or intervales, commence about 9 miles below this town. Newbury court-house stands on the high lands back from the river, and commands a fine view of what is called the great Ox Bow, which is formed by a curious bend in the river. It is one of the most beautiful and sertile mea-

dows in New England. The circumference of this Bow is about 4½ miles; its greatest depth is seven-eighths of a mile, containing 450 acres. In the season of the year when nature is dressed in her green attire, a view of this meadow from the high lands is truly luxuriant.

Curiolities. In the township of Tinmouth, on the fide of a small hill, is a very curious cave. The chasm, at its entrance, is about four feet in circumference. Entering this you descend 104 feet, and then opens a spacious room, 20 feet in breadth, and 100 feet in length. The angle of descent is about 45 degrees: the roof of this cavern is of rock, through which the water is continually percolating. The stalactites which hang from the roof appear like icicles on the eves of houses, and are continually increasing in number and magnitude. The bottom and fides are daily incrusting with spar and other mineral substances. On the sides of this subterrane. ous hall, are tables, chairs, benches, &c. which appear to have been artificially carved. This richly ornamented room, when illuminated with the candles of the guides, has an enchanting effect upon the eye of the spectator. If we might be indulged in affiguing the general cause of these astonishing appearances, we should conclude from the various circumstances accompanying them, that they rife from water filtrating flowly through the incumbent firatag and taking up in its passage a variety of mineral fubstances, and becoming thus faturated with metallic particles, gradually exfuding on the furface of the caverns and fiffures, in a quiefcent state, the aqueous particles evaporate, and leave the mineral substances to unite according to their affinities...

At the end of this cave is a circular hole, 13 feet deep, apparently hewn out, in a conical form, enlarging gradually as you descend, in the form of a sugar-loaf. At the bottom is a spring of fresh water, in continual motion like the boiling of a post. Its depth has never been

founded.

Constitution. The inhabitants of Vermont, by their representatives in convention, at Windsor, on the 25th of December, 1777, declared that the territory called Vermont was, and of right ought to be, a free and independent

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dependent state; and for the purpose of maintaining regular government in the same, they made a solemn declaration of their rights, and ratified a constitution, of which an abstract may be seen in the American Uni-

versal Geography.

History. ] The tract of country called Vermont, before the late war, was claimed both by New York and New Hampshire; and these interfering claims have been the occasion of much warm altercation, the particulars of which it would be neither entertaining nor useful to detail. They were not finally adjusted till fince the peace. When hostilities commenced between Great Britain and her colonies, the inhabitants of this diffrict confidering themselves as in a state of nature, and not within the jurisdiction either of New York or New Hampshire, affociated and formed for themselves a constitution. Under this constitution, they have continued to exercife all the powers of an independent state, and have been prospered. On the fourth of March, 1701, agreeably to act of Congress of December 6th, 1790, this flate became one of the United States, and constitutes the fourteenth, and not the least respectable Pillar in the American Union.

Dr. Samuel Williams has written the history of this

State, in one volume.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 168 Greatest breadth 90 between \[ \begin{cases} 42° 41' and 45° 30' N. lat. 2° 41' and 4° 29' E. lon. \]

Least breadth 19

Boundaries. BOUNDED north, by the Province of Lower Canada; east, by the District of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean; south, by Massachusetts; west, by the western bank of Connecticut river; containing 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres; of which at least 100,000 acres are water. The shape of New Hampshire resembles an open fan; Connecticut

necticut river makes the curve, and the fouthern line the

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shortest, the eastern line the longest side.

Civil Divisions. This state is divided into 5 counties. which are fubdivided into townships, most of which are about fix miles fquare.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.
		Portfmouth, Lat. 43° 5'	4,720
Rockingham	43,169	Exeter	1,722
A STATE OF	5.50	Concord	1,747
Strafford	. 60.	Dover .	1,998
Stranord	23,601	Durham	1,247
Hillfborough	. 28,772	Amherit	2,369
Cheshire	32,871.	Keen	1,314
Chemire	32,071	Charlestown	1,093
Grafton	13,472	Haverhill	552
Granton		Plymouth	625
Total	141,885		

Climate. | See New England.

Face of the Country.] This state has but about 18 miles of sea coast, at its southeast corner. The only harbour for ships is the entrance of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a fandy beach, adjoining which are falt marshes, intersected by creeks. From the fea no remarkable high lands appear nearer than 20 or 30 miles, then commences a mountainous country.

The lands bordering on Connecticut river are intersperfed with extensive meadows or intervales, rich and

well watered.

Mountains. The most noted mountains in this state are the White Mountains, one of which is called Mount Washington-Monadnock-Oslapy, and Moosehillock, which are all described in the American Universal Geography.

Rivers. Five of the largest streams in New England receive more or less of their waters from this state. These are, Connecticut, Ameriscoggin, Saco, Merris

mack, and Piscataqua rivers.

Connecticut river rifes in the high lands which feparate the United States from the British Province of Lower Canada. It has been furveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45th degree of latitude, to the head spring of its northwestern branch. It is settled all the way nearly to its source. Its general considerable is about S. S. W. It extends along the western side of New Hampshire about 170 miles, and then passes into Massachusetts. Besides smaller streams, it receives from New-Hampshire, Upper Amonoosuck, Israel river, John's river, Great or Lower Amonoosuck, Sugar, Cold and Ashuelot rivers.

Connecticut river, in its course between New Hamp-shire and Vermont, has two considerable salls; the first are called Fisteen Mile Falls, between Upper and Lower Coos; the river is rapid for 20 miles. At Walpole is a second remarkable sall, formerly known by the name of the Great Fall, now denominated Bellows' Falls. In 1784, a bridge of timber was constructed over this sall, 365 feet long, and supported in the middle by a great rock, ander which the highest sloods pass without detriment.

This beautiful river,\* in its whole length, is lined on each fide, with a great number of the most flourishing and pleasant towns in the United States. In its whole course it preserves a distance of from 80 to 100 miles

from the fea-coaft.

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Merrimaek river is formed by the confluence of Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers. Pemigewaffet receives the waters of Winnipiseogee, it takes the name of Merrimack; and after a course of about 90 miles, first in a southerly and then in an easterly direction, passing over Hooksett, Amuskeag, and Pantucket falls, it empties into the sea at Newburyport: From the west it receives Blackwater, Contoocook, Piscataquoag, Souhegan, Nashua and Concord rivers; from the east, Bowcook, Suncook, Cohas, Beaver, Spicket and Powow rivers. Contoocook heads near Monadnock mountain, is very rapid, and 10 or 12 miles from its mouth is 100 yards wide. Just before its entrance into the Merrimack, it branches and forms a beautiful island of about 5 or 6 acres. This island is remarkable as being the fpot where a Mrs. Duston performed an extraordinary exploit. This woman had been taken by a party of Indians, from Haverhill in Maffachuletts.

<sup>&</sup>quot;No watry gleams through happier vallies shine,
"Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine," BARLO

Massachusetts, and carried to this island. The Indians, 8 or 10 in number, fatigued, and thinking themselves Tecure, fell afleep. She improved this opportunity to make her escape, and that she might effect it without danger of being purfued, she, with one of their tomahawks, killed them all, scalped them, took their canoe, and returned down the river to Haverhill, and carried the scalps to Boston, where she was generously rewarded.

A bridge has lately been projected over Amuskeag falls, 556 feet in length, and 80 feet wide, supported by 5 piers. And, what is remarkable, this bridge was rendered passable for travellers in 57 days after it was

begun.

The Pifcatagua is the only large river whose whole course is in New Hampshire. From its form, and the situation of its branches, it is extremely favourable to

the purposes of navigation and commerce.

Lakes.] Winnipiseogee Lake, is the largest collection of water in New Hampshire. It is about 24 miles in length, from S.E. to N. W. and of very unequal breadth, from three to 12 miles. It is full of islands, and is supplied with numerous rivulets from the furrounding mountains.

This lake is frozen about 3 months in a year, and many fleighs and teams, from the circumjacent towns, crois it on the ice. In fummer it is navigable its whole

length.

The other confiderable lakes, are Umbagog (in the N. E. corner of the state, and partly in the District of

Maine) Squam, Sunnapee and Great Offapee.

Soil and Productions. Of these there are a great variety in this state. The intervale lands upon the margin of the large rivers are the most valuable, because they are overflowed and enriched every year, by the water from the uplands, which brings down a fat flime, or fediment.

These intervale lands are of various breadth, according to the near or remote fituation of the hills. Connecticut river, they are from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half on each fide; and it is observable that they yield wheat in greater abundance and perfecsion, than the same kind of soil, east of the height of

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land. These lands, in every part of the state, yield all the other kinds of grain in the greatest perfection; but are not so good for pasture, as the uplands of a proper quality. The wide spreading hills are generally much esteemed as warm and rich; rocky, moist land, is accounted good for pasture; drained swamps have a deep mellow soil; and the vallies between hills are generally very productive.

Apples and pears are the most common, and the principal fruits cultivated in this state. No good husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard.

Agriculture is the chief business of the inhabitants of this state. Beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, slax, hemp, hops, esculent plants and roots, articles which will always find a market, may be produced in almost any quantity in New Hampshire.

Trade and Manufactures.] The inhabitants in the fouthwestern quarter of this state generally carry their produce to Boston. In the middle and northern part, as far as the Lower Coos, they trade at Portsmouth. Above the Lower Coos, there are yet no convenient roads directly to the sea-coast. The people on the upper branches of Sacoriver sind their nearest market at Portland, in the District of Maine; and thither the inhabitants of Upper Coos have generally carried their produce: some have gone in the other direction to New York market.

The people in the country, generally manufacture, their own clothing; and confiderable quantities of tow cloth for exportation. The other manufactures are pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, bricks and pottery, and some iron, not sufficient, however, for home confumption, though it might be made an article of exportation.

Population and Character.] The number of inhabitants, in 1790, has been mentioned in the preceding table of divisions.

The inhabitants of New Hampshire, like the settlers nall new countries, are in general, a hardy, robust, factive, brave people.

Colleges,

Colleges, Academies, &c.] The only college in this State is in the township of Hanover, situated on a beautiful plain about half a mile east of Connecticut river, in latitude 43° 331. It was named Dartmouth College, after the Right Honorable William Earl of Dartmouth, who was one of its principal benefactors. It was founded by the late pious and benevolent Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, who, in 1769, obtained a royal charter, wherein ample privileges were granted, and fuitable provision made for the education and instruction of youth of the Indian tribes, in reading, writing, and all parts of learning, which thould appear necessary and expedient for civilizing and christianizing the children of Pagans, as well as in all the liberal arts and sciences, and also of English youths and any others. It is now one of the most growing seminaries in the United States.

The funds of this college confift chiefly in lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value, in proportion to the growth of the country.

The number of under graduates, in 1790, was about 150; they have fince increased. A grammar school, of about 50 or 60 scholars, is annexed to the college.

The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a President, who is also professor of history; a professor of mathematics and natural philos-

ophy, a professor of languages, and two tutors.

There are a number of academies in this state; the principal of which is at Exeter, founded and endowed by the Hon. John Phillips, L.L. D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of assembly, in 1781, by the name of "Phillips' Exeter Academy." It is a very respectable and useful institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor and an assistant. It has a fund of about 15,000/. one fifth of which is in lands not yet productive. The present annual income is 480/. It has commonly between 50 and 60 students.

An academy at New Ipswich was incorporated in 1789; and has a fund of about 1,000l. and generally

from 40 to 50 scholars.

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There is another academy at Atkinson, founded by the Hon. Nathaniel Peabody, who has endowed it with a donation of 1,000 acres of land. It was incorporated

in 1790.

At Amherst, an academy was incorporated in 1791. by the name of the "Aurean Academy." Similar institutions are forming at Charlestown, Concord, and other places, which, with the peculiar attention which has lately been paid to schools, by the legislature, and the establishment of social libraries in several towns, afford a pleasing prospect of the increase of literature and use-

ful knowledge in this state.

Chief Towns.] Portsmouth is the largest town in this state. It is about two miles from the sea, on the south side of Piscataqua river. It contains about 640 dwelling-houses, and nearly as many other buildings, besides those for public uses; which are three Congregational churches, one Episcopal, one Universalist, a state-house, market-house, four school-houses, and a work-house.

Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burthen.

Exeter is 15 miles S. W. from Portsmouth, situated at the head of navigation, upon Swamscut, or Exeter river. It is well situated for a manusacturing town, and has already a duck manusactory, in its infancy; 6 saw mills, a fulling mill, slitting mill, paper mill, snuff mill, two chocolate, and 10 grist mills, iron works and 2 printing offices. The public buildings are two Congregational churches, an academy, a new and handsome courthouse and a gaol. The public offices of the state are kept here. Formerly this town was famous for ship building, but this business has not flourished since its interruption by the war.

Concord is a pleafant, flourishing inland town, situated on the west bank of Merrimack river, 54 miles W. N. W. from Portsmouth. The general court, of late, have commonly held their sessions here; and from its central fleuation, and a thriving back country, it will probably soon become the permanent seat of government. Much of the trade of the upper country cea-

ters in this town.

Dover, Amherst, Keen, Charlestown, Plymouth and Haverhill, are the other most considerable towns in this state.

Curiosities.] In the township of Chester is a circular eminence, half a mile in diameter, and 400 feet high, called Rattlesnake hill. On the south side, 10 yards from its base, is the entrance of a cave called the Devil's Den, in which is a room 15 or 20 feet square, and 4 feet high, sloored and circled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excretences, nearly in the form and size of a pear, and, when approached by a torch, throw out a sparkling sustre of almost every hue. Many frightful stories have been told of this cave, by those who delight in the marvellous. It is a cold, dreary, gloomy place.

Religion.] The principal denominations of Christians in this state, are Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and Quakers. There is a small society of Sandemanians, and another of Universalists,

in Portsmouth.

History.] The first discovery made by the English, of any part of New Hampshire, was in 1614, by Capt. John Smith, who ranged the shore from Penobscot to Cape Cod; and in this route discovered the river Piscataqua. On his return to England, he published a description of the country, with a map of the coast, which he presented to Prince Charles, who gave it the name of New England. The first settlement was made

in 1623.

New Hampshire was for many years under the jurisdiction of the governor of Massachusetts, yet they had a separate legislature. They ever bore a proportionable share of the expenses and levies in all enterprizes, expeditions, and military exertions, whether planned by the colony or the crown. In every stage of the opposition that was made to the encroachments of the British parliament, the people, who ever had a high sense of liberty, cheerfully bore their part. At the commencement of hostilities, indeed, while their council was appointed by royal mandamus, their patriotic ardour was checked by these crown officers. But when freed from

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this restraint, they slew eagerly to the American standard, when the voice of their country declared for war; and their troops had a large share of the hazard and satigue, as well as of the glory of accomplishing the late revolution.

For a complete history of this state, the reader is referred to the Rev. Dr. Belknap's, published in 3 volumes 8vo. in 1792, written in a pure, neat, historic

ftyle.

## DISTRICT OF MAINE,

[BELONGING TO MASSACHUSETTS.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 200 between \[ 4\circ \text{ and } 9\circ \text{E. lon.} \]
Breadth 200 between \[ 43\circ \text{ and } 48\circ \text{N. lat.} \]

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by lower Canada; from which it is separated by the high lands; east, by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its source to the said high lands, which divides it from the Province of New Brunswic; south, by the Atlantic ocean; west, by New Hampshire.

Divisions.] The District of Maine is divided into

five counties, viz.

Counties.	No. Inbat.	Ch. Towns. B	bab. in 1790.
York	28,821	York	2,900
Cumberland	25,450	Portland Lat. 43° 40	2,240
A Chargest Milly	STATE AND AN	(Pownalborough	2,055
Lincoln	29,962	{Hallowell	1,194 -
		(Waldaborough	1,210.
Hancock	9.549	Penobicot	1,048
Wathington	2,758	Machias	818
Total	96,540		

Face

S. W. W. W. W.

Face of the Country, Soil and Climate.] The District of Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be ealled mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the sea-coast, the lands are but indifferent; but this defect might easily be remedied, by manuring it with a manine vegetable, called rockweed, which grows on rocks between high and low water mark, all along the shores. It makes a most excellent manure, and the supply is immense.

The country has a large proportion of dead swamps, and sunken lands, which are easily drained, and leave a rich fat soil. The interior country is universally represented as being of an excellent soil, well adapted both for tillage and pasture. The lands in general are easily

cleared, having but little under brush.

The District of Maine may naturally be considered in three divisions—The first, comprehending the tract lying east of Penobscot river, of about 4,500,000 acres; the fecond, and best tract, of about 4,000,000 acres, lying between Penobscot and Kennebeck river; the third, first settled, and most populous at present, west of Kennebeck river, containing also about 4,000,000 acres.

The climate does not materially differ from the rest of New England. The weather is more regular in the winter, which usually lasts with severity from the middle of December to the last of March; during this time the ponds and fresh water rivers are passable on the ice, and sleighing continues uninterrupted by thaws.

The elevation of the lands in general; the purity of the air, which is rendered fweet and falubrious by the balfamic qualities of many of the forest trees; the limpid streams, both large and small, which abundantly water this country, and the regularity of the weather, all unite to render this, one of the healthiest countries in the world.

Rivers.] This district has a sea-coast of about 240 miles, in which distance there is an abundance of safe and commodious harbours; besides which there is a security given to navigation, on some part of the coast, by

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what is called the inland paffage. Almost the whole coast is lined with islands, among which vessels may

generally anchor with fafety.

The principal are the following, as you proceed from east to west: St. Croix, Passamaquaddy, Schoodiac, Union, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Sheepscut, Ameriscoggin, now most generally called Androscoggin, Steven's river, Cussen's river, Royal's river, Presumscut, Nonesuch, Saco, and Mousom. York and Cape Neddock rivers, in the county of York, which are short and inconsiderable streams.

Bays and Capes.] The principal bays are Passamaquaddy, Machias, Penobscot, Casco and Wells. Of these, Penobscot and Casco are the most remarkable. Both are full of islands, some of which are large enough

for townships.

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Productions.] The foil of this country, in general, where it is properly fitted to receive the feed, appears to be very friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, flax, as well as for the production of almost all kinds of culmary roots and plants, and for English grais; and also for Indian corn, provided the feed be procured from a more northern climate. Hops are the spontaneous growth of the country.

This country is equally good for grazing as for tillage, and large stocks of neat cattle may be fed, both

fummer and winter.

The natural growth of this country confifts of white pine and spruce trees in large quantities, suitable for masts, boards and shingles; the white pine is, perhaps, of all others the most useful and important; no wood would supply its place in building. Maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch, are the growth of this country. The birch is a large sightly tree, and is used for cabinet work, and receives a polish little inferior to mahogany. The low lands produce fir. This tree is sit neither for timber nor fuel; but it yields a balsam that is highly prized. This balsam is contained in small protuberances like blisters, under the smooth

bark of the tree. The fir is an evergreen, refembling the spruce, but very tapering, and neither tall nor large.

From the different rivers, in this eaftern country, waters may be drawn for mills and all water work.

Great advantages arise, to those who live on the seacoast, from the shell fish, viz. the lobster, the scollop and the clam. To these advantages may be added those. which arife from the forests, being filled with the moofe and deer, and the waters being covered with wild fowls. of different kinds.

Exports.] This country abounds with lumber of various kinds, fuch as masts, which of late however, have become scarce; white pine boards, ship timber, and every species of split lumber, manufactured from pine and oak; these are exported from the disserent ports in immense quantities. Dried fish furnishes a capital article

of export.

State of Literature.] The erection of a college, near Casco Bay, is contemplated, and a charter granted by the legislature. Academies in Hallowell, Berwick, Fryeburg and Machias, have been incorporated by the legislature, and endowed with handsome grants of the public lands. Another at Portland has been instituted, but has not yet been endowed. And it is but just to observe, that a spirit of improvement is increasing.

Chief Towns. Portland is the capital of the District of Maine. It is fituated on a promontory in Cafco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. In July, 1786, this part of the town, being the most populous and mercantile, and fituated on the harbour, together with the islands which belong to Falmouth, was incorporated by the name of Portland. It has a most excellent, safe and capacious harbour, which is feldom or never completely frozen over. It is near the main ocean, and is eafy of access. The habitants carry on a confiderable foreign trade. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in the Commonwealth of Maffachusetts. Although three-fourths of it was laid in ashes by the British seet in 1775, it has since been entirely rebuilt, and contains about 2,300 inhabitants. Among its public buildings

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buildings are three churches, two for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, and a handsome court-house.

York is 74 miles N. E. from Boston, and 9 from Portsmouth. York river, which is navigable for vessels of 250 tons, 6 or 7 miles from the sea, passes through the town. Over this river, about a mile from the sea, a wooden bridge was built in 1761, 270 feet long, exclusive of the wharves at each end, which reach to the channel, and 25 feet wide. The bridge stands on thirteen piers; and was planned and conducted by Major Samuel Sewall, an ingenious mechanic and native of the town. The model of Charles river bridge was taken from this, and was built under the superintendance of the same gentleman. It has also served as the model of Malden and Beverly bridges, and has been imitated, even in Europe, by those ingenious American artists, Messeurs Coxe and Thompson.

This town was fettled as early as 1630, and was then called Agamenticus, from a remarkable high hill in it,

of that name, a noted land-mark for mariners.

Hallowell is a very flourishing town, situated at the head of the tide waters on Kennebeck river. Pownal-borough, Penobscot and Machias are also towns of considerable and increasing importance. Bangor situated at the head of the tide waters on Penobscot river, Kittery, Wells, Berwick, North Yarmouth, Bath, and Waldoborough, are the other most considerable towns.

Population, Character and Religion.] For the first of

these articles, see the table of divisions.

There are no peculiar features in the character of the people of this district, to distinguish them from their neighbours in New Hampshire and Vermont. Placed as they are in like circumstances, they are like them, a brave, hardy, enterprizing, industrious, hospitable people.

The prevailing religious denominations are Congregationalits and Baptists; there are a few Episcopalians

and Roman Catholics.

Indians.] The remains of the Penobscot tribe are the conly Indians who take up their residence in this district. They consist of about 100 families, and live together in regular

regular fociety at Indian Old Town, which is fituated on an island of about 200 acres, in Penobscot river, just above the great falls. They are Roman Catholics, and have a priest who resides among them, and administers the ordinances. They have a decent house for public worship with a bell, and another building where they meet to transact the public business of their tribe. In their assemblies, all things are managed with the greatest order and decorum. The Sachems form the legislative and executive authority of the tribe; though the heads of all the samilies are invited to be present at their periodical public meetings.

History. The first attempt to settle this country was made in 1607, on the west side of Kennebeck, near the sea. No permanent settlement, however, was, at this time, essected. It does not appear that any further attempts were made, until between the years 1620 and

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1630.

The separation of this district from Massachusetts, and its erection into an independent state, have been subjects discussed by the inhabitants in town meeting, by the appointment of the legislature. Such is the rapid settlement and growth of this country, that the period when this contemplated separation will take place, is probably not far distant.

For the best historical account of this district, see Judge Sullivan's History, published by Thomas and

Andrews, 1705.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Greatest length 190 between { 1° 30' and 5° 11' E. long Greatest breadth 90 between { 41° 13' and 42° 52' N. late 6,250 square miles.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Vermont and New Hampshire; east, by the At-

lantic Ocean; fouth, by the Atlantic, Rhode Illand and Connecticut; west, by New York.

Divisions.] This part of Massachusetts is divided

into the following counties.

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Hou.	No.Fam.	Nø. Inh.	Ch. Towns. N	o. Inh.
Suffolk \ Norfolk \	23	6355	8038	44875	Boston Dedham	18038
Effex	22	7644	10883	57913	Salem Newburyport	7921 4837
Middlefer	41	5998	7580	42737	(Charlefform	1583
Hampshir	e 60	9181	9617	39681	( Nouthameter	1628
Plymouth	15	4240	5173	29535		2995
Briftol	15	4514	5441	31709	Taunton	3804
Barnstable	10	2343	2889	17354	Barnstable	2610
Duke's	3 }	1013	558	.3265	Edgartown	1352
Nantucke	t 15		872	4620	Sherburne *	4620
Worcefter	49	8613	9729	56807	Worcester	2095
Berkshire	26	4476	4859	30291	Stockbridge Great Barrington	1336

reacounties 265 54377 65779 378787

Population for every square mile, 60.

Climate.] See New England.

Rivers.] Housatonick river rifes from several fources in the western part of this State, and slows foutherly through Connecticut, into Long Island Sound. Deerfield river falls into Connecticut river, from the west, between Deerfield and Greenfield. A most excellent and beautiful tract of meadow lies on its banks. Westfield river empties into the Connecticut at West Springfield. Connecticut river paffes through this state, and interfects the county of Hampshire. In its course it runs over falls, above Deerfield, and between Northampton and Springfield. A company, by the name of "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river," was incorporated by the General Court, in 1792, for the purpose of rendering Connecticut river passable for boats, and other things, from Chicapee river northward, to New Hampshire. A part of this plan has been executed. Miller's and Chicapee rivers fall into Connecticut on the east fide; the former at Northfield, the latter at Springfield.

In the eastern part of the state is Merrimack river-

It is navigable for vessels of burden about 20 miles from its mouth. There are 12 ferries across this river in the county of Essex, over several of which bridges have

been erected.

Nashua, Concord, and Shawsheen rivers, rise in this state, and run a northeasterly course into the Merrimack. Ipswich and Chebacco rivers pass through the town of Ipswich into Ipswich bay. Mystic river falls into Boston harbour east of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable 3 miles, to Medford. A canal is cutting to connect this with Merrimack river.

Charles river is a confiderable stream which passes into Boston harbour, between Charlestown and Boston. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles.

Neponset river, after passing over falls sufficient to carry mills, unites with other small streams, and forms a very constant supply of water for the many mills situated on the river below, until it meets the tide in Milton, from whence it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burthen to the bay, distant about four miles.

North river runs in a serpentine course between Scituate and Marshfield, and passes to the sea. Taunton river is made up of several streams which unite in or near the town of Bridgewater. Its course is from N.E. to S. W. till it falls into Narraganset Bay at Tiverton, opposite the north end of Rhode Island. It receives a considerable tributary stream at Taunton, from the northwest.

Capes, Bays, Islands, &c.] The capes of note, on the coast of this state, are Cape Ann on the north side of Massachusetts Bay, and Cape Cod on the south. Cape Malabar, on Sandy Point, extends 10 miles from Chatham towards Nantucket; Cape Poge, the N. E. point of Chabaquiddick; Gayhead, the west point of Mar-

tha's Vineyard.

The principal bays on the coast of Massachusetts are, Ipswich, Boston, Plymouth, Cape Cod or Barnstable, and Buzzard's Bays. Many islands are scattered along the coast, the most noted of which are Plum Island, which is about 9 miles in length, extending from Merrimack river on the north to the entrance of Ipswich river on the south, and is separated from the main land by a narrow sound, called Plum Island river, fordable

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in feveral places at low water. It confifts principally of fand blown into curious heaps, and crowned with

bushes bearing the beach plum.

Nantucket Island, lies fouth of Cape Cod. It contains, according to Douglass, 23,000 acres, including the beach. This island was granted to Thomas Mayhew, by the Earl of Sterling, in the year 1641, and the settlement of it, by the English, commenced in the year 1659. As the island is low and sandy, it is calculated only for those people who are willing to depend almost entirely on the watery element for subsistence. The island of itself constitutes one county, by the name of Nantucket. It has but one town, called Sherburne, containing, in 1700, 4,620 inhabitants.

The inhabitants formerly carried on the most considerable whale sishery on the coast, but the war almost ruined this business. They have since, however, revived it again, and pursue the whales even into the Great Pacific Ocean. There is not a single tree on the islands

of natural growth.

The inhabitants of this island are principally Quakers; there is one society of Congregationalists. Forty years ago there were three congregations of Indians, each of which had a house for worship and a teacher. Their last Indian pastor died 20 years since, and was a

worthy respectable character.

Martha's Vineyard, which lies a little to the westward of Nantucket, is 10 miles in length, and sour in breadth. It contains three societies of Congregationalists, at Edgarton, Tisbury and Chilmark, two of Baptists, without ministers, and three congregations of Indians, one of which is supplied by an ordained Indian minister, and to the others, the Rev. Mr. Mayhew preaches in rotation, and superintends the whole. This and the neighbouring island of Chabaquiddick, Noman's land, and the Elizabeth Islands, constitute Duke's county, containing, in 1790, 3265 inhabitants, between 400 and 500 of which are Indians and mulattoes, subsisting by agriculture and fishing,

Edgarton, which includes the fertile island of Chabaquiddick, about three or four miles long, and one and a half broad, is the shire town. The principal productions of the island are, corn, rye and oats. They raise

theep and cattle in confiderable numbers.

The other islands of consideration are in Massachufetts Bay, which is agreeably diversified by about 40 of various fizes. Of these about 15 only are of much im-

portance.

Caftle island is about three miles from Boston, and contains about 18 acres of land. the buildings are the governor's house, a magazine, gaol, barracks, and workthops. In June, 1792, there were confined on this iffand 77 convicts, who were employed in the manufacture of nails, and shoes, and guarded by a company of between 60 and 70 foldiers. The fort of this island commands the entrance of the harbour. Here are mounted 50 pieces of cannon, and 44 others lie dismounted.

Soil and Productions. ] In Maffachusetts are to be found all the varieties of foil from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, fuch as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field beans and peas-apples,

pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c.

Manufactures.] There is a duck manufactory at Bofton, from which between 2,000 and 3,000 bolts, of 40. vards each, faid to be the best duck ever before feen in America, have been fold in one year. Manufactures of this kind have been begun in Salem, Haverhill and Spring-Manufactories of cotton goods have been unfuccefsfully, though patriotically attempted at Beverly, Worcester and Boston. A woollen manufactory, on an extensive scale, has been established at Byefield parish in Newbury. At Taunton, Bridgewater, Middleborough, and fome other places, nails have been made in fuch quantities as to prevent in a great measure the importation of them from Great Britain. In this state there are about 20 paper mills, which produce about 70,000 reams of paper annually. The principal card manufactories are in Boston, in which are made, yearly, about 12,000 dozen of cotton and wool cards. Between 2,000 and 3,000 dozen cards are made at the other manufactories in different parts of the state. Shoes in large numbers are manufactured at Lynn-Silk and thread lace, woollen cloth, &c. at Ipswich, which, from its natural advantages, promifes to become

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M fever Mer a manufacturing town—Wire for cards and fishooks, at Dedham—and a dye house has lately been built in Charlestown, for the dying of silks, woollen clothes, &c.

There were, in 1792, 62 distilleries in this state, employed in distilling from foreign materials. In these distilleries were 158 stills, which, together, contained 102,173 gallons. Besides these there were twelve country stills, employed in distilling domestic materials. One million nine hundred thousand gallons have been distilled in one year, which, at a duty of eleven cents a gallon, yields a revenue to the government of 209,000 dollars. A glass house has been erected, at a great expense, in Boston, which promises important benefit to the country.

Bridges.] The bridges that merit notice in this state

are the following, viz.

Charles river bridge, built in 1786-87, 1503 feet

long, and connecting Boston and Charlestown.

Malden bridge, across Mystic river, connecting Charlestown with Malden, built in 1787, 2,420 feet long, and 32 feet wide.

Effex bridge, upwards of 1,500 feet in length, erected

in 1789, and connects Salem with Beverly.

A bridge across Parker's river, 870 feet long, and 26

feet wide, built in the year 1758.

A bridge over Merrimack river, in the county of Effex, about two miles above Newburyport, built in 1792. At the place where the bridge is erected, an island divides the river into two branches; an arch of 160 feet diameter, and 40 feet above the level of high water, connects this island with the main on one side. The channel, on the other side, is wider, but the centre arch is but 140 feet diameter.

Another ingeniously constructed bridge has lately been completed over this river at Pentucket falls, between Chelmsford and Dracut, in the county of Middlesex.

Haverhill bridge, connecting Haverhill with Brad-

ford, 650 feet in length, built in 1794.

Merrimack bridge, between Newbury and Haverhill, feveral hundred feet longer than any other over the Merrimack, built 1795.

West Boston bridge, connecting the west part of Boston

M 2

ton with Cambridge, over Charles river, was completed in the fall of 1793, being 3,500 feat in length, besides a causeway of 3,640 feet, making together nearly a mile and a third. These bridges are all supported by a toll.

Literary, Humane, and other Societies.] These institutions, in Massachusetts, exhibit a fair trait in the char-

acter of the inhabitants, and are as follows:

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated May 4th, 1780. The Maffachusetts Charitable Society, incorporated December 16, 1779. The Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, first instituted in 1724, and incorporated February 12, 1784. The Maffachusetts Medical Society, incorporated November 1, 1781. The Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, incorporated November 19, 1787. The Maffachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, incorporated in 1792. The Historical Society, established in 1791, incorporated 1794. The Marine Societies of Boston, Salem, and I ewburyport. The Massachusetts Congregational Society. The Scotch and Irifb Charitable Societies. A Society for the Aid of Emigrants, instituted in 1793, incorporated in 1795. The Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, instituted and incorporated in 1794. Boston Mechanic Affociation, established in 1795and the Boston Dispensary for the Medical relief of the Poor, instituted in 1796.

Literature, Colleges, Academies, &c.] According to the laws of this Commonwealth, every town having fifty householders or upwards, is to be provided with one or more school-masters, to teach children and youth to read and write, and instruct them in the English language, arithmetic, orthography and decent behaviour; and where any town has 200 families, there is also to be a grammar school set up therein, and some discreet person, well instructed in the Latin, Greek and English languages, procured to keep the same, and be suitably paid by the inhabitants. The penalty for neglect of schools, in towns of 50 families, is 101. those of 100

families, 201 .- of 150, 301.

In Boston there are seven public schools supported wholly at the expense of the town, and in which the children of every class of citizens freely affociate. In the Latin grammar school, the rudiments of the Latin and

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Greek languages are taught, and boys are qualified for the universities; into this school none are admitted till ten years of age, having been previously well instructed in English grammar. In the three English grammar schools, the children of both sexes, from 7 to 14 years of age are instructed in spelling, accenting and reading the English language, both prose and verse, with propriety; also in English grammar and composition, together with the rudiments of geography; in the other three the same children are taught writing and arithmetic. The schools are attended alternately, and each of them is surnished with an Usher or Assistant. The masters of these schools have each a salary of 6663 dollars per an-

num, payable quarterly.

They are all under the immediate care of a committee: of twenty one gentlemen, for the time being, chosen annually, whose duty it is "to visit the schools at least once in three months; to examine the scholars in the various branches in which they are taught, to devise the best methods for the instruction and government of the schools, to give such advice to the masters as they shall think expedient, and by all proper methods to excite in children a laudable ambition to excel in a virtuous, amiable deportment, and in every branch of useful knowledge." At the annual visitation in July, 1795, there were present 450 misses and 850 boys. Besides these there are several private schools, for instruction in the English, Latin, and French languages—in writing, arithmetic and the higher branches of mathematics and also in music and dancing. Perhaps there is not a town in the world, the youth of which more fully enjoy. the benefits of school education, than Boston. And when we confider how inseparably the happiness and prosperity of our country, and the existence of our present happy government, are connected with the education of children, too much credit cannot be given to the enlightened citizens of this town, for the attention they have paid to this important bufiness, and the worthy example they have exhibited for the imitation of

Next in importance to the grammar schools are the academies, in which, as well as in the grammar schools, young gentlemen are fitted for admission to the University.

DUMMER

DUMMER ACADEMY, at Newbury, was founded as early as 1756, by means of a liberal donation from the Honorable William Dummer, formerly lieutenant governor, and a worthy man, whose name it has ever fince retained. It was opened in 1763, and incorporated by an act of the General Court, in 1782. This academy is

at present in a flourishing state.

PHILLIPS' ACADEMY, in Andover, was founded and handsomely endowed, April 21, 1778, by the Honorable Samuel Phillips, Efq. of Andover, in the county of Effex, and Commonwealth of Maffachusetts, lately deceased, and his brother, the Honorable John Phillips, L.L. D. of Exeter, in the state of New Hampshire. It was incorporated October 4, 1780. It is under the direction of thirteen Trustees, of respectable characters, and the immediate care of a Principal, who is one of the trustees ex officio, an Assistant, and a Writing Master. They are accommodated with a large and elegant building, erected at the expense of the founders, and their brother, the Honorable William Phillips, Efq. of Bof-It is fituated on a delightful eminence, near the mansion house of the Honorable Samuel Phillips, Esq. its diftinguished patron, and fon of the deceased founder —is encompassed with a falubrious air, and commands an extensive prospect. The lower story contains a large school room, with ample accommodations for an hundred students, and two other apartments for a library, and other purposes; the upper story consists of a spacious hall, fixty-four feet in length, and thirty-three feet in breadth, defigned for exhibitions and other public occasions.

The defign of this foundation, according to its conflitution, is, "The promotion of true piety and virtue, the instruction of youth, in the English, Latin, and Greek languages; together with writing, arithmetic, practical geometry, music and oratory, logic and geography; and such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages, as opportunity and ability may hereaster admit, and the Trustees shall direct."

LEIGESTER ACADEMY, in the township of Leicester, and county of Worcester, was incorporated in 1784. For the encouragement of this institution, Ebenezer Crasts and Jacob Davis, Esqr's. generously gave a large

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In rary i and commodious mansion house, lands and appurtenances, in Leicester.

BRISTOL ACADEMY, at Taunton, was incorporated in

1792.

At Hingham is a well endowed school, which, in honour of its principal donor and founder, is called *Derby* School.

These Academies are designed to disseminate virtue and true piety, to promote the education of youth in the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, in writing arithmetic, oratory, geography, practical geometry, logic, philosophy, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages, as may be thought expedient.

Harvard University, in Cambridge, takes its date from the year 1638. This year the Rev. John Harvard, a worthy minister residing in Charlestown, died, and lest a donation of £.779, for the use of the forementioned public school. In honour to the memory of so liberal a benefactor, the General Court, the same year, ordered that the school should take the name of Harvard College. It received its first charter in 1650.

The university consists of four elegant brick edifices, handsomely enclosed. They stand on a beautiful green, which spreads to the northwest, and exhibits a pleasing

wiew.

The names of the feveral buildings, are Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chapel. Harvard Hall is divided into fix apartments; one of which is appropriated for the library, one for the museum, two for the philosophical apparatus; one is used for a chapel, and the other for a dining hall. The library, in 1791, contained 12,000 volumes; and will be continually increasing from the interest of permanent, sunds, as well as from casual benefactions. The philosophical apparatus, belonging to this university, cost between 14 and £.1500 lawful money, and is the most elegant and complete of any in America.

This university, as to its library, philosophical apparatus and professorships, is at present the first literary

institution on this Continent.

In Williamstown, in Berkshire county, is another literary institution. Col. Ephraim Williams laid the foundation of it by a handsome donation in lands. In 1790, partly

partly by lottery, and partly by the liberal donation of gentlemen in the town, a brick edifice was erected, 82 feet by 42, and four stories high, containing 24 rooms for students, a large school room, a dining hall and a room for public speaking, It had a Preceptor, an Usher, and a Master of the English school. The number of students, in 1792, was between 50 and 60, besides the scholars of the free school. This academy, in 1793, was erected into a college by the legislature of the Commonwealth, by the name of WILLIAMS' COLLEGE, in honour of its liberal founder. The first public commencement was held at this College, in September, 1795. The languages and sciences usually taught in the American Colleges are taught here. Board, tuition and other expenses of education are very low; and from its fituation and: other circumstances, it is likely, in a short time, to become an institution of considerable utility and importance.

Chief Towns.] Boston is the capital, not only of Massachusetts, but of New England, and lies in lat. 42° 23' N. It is built on a peninsula of an irregular form, at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay. 'The neck or isthmus which joins the peninsula to the continent, is at the south end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The length of the town itself is not quite two miles. Its breadth is various. It contained in 1790, 2,376 dwelling houses, and 18,038 inhabitants. Since which,

the number of both has greatly increased.

In Boston, are 19 houses for public worship; of which nine are for Congregationalists, three for Episcopalians, two for Baptists, one for the Friends, one for Universalists, one for Roman Catholics, one for Sandimanians,

and one for Methodists.

The other public buildings are, the state house, court house, gaol, Faneuil hall, an elegant theatre, an alms house, a work house, a bridewell and powder magazine. On the west side of the town is the mall, a very beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees, and in view of the common, which is always open to refreshing breezes. Beacon hill, on which a handsome monument, commemorative of some of the most important events of the late war, has lately been erected, overlooks the town from the west, and affords a fine, variegated prospect. On

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the fouth fide of this hill, a magnificent state house is

now building.

The harbour of Boston is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, in a good depth of water; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is diversified with many islands, some of which afford rich pasturing, hay and grain.

The principal manufactures here are, rum, beer, paper hangings, of which 24,000 pieces are annually made, loaf sugar, cordage, cards, sail cloth, spermaceti and tallow candles, and glass. There are 30 distilleries, 2 brew-

eries, 8 fugar houses, and 11 rope walks.

Salem, the second town for size, and the oldest, except Plymouth, in the Commonwealth, containing, in 1790, 928 houses and 7,921 inhabitants, was settled in 1628, by governor Endicot, and was called by the Indians Naumkeag. Here are a meeting of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and five Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers. A general plainness and neatness in dress, buildings and equipage, and a certain stillness and gravity of manners, perhaps in some degree peculiar to commercial people, distinguish them from the citizens of the metropolis. It is indeed to be wished, that the sober industry, here so universally practised, may become more extensive through the union, and form the national character of Federal Americans.

Southeast from Salem, and at four miles distance from it, lies Marblehead, containing one Episcopal and two Congregational churches, besides a small society of Separatists. The chief attention of this town is devoted to the bank fishery, and more is done in that line than in

any port in the state.

Newburyport, originally part of Newbury, from which its incorporation detached it in 1764, and by which, and Merrimack river it is wholly encircled, is perhaps the most limited in its extent of land, of any township in the Commonwealth, containing but about 640 acres. Here are five houses for public worship, viz. one Episcopalian, two Presbyterian and two Congregational.

Ipswich, by the Indians called Agawam, in the county of Essex, is 32 miles N.N.E from Boston, is divided

into five parishes, and contains 4,562 inhabitants. The supreme judicial court, the courts of common pleas and sessions, are held here once in a year; and, from its central situation, appears to be the most convenient place for all the courts and public offices in the county.

Charlestown, called by the aboriginal inhabitants, Mishawum, lies north of Boston, with which it is connected by Charles river bridge, and is the principal town in Middlesex county. It is very advantageously situated for health, navigation, trade and manufactures of almost all the various kinds. Bunker, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrel's) hills, are celebrated in the nistory of the American Revolution; and no less so for the elegant and delightful prospects which they afford of Boston, and its charmingly variegated harbour—of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extensive tract of highly cultivated country.

Cambridge and Concord are the most considerable inland towns in the county of Middlesex, the former is 3½ miles from Boston, and is a pleasant town, and the seat of the university. The latter is 18 miles N.W. of Boston, and is also a pleasant, healthy, thriving town. The Provincial Congress sat in Concord in 1774. This town is rendered samous, in history, by its being the place where the first opposition was made to the British

troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

Plymouth, the principal town in the county of the same name, and the capital of the Old Colony, so called, is 42 miles S.E. of Boston, and contains about 200 houses. This town is famous for being the first place settled by the pious ancestors of the New Englanders, in 1620.

Worcester, the shire town of the county of the same name, is the largest inland town in New England, and is situated about 47 miles westward of Boston. Printing in its various branches, is carried on very extensively in this town, by Isaiah Thomas, whose printing apparatus is the largest in America.

On Connecticut river, in the county of Hampshire, there are a number of very pleasant towns, among which are Springfield and Hadley on the east side of the river; Northampton, Hatsield and Deersield on the west-

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Military Strength.] The active militia of Massachusetts is composed of all able bodied, white male citizens
from 18 to 45 years of age, excepting officers of government, and those who have held commissions, &c. and
such as did attain the age of 40 years before the 8th of
May, 1793. The whole is completely armed and organized, and is formed into 10 divisions, 21 brigades,
consisting of 82 regiments of infantry, 48 troops composing 12 battalions of cavalry, and 36 companies of artillery; together forming a well regulated body of
50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery
men, with 60 pieces of significant artillery.

Religion.] The religion of this Commonwealth is eftablished, by their excellent constitution, on a most liberal and tolerant plan. All persons of whatever religious profession or sentiments, may worship God agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, unmolest-

ed, provided they do not disturb the peace.

The following are the feveral religa us denominations in this state, Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends or Quakers, Presbyterians, Universal-

ifts, Roman Catholics, and Methodifts.

Population.] The population of the state is accurately stated in the table of divisions. The counties of Essex, Susfolk, and Hampshire, are the most populous divisions of the state. Essex has as many as 135 inhabitants for every square mile.

Constitution. ] See American Universal Geography,

page 430.

History.] See Hutchinfon's History of Massachusetts—Minot's History of the insurrection in Massachusetts—The Publications of the Historical Society—Hazard's Historical Collections—Chalmer's Political Annals, and Gough's History of the People called Quakers.

## RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 47 Breadth 37 between { 3°11' and 4° E. long. 41° 22' and 42° N. lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and east, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; south, by the Atlantic; west, by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what is called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State is divided into five counties, which are subdivided into 30 town-

thips as follows:

Counties.	Towns.	No. Inb.	Slaves. e.	No. in	7.
	Newport	6716	223		
	Portfmouth	1560	17		ite ks
	New Shoreham		47	0	Plantations  9 Whites. 77 Whites. 48 Blacks.
Newport	Jac flown	507	16	14,300	1 7
	Middletown	840	15	14	
	Tivertown	2453	25		and Providence Plant   35,939   1761   4,697   1790   67,877   1790   948
	Little Compton	1542	23		6,43
	Providence	6380	48 ]		E ~~~
	Smithfield	3171			Prov 1761 1790
	Scituate	2315	5 6		10 1
	Gloucester	4025	1	16	Pu
Providence .	Cumberland	1964	}	24,391	
	Cranston-	1877	10	44	ick bit
	Johnston	1320	3		the year  15,352 Whites  2,633 Blacks  1748   4,373 Blacks  54,433 Whites  1783   48,538 Whites  5,243 Blacks
	N. Providence	1071	3 5		a 2002
	Foster	2268	4 )		29,755 4,373 48,538 48,538
	Westerly	2298	10]		3, 48, 8
	N. Kingston	2907	96		
	S. Kingston	4131	175	75	8 83
Washington .	Charlestown	2022	12	18,075	ants in 1748
	Exeter	2495	37	32	ita .
	Richmond	1760	2		da - s
	Hopkinton	2462	7 ]		hree tee
	(Briftol	1406	64)	H	ar Whites Blacks Whites Blacks
Briftol .	₹ Warren	1122	22 }	3,211	BABBE
	(Parrington	683	12)	- 63	year year 52 W 33 B 35 V 43 L
	Warwick	2493	35		the 15,33 2,6 2,6 5,4,4
Kent -	E. Greenwich	1824	13 (	8,848	number the years, 15,352 2,633 54,435
Nem.	) W. Greenwich	2054	10 (	000	19 5000
	Coventry	2477		)	T 30
Total five	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED I	57877	948	6882	
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rifes Pro fea. Tau Bays and Islands.] Narraganset Bay makes up from south to north, between the main land on the east and west. It embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Canonnicut, Prudence, Pa-

tience, Hope, Dyer's and Hog islands.

Rhode Island, from which the State takes its name, is 15 miles in length; its average breadth is about 3\frac{1}{2} miles. It is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth and Middletown. This island, in point of foil, climate and fituation, may be ranked among the finelt and most charming in the world. In its most flourishing state, it was called by travellers the Eden of America. But the change which the ravages of war, and a decrease of business have effected, is great and melancholv. Some of the most ornamental country feats were destroyed, and their fine groves, orchards and fruit trees, wantonly cut down; and the gloom of its present decayed state, is heightened by its charming natural fituation, and by reflecting upon its former glory. The farming interest suffered far less injury than the commercial city of Newport, and has nearly recovered its former state. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep are fed on this island, besides neat cattle and horses.

Canonnicut Island lies west of Rhode Island, and is about seven miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. It was purchased of the Indians in 1657, and incorporated by act of assembly by the name of the Islands.

and of Jamestown, in 1678.

Block Island, called by the Indians Manisses, is 21 miles S. S. W. from Newport, and is the southernmost land belonging to the State. The inhabitants of this island were formerly noted for making good cheefe.

Prudence Island is nearly as large as Canonnicut, and lies north of it, and is a part of the township of Ports-

mouth.

Rivers.] Providence and Taunton rivers both fall into Narraganset Bay; the former on the west, the later on the east side of Rhode Island. Povidence river, rises partly in Massachusetts, and is navigable as far as Providence, for ships of 900 tons, thirty miles from the sea. Taunton river is navigable for small vessels to Taunton.

Patucket river, called, more northerly, Blackstone's river, empties into Seekhonk river, 4 miles N. N. E. from Providence, where are the falls hereafter described, over which is a bridge, on the post road to Boston, and 40 miles from thence. The confluent stream empties into Providence river, about a mile below Waybostett or the Great Bridge.

Climate.] Rhode Island is as healthful a country as any part of America. The winters, in the maritime parts of this state, are milder than in the inland country; the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode Island, where the extreme heats, which prevail in other parts of America are allayed by cool and

refreshing breezes from the sea.

Fisher.] In the rivers and bays is plenty of fish, to the amount of more than seventy different kinds, so that in the seasons of fish the markets are alive with them. Travellers are agreed that Newport surnishes the best

fish market in the world.

Religion. The constitution of this state admits of no religious establishments, any further than depends upon the voluntary choice of individuals. All men professing one Supreme Being, are equally protected by the laws, and no particular sect can claim pre-eminence. This unlimited liberty in religion is one principal cause why there is such a variety of religious sects in Rhode Island. The Baptists are the most numerous of any denomination in the state.

The other religious denominations in Rhode Island, are Congregationalists, Friends or Quakers, Episcopalians, Moravians and Jews. Besides these, there is a considerable number of people who can be reduced to no

particular denomination.

Literature.] The literature of this state is confined principally to the towns of Newport and Providence. There are men of learning and abilities scattered through other towns, but they are rare. The bulk of the inhabitants in other parts of the state, are involved in greater ignorance, perhaps, than in most other parts of New England.

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At Providence, is Rhode Island college. The charter for founding this seminary of learning was granted by the General assembly of the state, by the name of the "Trustees and Fellows of the College or University, in the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," in 1764. The number of Trustees is thirty-six, of whom twenty-two are of the denomination called Baptists, sive of the denomination of Friends, sive Episcopalians, and four Congregationalists. The same proportion of the different denominations to continue in perpetuum. The President must be a Baptist; Professors, and other Officers of instruction, are not limited to any particular denomination.

This inftitution was first founded at Warren, in the county of Bristol, and the first commencement held there in 1769. In the year 1770, the College was removed to Providence, where a large elegant building was erected for its accommodation, by the generous donations of individuals, mostly from the town of Providence. It is situated on a hill to the east of the town; and while its elevated situation renders it delightful, by commanding an extensive, variegated prospect, it furnishes it with a pure, salubrious air. The edifice is of brick, four stories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide.

This inftitution is under the inftruction of a prefident, a professor of divinity, a professor of natural and experimental philosophy, a professor of mathematics and astronomy, a professor of natural history, and three tutors. The institution has a library of between two and three thousand volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. Nearly all the funds of the college are at interest in the treasury of the state, and amount to almost two thousand pounds.

At Newport there is a flourishing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned ed languages, English grammar, geography, &c.

Societies.] A marine fociety was established at Newport in 1752, for the purpose of relieving distressed with ows and orphans of maritime brethren, and such of their society as may need assistance.

The Providence fociety for promoting the abolition of flavery, for the relief of persons unlawfully held in N 2 bondage,

bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race, commenced in 1789, and was incorporated the year following. It confifts of upwards of 150 members, part of whom belong to the state of Massachusetts.

Mountain.] In the town of Bristol is Mount Hope, or as some call it Mont Haup, which is remarkable only for its having been the seat of King Philip, and the

place where he was killed.

Bridges.] The great bridge, in the town of Providence, is 160 feet long, and 22 feet wide, and unites the eaftern and western parts of the town. This is not a toll bridge. The bridge over Patucket salls is a work of considerable magnitude, and much ingenuity. Central and India bridges over Seekhonk river, near its mouth, east of Providence, built by Mr. John Brown of Providence, are works of great expense and utility. A bridge over Howland's ferry, uniting Rhode Island with Tiverton on the main, was completed in October, 1795; but was unfortunately carried away by a storm, a short time after.

Soil and Productions.] This state produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheat, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in good perfection; cider is made for exportation. The northwestern parts of the state are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts. The tract of country lying between South Kingston, and the Connecticut line, called the Narraganset country, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by a number of great and wealthy farmers, who raise some of the sinest neat cattle in New England, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities, for exportation.

Trade.] The exports from the state are staxseed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheefe, barley, grain, spirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports confist of European and West India goods, and logwood from the bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this state. The amount of exports from this state to

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foreign countries, for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1791, was 470,131 dollars 9 cents; in the year

ending September 30, 1793, 616,416 dollars.

Manufactures.] The inhabitants of this state are progressing rapidly in this branch of business. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets, &c. &c. are here manufactured and fent to the fouthern states. Large quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of this state for exportation. But the most confiderable manufactures in this state are those of iron; fuch as bar and sheet iron, steel, nail rods and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots and other household utenfils; the iron work of shipping, anchors, bells, &c.

Chief Towns.] Newport and Providence are the two principal towns in the state. Newport lies in lat. 41° 29' lon. 71° 17'. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect fecurity. The town lies north and fouth upon a gradual afcent as you proceed eastward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie west-

ward upon the main.

Newport contains about 1,000 houses, built chiefly of wood. It has 10 houses for public worship: 4 for Baptists, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, I for Quakers, I for Moravians, and a fynagogue for the Jews. The other public buildings are a state

house, and an edifice for the public library.

Providence, fituated in lat. 41° 51', on both fides of Providence river, is 35 miles from the sea, and 30 N. by W. from Newport. It is the oldest town in the state. Roger Williams, and his company, were its first settlers,

in 1636.

The town is divided into two parts, by the river, and connected by the bridge already described. Ships of almost any fize fail up and down the channel. of 950 tons, for the East India trade, was lately built in this town, and fitted for sea. In 1791, they had 129 fail of veffels, containing 11,942 tons.

The public buildings are an elegant meeting house for Baptists, 80 feet square, with a lofty and beautiful steeple, 1. steeple, and a large bell; a meeting house for Friends or Quakers; 3 for Congregationalists, two of them lately erected, one of them very elegant; an Episcopal church, a handsome court house, 70 feet by 40, in which is deposited a library for the use of the town and country—a work house, a market house 80 feet long, and 40 feet wide, and a brick school house, in which four schools are kept. The college edifice we have already mentioned. The houses in this town are generally built of wood, though there are some brick buildings which are large and elegant. This town has an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut and part of Vermont; and from its advantageous situation, promises to be among the largest towns in New England.

Bristol is a pleasant thriving town, about 16 miles

north of Newport, on the main,

Indians.] A few years fince there were about 500 Indians in this state. The greater part of them reside at Charlestown. They are peaceable and well disposed towards government, and speak the English language.

Curiosities.] About four miles northeast of Providence, lies a small village, called Patucket, a place of some trade, and famous for lamprey eels. Through this village runs Patucket river, which empties into Seekhonk river at this place. In this river is a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built, which divides the commonwealth of Massachusetts from the state of Rhode Island. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of fifty feet. The water passes through several chaims in a rock which runs diametrically across the bed of the stream, and serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon thefe falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene; which would otherwise have been indescribably charming and romantic.

Constitution.] The constitution of this state is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663; and the frame of government was not essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the state consists of two branches—a senate or upper house, composed of ten members, besides the governor and deputy governor, call-

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ed, in the charter, assistants—and a house of representatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on the first Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in October.

History.] This state was first settled from Massachu-Mr. Roger Williams, a minister who came over to New England in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and was on that account forced to leave his house, land, wife and children, at Salem, in the dead of winter, and to feek a refidence without the limits of Maffachusetts! Governor Winthrop advised him to purfue his course to Nehiganset, or Narraganset bay, which he did, and fixed himself at Secunk or Seekhonk, now Rehoboth. But that place being within the bounds of Plymouth colony, Governor Winflow, in a friendly manner, advised him to remove to the other side of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly, in 1636, Mr. Williams and four others, croffed Seekhonk river, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hospitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which from a fense of God's merciful providence to him, he called Providence.

Here he was foon after joined by a number of others, and though they were secured from the Indians by the terror of the English, yet they, for a considerable suffered much from satigue and want; but they end ed liberty of conscience, which has ever since been

So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that no contract between a minister and a society (unless incorporated for that purpose) is of any force. It is probably for these reasons, that so many different sects have ever been found here; and that the Sabbath and all religious institutions, have been more neglected in this, than in any other of the New England states.

Through the whole of the late unnatural war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of this state manifested a patriotic spirit; their troops behaved gallantly, and they are honoured in having produced the second General in the field.\*

<sup>\*</sup> General Greene.

## CONNECTICUT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Greatest length 100 between \\ \frac{41° & 42° 2' N. lat.}{1° 50 & 3° 20' E. lon. \} \\ 4,674

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Massachufetts; east, by Rhode Island; south,
by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island; west,
by the State of New York.

Civil Divisions.] Connecticut is divided into eight

counties, and about 100 townships.

The names of the counties, their chief towns, and population, in 1790, were as follows:

Counties.	Total Number Inhabitants.	No Females.	Slaves.	Chief Towns.
Hartford	38,029	18,714	263	HARTFORD
New Haven	30,830	15,258	433	NEW HAVE
New London	33,200	16,478	586	New London Norwich
Fairfield	36,250	17,541	797	{ Fairfield Danbury
Windham	28,921	14,406	184	Windham
Litchfield	38,755	18,909	233	Litchfield
Middlefex	18,855	9,632	221	Middleton Haddam
Tolland	13,106	6,510	47	Tolland

Total Eight 237,946 117,448 2,764

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this state are Connecticut, Housatonick, the Thames, and their branches. The former, seon after it enters the bounds of Connecticut, passes over Enfield Falls. At Windsor, it receives Windsor ferry river from the west, which is formed by the junction of Farmington and Poquabock rivers. At Hartford it meets the tide, and thence slows in a crooked channel, into Long Island Sound. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth.

On this beautiful river, whose banks are settled almost to its source, are many pleasant, neat, well built towns. It is navigable to Hartford, upwards of sifty miles from its mouth; and the produce of the country

for 200 miles above is brought thither in boats.

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The Housatonick rises in Berkshire county in Massachusetts. It passes through a number of pleasant towns, and empties into the Sound between Stratford and Milford. It is navigable twelve miles to Derby.

Naugatuk is a small river, and empties into the Hou-

fatonick at Derby.

The Thames enters into Long Island Sound at New London. It is navigable fourteen miles to Norwich Here it loses its name, and branches into landing. Shetucket, on the east, and Norwich or Little river, on the west. The city of Norwich stands on the tongue of land between these rivers. Little river, about a mile from its mouth, has a remarkable and very romantic cataract. A rock ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, extends quite across the channel of the river. Over this the whole river pitches, in one entire sheet upon a bed of rocks below. Here the river is compressed into a very narrow channel, between two craggy cliffs one of which towers to a confiderable height. The channel descends gradually, is very crooked, and covered with pointed rocks. Upon these the water . swiftly tumbles, foaming with the most violent agitation, fifteen or twenty rods, into a broad bason which spreads before it. At the bottom of the perpendicular falls, the rocks are curiously excavated by the constant pouring of the water. Some of the cavities, which are all of a circular form, are five or fix feet deep. The fmoothness of the water above its descent—the regularity and beauty of the perpendicular fall—the tremendous roughness of the other, and the craggy, towering cliff which impends the whole, present to the view of the spectator, a scene indescribably delightful and majestic. On this river are some of the finest mill feats in New England, and those immediately below the falls, occupied by Lathrop's mills, are perhaps not exceeded by any in the world. Across the mouth of this-river is a broad, commodious bridge, in the form of a wharf, built at a great expense.

Shetucket river, the other branch of the Thames, four miles from its mouth, receives Quinnabaug, which

has its source in Brimfield in Massachusetts.

Shetucket

Shetucket river is formed by the junction of Willamantick and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between Windham and Lebanon. These rivers are sed by numberless brooks from every part of the country. At the mouth of Shetucket is a bridge of timber, 124 seet in length, supported at each end by pillars, and held up in the middle by braces on the top, in the nature of an arch.

Paukatuck river is an inconfiderable stream, which empties into Stonington harbour. It forms part of the dividing line between Connecticut and Rhode Island.

tierbours.] The two principal harbours are at New

London and New Haven.

The whole of the fea coast is indented with harbours,

many of which are fafe and commodious.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] Connecticut, though fubject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their feafons, and to frequent fudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills and vallies, and is exceedingly well watered. Some small parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the state, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck wheat—slax in large quantities—some hemp, potatoes of several-kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and mowing, which enables the samers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses.

Trade.] The trade of Connecticut is principally with the West India Islands, and is carried on in vessels from fixty to an hundred and forty tons. The exports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c. Horses, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted in the

Dutch, Danish, and French ports.

Connecticut has a large number of coasting vessels employed in carrying the produce of the state, to other states. To Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn and rye. To North and South Carolinas and Georgia, butter, cheefe,

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falted beef, cyder, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive in return, rice, indigo and money. But as New York is nearer, and the state of the markets always well known, much of the produce of Connecticut, especially of the western parts, is carried there; particularly pot and pearl ashes, slax seed, beef, pork, cheese and butter, in large quantities. Most of the produce of Connecticut river from the parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which are adjacent, goes to the same market. Considerable quantities of the produce of the eastern parts of the state, are marketed at Boston, Norwich and Providence.

This state owns and employs in the foreign and coast-

ing trade, 32,867 tons of shipping.

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Manufactures.] The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are mostly clothed in plain, decent, home-spun cloth. Their linens and woollens are manufactured in the family way; and although they are generally of a coarser kind, they are of a stronger texture, and much more durable than those imported from France and Great Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handsome.

In New Haven are cotton and button manufactories. In Hartford a woollen manufactory has been established; likewise glass works, a snuff and powder mill, iron works, and a slitting mill. Iron works are established also at Salisbury, Norwich, and other parts of the state. At Stafford is a surnace at which are made large quantities of hollow ware, and other ironmongery, sufficient to supply the whole state. Paper is manufactured at Norwich, Hartford, New Haven, and in Litchfield county. Ironmongery, hats, candles, leather, shoes and boots, are manufactured in this state. A duck manufactory has been established at Stratford.

Population and Character.] The state of Connecticut is laid out in small farms, from sifty to three or our hundred acres each, which are held by the farmers in see simple; and are generally well cultivated. The state is chequered with innumerable roads or highways crossing each other in every direction. A traveller in any of these roads, even in the most uncettled parts of the state,

will feldom pass more than two or three miles without finding a house or cottage, and a farm under such improvements, as to afford the necessaries for the support of a family. The whole state resembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry that is necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniencies of life in great plenty.

The inhabitants are almost entirely of English defcent. There are no Dutch, or Germans, and very few French, Scotch or Irish people, in any part of the state.

The people of Connecticut are remarkably fond of having all their disputes, even those of the most trivial kind, fettled according to law. The prevalence of this litigious spirit affords employment and support for a numerous body of lawyers. That party spirit, however, which is the bane of political happiness, has not raged with fuch violence in this state, as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Public proceedings have been conducted generally with much calmness and candour. The people are well informed in regard to their rights, and judicious in the methods they adopt to fecure them. The state enjoys a great share of political tranquillity.

Religion. Such as is happily adapted to a republican government. As to the mode of exercifing church government and discipline, it might not improperly be called a republican religion. Each church has a feparate jurisdiction, and claims authority to choose their own minister, to exercise judgment, and to enjoy gospel ordinances within itself. The churches, however, are not independent of each other; they are affociated for mutual benefit and convenience. The affociations have power to license candidates for the ministry, to consult for the general welfare, and to recommend measures to be adopted by the churches, but have no authority to enforce them. When disputes arise in churches, councils are called, by the parties, to fettle them; but their power is only advisory. There are eleven affociations in the state, and they meet twice in a year. These are all combined in one general affociation, who meet annually.

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oui ent All religions, that are confistent with the peace of society, are tolerated in Connecticut; and a spirit of liberality and catholicism is increasing. There are very sew religious sects in this State. The bulk of the people are Congregationalists. Besides these, there are Episcopalians and Baptists.

Damages sustained in the late War. After the establishment of peace in 1783, a number of gentlemen were appointed by the General Assembly to estimate the damages done by the British troops, in the several towns which they ravaged. The following is the amount of the losses in the whole State, in money valued as in 1774, £294,235: 16: 1.

The foregoing estimate includes merchandize and public buildings. Exclusive of these, the losses are estimated at £167,000. To compensate the sufferers, the General Court, in May, 1792, granted them 500,000 acres of the western part of the reserved lands of Counciliant, which lie west of Pennsylvania. The remainder of this tract, of about three millions of acres, has since been fold by the State, for 1,200,000 dollars.

fince been fold by the State, for 1,200,000 dollars.

Chief Towns. There are a great number of very pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five cities, incorporated with extensive jurisdiction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford and New Haven, are capitals of the state. The General Assembly is holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October, annually.

Hartford (city) is fituated at the head of navigation on the west side of Connecticut river, about sisty miles from its entrance into the Sound. Its buildings are a state house, two churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, besides about 500 dwelling houses, a number of which are handsomely built with brick.

The town is divided by a fmall river, with high romantic banks. Over this river is a bridge connecting the two divisions of the town. Hartford is advantage-oully situated for trade, has a very sine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich, slourishing, commercial town. A bank has lately been established in this city.

New

New Haven (city) lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about four miles north from the Sound. covers part of a large plain, which is circumferibed on three fides by high hills or mountains. Two small rivers bound the city east and west. The town was originally laid out in squares of fixty rods. Many of these fquares have been divided by cross streets. Four streets. run northwest and southeast, these are crossed by others at right angles. Near the centre of the city is the public fquare : on and around which are the public buildings, which are, a state house, colleges and chapel, three churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopa-These are all handsome and commodious build-The colleges, chapel, state house, and one of the churches are of brick. The public fquare is encircled with rows of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful. Its beauty, however, is greatly diminished by the burial ground, and feveral of the public buildings, which occupy a confiderable part of it.

New London (city) stands on the west side of the river Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, in latitude 41° 25'. It has two places for public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists, about 300 dwelling houses, and 4600 inhabitants. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut. A considerable part of the town was burnt by the infamous Benedict Arnold in

1781. It has fince been rebuilt.

Norwich (city) stands at the head of Thames river, 14 miles north from New London. It is a commercial city, has a rich and extensive back country, and avails itself of its natural advantages at the head of navigation. Its situation upon a river, which affords a great number of convenient seats for mills and water machines of all kinds, renders it very eligible for manufactures.

The inhabitants are not neglectful of the advantages which nature has so liberally given them. They manufacture paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaises, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The city contains about 450 dwelling houses, a court house, and two churches for Congregationalists, and one

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for Episcopalians, and-about 3000 inhabitants. The city-is in three detached, compact divisions, viz. Chelfea, at the landing, the town, and Bean hill; in the latter division is an academy; and in the town is a school supported by a donation from Dr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased. The courts of law are held alternately at New London and Norwich.

Middleton (city) is pleafantly fituated on the western bank of Connecticut river, fifteen miles south of Hartford. It is the principal town in Middlesex county—has about 300 houses—a court house—a naval office—one church for Congregationalists, and one for Episco-

palians.

Four miles fouth of Hartford is Weathersfield, a very pleafant town of between two and three hundred houses, fituated on a fine foil, with an elegant brick church for Congregationalists. This town is noted for raising onions.

Windsor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Guilford, Stamford, Windham, Suffield and

Enfield, are all confiderable and pleafant towns.

Colleges, Academies, and Schools. In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Almost every town in the state is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it a greater or less part of every year. Somewhat more than one third of the monies arising from a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of schools in the several towns, for the education of children and youth. The law directs that a grammar school shall be kept in every county town throughout the State.

Academies have been established at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret, some of which

are flourishing.

Yale college was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth until 1707; then at Say brook until 1716, when it was removed and fixed at New Haven. Among its principal benefactors was governor Yale, in honour of whom, in 1718, it was named YALE COLLEGE. The college confifts of two large buildings, of 100 feet by

40—one of which was built in 1750—the other in 1793—a college chapel, 50 feet by 40, with a steeple,

and a dining hall, all of brick.

The public library, confifts of about 2500 volumes; the philosophical apparatus, by a late handsome addition, is now as complete as most others in the United States, and contains the machines necessary for exhibiting experiments, in the whole course of experimental

milosophy and astronomy.

The first charter of incorporation was granted, by the general affembly of Connecticut, to eleven ministers, . under the denomination of trustees, 1701. By an act of the general affembly "for enlarging the powers and increating the funds of Yale college;" passed in May 1792, and accepted by the corporation; the governor, lieutenant governor, and the fix fenior affiftants in the council of the state for the time being, are, ever hereafter, by virtue of their offices, to be trustees and fellows of the college, in addition to the former corporation. The immediate executive government is in the hands of the president and tutors. The present officers and instructors of the college are, a prefident, who is also profesfor of ecclefiaftical hiftory, a professor of divinity, a profesfor of natural philosophy and astronomy, and three tutors. The number of students on an average is about 150, divided into four classes.

The funds of this college received a very liberal addition by a grant of the general affembly in the act before mentioned; which will enable the corporation to fupport feveral new professorships, and to make a

handsome addition to the library.

In May and September, annually, the feveral classes are critically examined in all their classical studies. A public commencement is held annually on the second Wednesday in September, which calls together a more numerous and brilliant assembly than is convened by any other anniversary in the state.

Constitution and Courts of Justice.] The constitution of Connecticut is founded on their charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the state. Contented with this form of government, the people have not been disposed to run the hazard of fram-

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Agreeable to this charter, the supreme legislative authority of this state is vested in a governor, deputy governor, twelve assistants or counsellors, and the representatives of the people, styled the General Assembly. The governor, deputy governor and assistants are annually chosen by the freemen in the month of May. The representatives (their number not to exceed two from each town) are chosen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions, on the second Tuesdays of May and October. By these laws the general assembly is divided into two branches, called the upper and lower houses. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy governor and assistants. The lower house of the representatives of the people. No law can pass without the concurrence of both houses.

History. ] See the American Universal Geography. Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrations from this. than from any of the other states; and yet it is at present full of inhabitants. This increase may be ascribed to feveral causes. The bulk of the inhabitants are industrious fagacious hufbandmen. Their farms furnish them with all the necessaries, most of the conveniences, and but few of the luxuries of life. They, of course, must be generally temperate, and if they choose, can subfift with as much independence as is confiftent with happi-The fublishence of the farmer is substantial, and does not depend on incidental circumstances, like that of most other professions. There is no necessity of ferving an apprenticeship to the business, nor of a large stock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers, who deal much in barter, have less need of money than any other class of people. The case with which a comfortable subfistence is obtained, induces the hurbandman tomarry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him strong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day-eats the fruit of his own labour with a gladiome heart—at night devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily bleffings—retires to reft, and his fleep is fweet.

Such circumstances as these have greatly contributed to the amazing increase of inhabitants in this State.

Befides, the people live under a free government, and have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown estates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided, and must continue to be fo, as long as estates descend as they now do. No qualified person is prohibited from voting. He who has the most merit, not he who has the most money, is generally chosen into public office. As instances of this, it is to be observed, that many of the citizens of Connecticut. from the humble walks of life, have arisen to the first offices in the state, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That base business of electioneering, which is fo directly calculated to introduce wicked and defigning men into office, is yet but little known in Connecti-A man who wishes to be chosen into office, acts wifely, for that end, when he keeps his defires to himfelf.

A thirst for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the state. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a public

education, than in any of the States.

Some have believed, and with reason, that the fondnefs for academic and collegiate education is too great that it induces too many to leave the plough. If men of liberal education would return to the farm, and use their knowledge in improving agriculture, and encouraging manufactures, there could not be too many men of learning in the State; but this is too feldom the cafe.

Connecticut had but a finall proportion of citizens who did not join in opposing the oppressive measures of Great Britain, and was active and influential, both in the field and in the cabinet, in bringing about the revolution. Her foldiers were applauded by the Command-

er in Chief for their bravery and fidelity.

What has been faid in favour of Connecticut, though true, when generally applied, needs to be qualified with fome exceptions. Dr. Douglass spoke the truth when he faid, that "fome of the meaner fort are villains."

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C a fuc icus vene page Too many are idle and dissipated, and much time is unprofitably and wickedly spent in law suits and petty arbitrations. The public schools, in some parts of the state, have been too much neglected, and in procuring instructors, too little attention is paid to their moral

and literary qualifications.

The revolution, which fo effentially affected the government of most of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, they elected their own governors, and all fubordinate civil officers and made their own laws, in the fame manner, and with as little control as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republic; and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republic as has ever existed. While other flates, more monarchical in their government and manners, have been under a necessity of undertaking the difficult talk of altering their old, or forming new constitution, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by these means, has avoided those convulfions which have rent other states into violent par-

At the anniversary election of governor, and other public officers, which is held yearly at Hartford, on the second Thursday in May, a sermon is preached, which is published at the public expense. On these occasions a vast concourse of respectable citizens, particularly the elergy, are collected from every part of the state; and while they add dignity and solemnity to the important and joyful transactions of the day, serve to exterminate party spirit, and to harmonize the civil and religious interests of the state.

Connecticut has been highly distinguished in having a succession of governors, eminent both for their religious and political accomplishments. For a list of their venerable names, see American Universal Geography,

page 415, vol. 1.

The Second Grand Division of the United States comprehends

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

DELAWARE, TERRITORY N. W. of OHIO.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by upper Canata day, from which it is feparated by the Lakes; east by the New England States; fouth by the Atlantic Ocean, Maryland, Virginia, and the Ohio river, which feparates it from Kentucky; west, by the Missisppi river.

Rivers and Bays.] The principal rivers in this district are the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehannah, the Ohio, the Missisppi and their branches. York, Delaware, and part of Chesapeek Bays are in this district.

climate. The climate of this Grand Division, lying almost in the same latitudes, varies but little from that of New England. There are no two successive years alike. Even the same successive seasons and months differ from each other every year. And there is perhaps but one steady trait in the character of this climate, and that is, it is uniformly variable. The changes of weather are great, and frequently sudden.

There are feldom more than four months in the year in which the weather is agreeable without a fire. In winter, the winds generally come from the N.W. in fair and from the N. E. in wet weather. The N.W. winds

are uncommonly dry as well as cold.

The climate on the west side of the Allegany mountains, differs materially from that on the east side, in the temperature of the air, and the essects of the wind upon the weather, and in the quantity of rain and snow which fall every year. The S. W. winds, on the west side of the mountain, are accompanied by cold and rain. The temperature of the air is seldom so cold or so hot, by several degrees, as on the east side of the mountain.

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On the whole, it appears that the climate of this divifion of the United States is a compound of most of the climates in the world: it has the moisture of Ireland in spring; the heat of Africa in summer; the temperature of Italy in June; the sky of Egypt in autumn; the snow and cold of Norway, and the ice of Holland, in winter; the tempests (in a certain degree) of the West Indies, in every season, and the variable winds and weather of Great Britain in every month in the year.

From this account of the climate of this District, it is easy to ascertain what degrees of health, and what diseases prevail. As the inhabitants have the climates, so they have the acute diseases of all the countries that have been mentioned. Although it might be supposed, that with such changes and varieties in the weather, there would be connected epidemical diseases, and an unwholesome climate, yet, on the whole, it is sound, in this District, to be as healthy as any part of the United States.

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## NEW YORK.

## SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED foutheastwardly, by the Atlantic Ocean; east, by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont; north, by the 45th degree of latitude, which divides it from Canada; northwestwardly, by the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie; southwest and south, by Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Civil Divisions.] This state is divided into 19 counties, which by an act of the legislature, passed in March

1788, were subdivided into townships.

Counties.

<sup>\*</sup>If we include Long Island.

	No. Tore	ms. No.Inha.	Chief Towns.	No. Inha.
New York	I	33,131	New York City	32,328
Albany	20	75,736	Albany	3,498
Suffolk	8	16,440	East Hampton Huntington	3,260 1,497
Queens	6	16,014	Jamaica	1,675
Kings	6	4,495	Flat Bush Brooklyn	941
Richmond	1 4	3,835	Weftfield	1,151
West Chester	21	24,003	Bedford	2,470
Orange	6	18,492	Gofhen Orange	2,448 1,175
Ulster	14	29,397	Kingston	3,929
Dutchefs	1.2	45,266	Poughkeepsie Fishkill	2,529 5,941
Columbia	8	27,732	Hudfon Kinderhook	2,584
Ranfiellaer	formed fince cenfus		Lanfinburg	
Washington	1 9	14,042	Salem	2,165
Clinton	4	1,614	Plattfburg	458
Montgomery	II	28,848	divided fince the cenfus into three counties.	
Ontario		1,075	Canadaque	

340,120 Total number of inhabitants in the state, according to the census of 1760

vunties.	Herkemer 3 Otfego	14,000		German Flats Cooperstown	1,400
New C	Tyoga	7,000	26	{Chenango Union Town	1

The number of electors, taken by order of the legiflature, in the beginning of the year 1796, were 64,017. Two new counties have been added, by the names of

Saratoga and Onondaga.

Rivers and Canals.] Hudson's river is one of the largest rivers in the United States. It rifes in the mountainous country between the lakes Ontario and Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to Lake George, is 65 miles. tance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occasioned by falls, of half a mile each. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for floops of 80 tons to Albany, and for thips to Hudson, About 60 miles above New York, the water becomes fresh. river is stored with a variety of fish, which renders 2 fummer's passage to Albany delightful and amusing to those who are fond of angling.

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comp this T The increasing population of the fertile lands upon the northern branches of the Hudson, must annually increase the amazing wealth that is conveyed by its waters to New York. Added to this, the ground has been marked out, the level ascertained, and a company incorporated, by the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Nor hern Inland Lock Navigation, in the state of New York," and funds subscribed, for the purpose of cutting a canal from the nearest approximating point of Hudson's tiver to South Bay, which empties into the south end of Lake Champlain. The distance is 18 miles. These works are begun under a favourable prospect of being soon completed.

Saranac river paffes through Plattfburg into Lake

Champlain.

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Sable river, not far from the Saranac, is scarcely 60 yards wide. On this stream, are remarkable falls.

The river Boquet passes through the town of Wilf-borough. At this place are the remains of an intrenchment, thrown up by General Burgoyne. Here he gave his famous war feast to his "numerous host of savages," and here probably he first conceived that celebrated proclamation which he afterwards brought forth.

Black river rifes in the high ountry, near the fources of Canada Creek, which falls into Mohawk river, and takes its course N. W. and then N. E. till it discharges

itself into Cataraqua or Iroquois river.

Onondago river rifes in the Oneida Lake, and runs

westwardly into Lake Ontario at Oswego.

Mohawk river passes to the northward of Fort Stanwix, and runs southwardly 20 miles, to the fort; then eastwardly 1 to miles, into the Hudson. The produce that is conveyed down this river is landed in Skenectady, and is thence carried by land sixteen miles, over a barren shrubby plain, to Albany, through which a canal is contemplated. Except a portage of about a mile, occasioned by the Little Falls, 50 miles above Skenectady, the river is passable for boats from Skenectady nearly or quite to its source. The perpendicular descent of these salls is estimated at 42 feet, in the course of one mile. A canal and locks round these salls was completed in the autumn of 1795. The Cohoez, in this river, are a great curiosity. They are three miles

from its entrance into the Hudson. The river is about 100 yards wide; the rock, over which it pours as over a mill dam, extends almost in a line from one side of the river to the other, and is about 30 feet perpendicular height. Includir, the descent above, the fall is as much as 60, or 70 feet. A company, by the name of "The President, Directors a d Company of the Western Inland Lock Navigation, in the State of New York," were incorporated by the Legislature of New York, in March, 1792, for the purpose of opening a lock navigation from the now navigable part of Hudson's river, to be extended to Lake Ontario, and to the Seneca Lake. These works are in great forwardness.

Delaware river rifes in Lake Utstayantho, latitude 42° 25', and takes its course southwest, until it crosses into l'ennsylvania, in latitude 42°; thence southwardly, dividing New York from Pennsylvania, until it strikes the northwest corner of New Jersey, in latitude 41° 24'; and then passes off to the sea, through Delaware Bay, having New Jersey on the east side, and Pennsylvania

and Delaware on the west.

Susquehannah E. Branch river has its source in lake Otsego, latitude 42° 55'. Batteaux pass to its source; thence to Mohawk river is but 20 miles, capable of good roads.

Tyoga river rifes in the Allegany mountains, in about latitude 42°, runs eastwardly, and empties into the Sufquehannah at Tyoga point, in latitude 41° 57'. It is

boatable about so miles.

Seneca river rifes in the Seneca country, and runs eastwardly, and in its passage receives the waters of the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and empties into the Onon-dago river, 14 miles above the falls, at a place called Three Rivers. Within half a mile of Onondago lake, a falt spring issues from the ground, the water of which is salter than that of the ocean. It constantly emits water in sufficient quantity for works of any extent. It is probable the whole county will be supplied from this spring, and at a very cheap rate.

Cheneffee river rifes near the fource of the Tyoga, and emptics into Lake Ontario, 80 miles east of Niagara

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The fettlements made in this state, till within a few years, were chiefly upon two narrow oblongs, extending from the city of New York, east and north. The one east, is Long Island, which is 140 miles long, and narrow, and surrounded by the sea. The one extending north is about forty miles in breadth, and bisected by the Hudson. The new settlements have been made upon another oblong extending west and southwest from Albany. Such is the intersection of the whole state by the branches of the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehannah, and other rivers which have been mentioned, that there are few places throughout its whole extent, that are more than 15 or 20 miles from some boatable or navigable stream.

Bays and Lakes.] These are York Bay, which is nine miles long and four broad, spreads to the southward before the city of New York. South Bay, which lies 12 or 15 miles north of the northern bend in Hudson's river. Oneida Lake, which lies about twenty miles west of Fort Stanwix; Salt Lake; Lake Otsego, at the head of Susquehannah river; Caniaderago Lake, six miles west of it; and Chatoque Lake, the source of Cona-

wongo river, which empties into the Allegany.

Face of the Country, Mountains, The state, to speak Soil and Productions. I generally, is interfected by ridges of mountains running in a northeast and southwest direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is a dead level; of a fine, rich soil, covered, in its natural state, with maple, beach, birch, cherry, black walnut, locust, hickory, and some mulberry trees.

The lands between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, are reprefented as uncommonly excellent, being most agreeably diversified with gentle risings, and timbered

with lofty trees, with little underwood.

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East of the Allegany mountains, the country is broken into hills, with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture. The vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and Indian corn.

Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple. Of this article, in wheat and flour, equiva-

lent to one million bushels, are yearly exported. Indian corn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home confumption.

In some parts of the state large dairies are kept, which turnish for the market, butter and cheese. The best lands in this state, which lie along the Mohawk river, and north of it, and west of the Allegany mountains, are yet mostly in a state of nature, but are most rapidly

fettling.

In the northern and unfettled parts of the state, are plenty of moofe, deer, bears, fome beavers, martins, and most other inhabitants of the forest, except wolves. Ducks, growfe, pigeons, also fish of many kinds, and particularly falmon, are taken in great abundance in different parts, and especially in the county of Clinton. At the mouth of Saranac river, which falls into Champlain, the falmon are found in fuch plenty, that it is usual to take four or five hundred in a day, with spears and small scoop nets. They are caught from May till November, and make excellent falted provisions; and every cottager, by fpending an hour in the evening, may obtain a fufficient supply for his family.

Population and Character. ] For the population of this state, according to the census of 1700, the reader is referred to the table of divisions. The annual increase for the four years succeeding 1786, was upwards of 25,000. A great proportion of this increase confists of

emigrants from the New England States.

The revolution and its confequences have had a very perceptible influence in diffusing a spirit of liberality among the Dutch, and in dispelling the clouds of ignorance and national prejudice. Schools, academies and colleges are established, and establishing, for the education of their children in the English and learned languages and in the arts and sciences; and a literary and icientific spirit is evidently increasing. If such are the buddings of improvement in the dawn of our empire, what a rich harvest may we expect in its meridian?

The city of New York is inhabited principally by merchants, physicians, lawyers, mechanics, shopkeepers and tradefmen, composed of almost all nations and religions. They are generally respectable in their sev-

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eral professions, and fustain the reputation of honest,

punctual, fair dealers.

The manners and character of the inhabitants of every colony or state will take their colouring, in a greater or less degree, from the peculiar manners of the first settlement to adopt the custom of the original inhabitants, than the contrary; even though the emigrants should, in length of time, become the most numerous. Hence it is that the neatness, parsimony and industry of the Dutch, were early imitated by the first English settlers in the province, and, until the revolution, formed a distinguishing trait in their provincial character. It is still discernible, though in a much less degree, and will probably continue visible for many years to come.

Chief Towns.] There are three incorporated cities in this state; New York, Albany and Hudson. New York is the capital of the state, and stands on the southwest point of Manhattan, commonly called York island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the east side of the island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on East River is about two railes; but falls much short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile; and its circum-

ference may be four miles.

The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner.

The most magnificent edifice in this city is Federal. Hall, situated at the head of Broad street, where its front

appears to great advantage.

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The other public buildings in the city, are three houfes for public worship for the Dutch Reformed church
—four Presbyterian churches—three Episcopal churches—two for German Lutherans and Calvinists—two
Friends' meeting bouses—two for Baptists—two for
Methodists—one for Moravians—one Roman Catholic
church—one French Protestant church out of repair,
and a Jews' synagogue. Besides these, there is the

P 2. Governor's

Govenor's house, already mentioned, a splendid building—the college, gaol, and several other buildings of less note. The city is accommodated with four markets in different parts, which are furnished with a great plenty and variety of provisions, in neat and excellent order.

This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It almost necessarily commands the trade of one half of New Jersey, most of that of Connecticut, part of that of Massachusetts, and almost the whole of that of Vermont, besides the whole sertile interior country, which is genetrated by

one of the largest rivers in the United States.

A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens; there being few wells in the city. Most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Queen-street, which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the centre of the city. This well is about 20 feet deep, and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well, is 110 hogsheads of 130 gallons each. In some hot summer days, 216 hogsheads have been drawn from it; and what is very singular, there is never more or less than about three feet of water in the well. The water is fold commonly at three pence a hogshead at the pump.

In point of fociability and hospitality, New York is-

hardly exceeded by any town in the United States.

On a general view of this city, as described thirty years ago, and in its present state, the comparison is slattering to the present age; particularly the improvements in taste, elegance of manners, and that easy unaffected civility and politeness which form the happiness of social intercourse.

The city of ALBANY is fituated upon the west side of Hudson's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York, in latitude 42° 36'. It contains upwards of 1,000 houses, built mostly by trading peop!e, on the margin of the river, and in the old Dutch Gothic style, with the geble end to the street, which custom the first settlers

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brought with them from Holland. Many new houses, however, have lately been built in this city, all in the

modern ftvle.

The city of Albany contains about 4,000 inhabitants, collected from various parts. As great a variety of languages are spoken in Albany, as in any town in the United States, but the English predominates, and the use of every other is constantly lessening. Adventurers, in pursuit of wealth, are led here by the advantages for

trade which this place affords.

Albany is unrivalled in its fituation. It flands on the bank of one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of floop navigation. It enjoys a falubrious air. It is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country west and north; a country of an excellent foil, abounding in every article for the West India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, as yet only partially peopled, but fettling with almost unexampled rapidity; and capable of affording sublistence and affluence to millions of inhabitants. No part of America affords a more eligible opening for emigrants than this. And when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, the bridge over the Mohawk river erected, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, all which will, it is expected, be accomplished in a few years, Albany will probably increase and flourish beyond almost every other city or town in the United States.

The public buildings are a Low Dutch church, one for Presbyterians, one for Germans or High Dutch, one for Episcopalians; a hospital, the city hall, and a hand-

some brick gaol.

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The city of Hudson has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore in Matyland. It is situated on the east side of Hudson's river, in latitude 42° 23', and is 130 miles north of New York, and 30 miles south of Albany. It is surrounded by an extensive and service back country, and, in proportion to its size and population, carries on a large trade.

Poughkeepsie,

Poughkeepsie, the shire town of Dutchess county—Lansinburg, formerly called the New City, on the east side of the Hudson, nine miles north of Albany—Kingston, the county town of Ulster—Skenestady, sixteen miles northwest of Albany, on the banks of the Mohawk river—Troy, seven miles above Albany, a slour-sishing town of about 200 houses—and Plattsburg, in Clinton county, situated on the west margin of Lake Champlain, are all considerable towns.

foreign markets, has decidedly the preference to any of the states. It has, at all seasons of the year, a short and easy access to the ocean. Nor have the inhabitants been unmindful of their superior local advantages, but have

availed themselves of them to their full extent.

Their exports to the West Indies are, biscuit, peas, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, horses, sheep, butter, cheefe, pickled oysters, beef, and pork. But wheat is the staple commodity of the state. West India goods are received in return for these articles. Befides the above mentioned articles, are exported, flaxfeed, cotton wool, farfaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig iron, bar iron, pot ash, pearl ash, furs, deer skins, log wood, fultic, mahogany, bees wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale fins, fish, fugars, molasses, falt, tobacco, lard, &c. but many of these articles, are imported for re-exportation. The trade of this state has greatly increased fince the revolution, and the balance is almost constantly in its favour. The exports to foreign parts, for the year ending September 20th, 1791, confitting principally of the articles above enumerated, amounted to 2,516,197 dollars. The year ending September 30, 1795, they amounted to 10,304,580 dollars 78 cents.

Medicinal Springs.] The most noted springs in this state, are those of Saratoga. They are eight or nine in number, situated in the margin of a marsh, formed by a branch of Kayadarossora Creek, about twelve miles west from the consuence of Fish Creek, and Hudson's

Great numbers of people, under a variety of maladies, refort to these springs, and many find relief, and a confiderable

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fiderable number a complete cure, particularly in bilious diforders, falt rheum, and relaxations. But as the waters are unfriendly and even fatal in some disorders, they ought to be used under the direction of a physician, thoroughly acquainted with the qualities of the waters, and the diseases of the patients. Ignorant of the suitableness of the waters to their complaints, many have imprudently thrown away their lives in the use of them.

New Lebanon springs are next in celebrity to those of Saratoga. New Lebanon is a pleasant village, situated partly in a vale, and partly on the declivity of hills. The pool is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the valley, and surrounded with a sew houses which afford but indifferent accommodations for the valetudinarians who refort here in search of health. The waters have an agreeable temperature, and are not unpleasant to the taste.

In the new town of Rensfalaer, nearly opposite the city of Albany, a medicinal spring has lately been discovered, combining most of the valuable properties of

the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

Literary and Humane Societies. There are very few focieties for improvement in knowledge or humanity in this state; and these are—The society for promoting useful knowledge—The society for the manumission of slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated—A manufacturing society—An agricultural society lately established, of which the members of the legislature, are, ex officies, members—A medical society, and a society for the information and assistance of emigrants.

Literature, Colleges, Arademies, &c.] Until the year

York.

King's college, now called Columbia college, was founded in 1754. This college, by an act of the legislature passed in the spring of 1787, was put under the care of 24 gentlemen who are a body corporate, by the name and style of "The trustees of Columbia college, in the city of New York."

It is now in a thriving state, and has about 100 students in the four classes, besides medical students. The

officers

officers of instruction and immediate government, are a president, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of logic and geography, and a professor of languages. A complete medical school has been lately annexed to the college, and able professors appointed, by the trustees, in every branch of that important science, who regularly teach their respective branches with reputation.

Of the twelve incorporated academies, one is at Flatbush, in King's county, on Long Island, four miles from Brooklyn Ferry. It is situated in a pleasant, healthy village. The building is large, handsome and convenient, and is called *Erasmus' Hall*. The academy is flourishing, under the care of a principal and other subordinate

instructors.

There is another at East Hampton, on the east end of Long Island, by the name of Clinton academy. The others are in different parts of the state. Besides these, there are schools established and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the parents. A spirit for literary improvement is evidently diffusing its insuence

throughout the state.

Religion.] The various religious denominations in this state are the following, English Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends or Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Jews, Shakers, and a few of the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. The Shakers are principally settled at New Lebanon, and the followers of Jemima Wilkinson at Geneva, about twelve miles S. W. of the Cayuga Lake.

Military Strength.] By official returns of the militia of this state, made to the Governor by the Adjutant General, it apppears that the total number, in 1789, was 42,679; 1790—44,259; 1791—50,399. Besides these there are as many as 5,000 or 6,000 of the militia in the new settlements, who are not yet organized.

Forts.] At the point where Lake George communicates with Lake Champlain, is the famous post of Ticonderoga, by which word the Canadians understand noisy. The works at this place are in such a ruinous state, that a stranger can scarcely form an idea of their construction.

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construction. They are however situated on such high ground as to command the communication between the lakes George and Champlain. Opposite, on the fouth fide of the water that empties out of lake George, is a mountain, to appearance inaccessible, called Mount Defiance, where General Burgoyne, in the late war, with a boldness, secrecy and dispatch almost unparalleled, conveved a number of cannon, stores and troops. The annon were raised by large brass tackles from tree to tree, and from rock to rock, over dens of rattlefnakes, to the fummit, which entirely commands the works of Ticonderoga. This circumstance must ever be considered as a full justification of General St. Clair's sudden retreat with the American army; and the observation which he made, on his trial, in his own defence, that, "though he had loft a post, he had faved a state," was afterwards verified. Monw garanas

Crown Point is 15 miles north of Ticonderoga on lake Champlain. The fort at this place, in which a British garrison was always kept, from the reduction of Canada to the American revolution, was the most regular, and the most expensive of any ever constructed, and supported by the British government in North America.

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Curiosities.] In the county of Montgomery is a small, rapid stream, emptying into Scroon lake, west of lake George; it runs under a hill, the base of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow. The fury of the water and the roughness of the bottom, added to the terrisic noise within, has hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chasm.

In the town hip of Willsborough, in Clinton county, is the curious Split Rock. A point of a mountain, which projected about 50 yards into Lake Champlain, appears to have been broken by some violent shock of nature. It is removed from the main rock or mountain about 20 feet, and the opposite sides so exactly suit each other, that one needs no other proof of their having been once united. The point broken off contains about half an acre, and is covered with wood. The height of the rock on each side the sissure is about 12 feet. Round

this point is a spacious bay, sheltered from the fouthwest and northwest winds by the surrounding hills and woods. On the west side are four or five finely cultivated farms, which altogether, at certain feafors, and in certain fituations, forms one of the most beautiful landscapes imaginable. Sai ing under this coast for several miles before you come to Split Rock, the mountains rude and barren, feem to hang over the paffenger and threaten destruction. A water, boundless to the fight, lies before him-Man feels his own littleness, and infidelity itself pays an unwilling homage to the Creator. Instantly and unexpectedly the scene changes, and, peeping with greedy eye, through the fiffure, nature presents to the view a filver bason—a verdant lawn—a humble cottage—a golden harvest—a majettic forest a lofty mountain, and an azure sky, rising one above another in just gradation to the amazing whole.

Indians.] The body of the Six confederated Nations, viz. The Mohawks, Oneidas, Tufcaroras, Senecas, and Onondagas, inhabit in the western parts of this state. The principal part of the Mohawk tribe reside on Grand

river, in Upper Canada.

The following will give an idea of the characters, which, according to Indian tradition, are excluded from the happy country. "The region of pure spirits the Five Nations call Eskanane. The only characters which, according to their traditions, cannot be admitted to participate of the pleasures and delights of this happy country, are reduced to three, viz. fuicides, the disobedient to the counfels of the chiefs, and fuch as put away their wives on account of pregnancy. According to their tradition, there is a gloomy fathomless gulph, near the borders of the delightful mansions of E canane, over which all good and brave spirits pass with safety, under the conduct of a faithful and skilful guide, appointed for that purpose; but when a fuicide, or any of the above mentioned characters, approaches this gulph, the conductor, who possesses a most penetrating eye, in-Stantly discovers their spiritual features and character, and denies them his aid, affigning his reasons. They will however attempt to cross upon a small pole, which, of fr trock eleminades hall before Later 16

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before they reach the middle, trembles and shakes, till presently down they fall with horrid thrieks. In this dark and dreary gulf, they suppose, resides a great dog, formerfay a dragon, infected with the itch, which makes him perpetually restless and spiteful. The guilty inhabitants of this miserable region all catch this disease of the great dog, and grope and roam from fide to fide of their gloomy manfion, in perpetual torments. Sometimes they approach so near the happy fields of Eskanane, that they can hear the songs and dances of their former companions. This only ferves to increase their torments, as they can discern no light, nor discover any passage by which they can gain access to them. They suppose idiots and dogs go into the same gulf, but have a more comfortable apartment, where they enjoy fome little light."

Islands.] There are three islands of note belonging to this state, viz. York Island, Long Island, and Staten

Island.

Long Island extends 140 miles E. and terminates with Montauk Point. It is not more than ten miles in breadth, on a medium, and is separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. The island is divided into

three counties; King's, Queen's, and Suffolk.

The fouth fide of the island is flat land, of a light fandy foil, bordered on the fea coast with large tracts of falt meadow, extending from the west point of the island to Southampton. This foil, however, is well calculated for raising grain, especially Indian corn. The north side of the island is hilly, and of a strong soil—adapted to the culture of grain, hay and fruit. A ridge of hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. Large herds of cattle feed upon Hamstead plain, and on the salt marshes upon the south side of the island.

The produce of the middle and western parts is carried to New York. The island contains 36,949 inhab-

itants.

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Staten Island lies nine miles southwest of the city of New York, and forms Richmond county. It is about eighteen miles in length, and at a medium, six or seven in breadth, and contains 3,835 inhabitants. On the

fouth fide is a confiderable tract of level, good land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high.

History. See Smith's History of New York, lately published by Matthew Carey—and Hazard's Collection of State Papers.

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Length 160 Breadth 52 between { 39° and 41° 24'N. The body of the flate lies between the merid. of Phil. and 1°E. long.

Boundaries. BOUNDED east, by Hudson's river and the sea; south, by the sea; west, by Delaware bay and river, which divide it from the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania; and north, by New York. Containing about 8,320 square miles, equal to 5,324,800 acres.

Civil Divisions, Population, Gc.] New Jersey is di-

vided into 13 counties, as follows:

	Counties.	Principal Towns.	Total No.	No. Slaves
1 a y = 1	Cape May	None	571	141
	Cumberland	Bridgetown	8,240	120
ties he from N. from S. to N. on D to S. on the Eaf ware river. Cape I tern hide of the and Glouceffer extentibland. State.	Salem.	Salem	10,437	171
	Gloucester	Woodbury and Gloucester	15;360	191
	Burlington	Burlington and Bordentown	18,095	227
	Hunterdon	Trenton	20,253	1,301
	LSuffex	Newtown	19,500	439
	Bergen	Hackinfak	12,141	2,301
	Effex	Newark and Elizabethtown	17,785	1,171
	Middlefex	Amboy and pt. )	15,956	1,318
	Monmouth	Freehold	16,918	1,596
	Samerfet	Beundbrook & ? pt. Brunfwick	12,926	1,810
	Morris .	Morriftown	16,216	631
Total	Thirteca		184,139	Bays.

Bays, Ponds, Rivers and Canals.] New Jersey is washed, on the east and southeast, by Hudson's river and the ocean; and on the west, by the river Delaware.

The most remarkable bay is, Arthur Kull, or Newark Bay formed by the union of Passaik and Hackinfack rivers.

The rivers in this state, though not large, are numerous. A traveller, in passing the common road from New York to Philadelphia, crosses three considerable rivers, viz. the Hackiniak and Passaik, between Bergen

and Newark, and the Raritan by Brunswick.

Paffaik is a very crooked river. It is navigable about ten miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract (or Great Falls) in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiofities in the state. The river is about forty yards wide, and moves in a flow gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock which croffes the channel, it descends and falls above 70 feet perpendicularly, in one entire sheet. One end of the cleft, which was evidently made by fome violent convulsion in nature, is closed; at the other, the water rushes out with incredible swiftnels, forming an acute angle with its former direction, and is received into a large bason, whence it takes a winding course through the rocks, and spreads into a broad smooth stream. The cleft is from four to twelve feet broad. The falling of the water occasions a cloud of vapour to arise, which, by floating amidst the sun beams, presents rainbows to the view, which add beauty to the tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Patterson is erected upon the Great Fall in this river.

Raritan river is formed by two considerable streams, called the north and south branches; one of which, has its source in Morris, the other in Hunterdon county. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, and, mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

Bridges have lately been erected over the Passaik, Hackinsak and Raritan rivers, on the post road between New York and Philadelphia. These bridges will greatly facilitate the intercourse between these two great cities. Another bridge is contemplated over the Delaware at Trenton.

Face of the Country, Mountains, The counties of Soil and Productions. Suffex, Morris, and

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the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous.

As much as five-eighths of most of the southern counties, or one-fourth of the whole state, is almost entirely a fandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation.

This state has all the varieties of soil from the worst to the best kind. The good land in the southern counties lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little else but shrub oaks and yellow pines. These sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great ad-

vantage in the iron works in these counties.

In the hilly and mountainous parts of the state, which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is of a stronger kind, and covered in its natural state with stately oaks, hickories, chesnuts, &c. and when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, oats, barley, sia and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. To land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and samers feed great numbers of cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets.

The orchards in many parts of the state equal any in the United States, and their cider is said, and not with-

out reason, to be the best in the world.

The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive a very confiderable proportion of their supplies from the contiguous parts of New Jersey. These supplies consist of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, cherries, and other fruits—cider in large quantities, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, and the lesser meats.

Trade.] The trade of this state is carried on almost solely with and from those two great commercial cities, New York on one side, and Philadelphia on the other;

though it wants not good ports of its own.

Manufactures

Manufactures and Agriculture.] The manufactures of this state have higherto been inconsiderable, not sufficient to supply its own consumption, if we except the articles of iron, nails and leather. A spirit of industry and improvement, particularly in manufactures, has, however, greatly increased in the three last

vears.

The iron manufacture is, of all others, the greatest fource of wealth to the state. Iron works are erected in Gloucester, Burlington, Sussex, Morris, and other counties. The mountains in the county of Morris give rife to a number of streams, necessary and convement for these works, and at the same time furnish a copious supply of wood and ore of a superior quality. In this county alone, are no less than seven rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore sufficient to supply the United States; and to work it into iron, there are two furnaces, two rolling and flitting mills, and about thirty forges, containing from two to four fires each. These works produce annually, about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pigs, befides large quantities of hollow ware, theet iron, and nail rods. In the whole state, it is supposed there is yearly made about 1,200 tons of bar iron, 1,200 do. of pigs, 80 do. of nail rods, exclusive of hollow ware, and various other castings, of which vast quantities are made.

Although the bulk of the inhabitants in this state are farmers, yet agriculture has not been improved (a few instances excepted) to that degree which, from long experience, we might rationally expect, and which the sertility of the soil, in many places, seems to encourage. A great part of the inhabitants are Dutch, who, although they are in general neat and industrious farmers, have very little enterprize, and seldom adopt any new improvements in husbandry, because, through habits and want of education to expand and liberalize their minds, they think their old modes of tilling the best. Indeed this is the case with the great body of the common people, and proves almost an insurmountable ob-

stacle to agricultural improvements.

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Character,

Character, Manners and Cuffoms. ] Many circumstances concur to render these various, in different parts of the state. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, and New Englanders, or their descendants. National attachment. and mutual convenience, have generally induced these feveral kinds of people to fettle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, customs and character, are fill preserved, especially among the poorer class of people, who have little intercourse with any but those of their own nation. The people of New Jersey are generally industrious, frugal and hofpitable. There are, comparatively, but few men of learning in the flate, nor can it be faid that the people in general have a tafte for the sciences. The poorer class (in which may be included a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the whole state) are inattentive to the education of their children, who are but too generally left to grow up in ignorance. There are, however, a number of gentlemen of the first rank in abilities and learning in the civil offices of the state, and in the feveral learned professions.

Religion.] There are, in this state, about 50 Presbyterian congregations, subject to the care of three Presbyteries, viz. That of New York, of New Brunswick, and Philadelphia. A part of the charge of New York and Philadelphia Presbyteries lies in New Jersey, and

part in their own respective states.

Besides these, there are upwards of 40 congregations of Friends—30 of Baptists—25 of Episcopalians—28 of Dutch Resormed, besides Methodists—and a settlement of Moravians. All these religious denominations live together in peace and harmony; and are allowed, by the constitution of the state, to worship Almighty God agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] There are two colleges in New Jersey; one at Princeton, called Nassau Hall, the other at Brunswick, called Queen's College. The latter, however, exists at present only in name.

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The college at Princeton has been under the care of a succession of presidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has surnished a number of Civilians, Divines and Physicians, of the first rank in America.

There are a number of good academies in this state, viz. at Freehold, Trenton, Hackinsak, Orangedale, Elizabethtown, Burlington, and at Newark. Besides these, there are grammar schools at Springsield, Morristown,

Bordentown and Amboy.

Chief Towns.] There are a number of towns in this state, nearly of equal size and importance, and none that has more than about sive or six hundred houses compactly built. Trenton is one of the largest towns in New Jersey, and the capital of the state. It is situated on the east side of the river Delaware, opposite the falls, nearly in the centre of the state, from north to south, in latitude 40° 15', and about 15' east of the meridian of Philadelphia.

Burlington (city) extends three miles along the Delaware, and one mile back, at right angles, into the county of Burlington, and is twenty miles above Philadelphia,

by water, and seventeen by land.

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Perth Amboy (city) stands on a neck of land included between Raritan river and Arthur Kull Sound. Its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent.

Brunswick (city) is situated on the southwest side of Raritan river, over which a fine bridge has lately been built, 12 miles above Amboy. It contains several hundred houses, and upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, one half of whom are Dutch. Its situation is low and unpleasant, being on the bank of a river, and under a high hill which rises back of the town.

Princeton is a pleafant village, of about 80 houses, 52 miles from New York, and 42 from Philadelphia.

Its college is a large edifice of stone.

Elizabethtown (borough) is fifteen miles from New York. Its fituation is pleasant, and its foil equal in fertility to any in the state.

Newark

Newark is seven miles from New York. It is a handsome flourishing town, about the size of Elizabethtown.

Constitution.] The government of this state, agreeably to their constitution, is vested in a governor, legislative council, and general assembly. The governor is chosen annually, by the council and assembly jointly.

The legislative council is composed of one member from each county, chosen annually by the people. The general assembly is composed of three members

from each county, chosen as above.

Military Strength.] The military strength of New Jersey consists of a militia, of between 30,000 and 40,000 men.

History.] See Smith's History of New Jersey, and

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Hazard's State Papers.

This state was the feat of war for feveral years, during the bloody contest between Great Britain and America. Her losses both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the state, was greater than of any other of the thirteen states. When General Washington was retreating through the Jersies, almost forfaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders; and, for a considerable length of time, composed the strength of his army. hardly a town in the state that lay in the progress of the British army, that was not rendered fignal, by some enterprize or exploit. At Trenton, the enemy received a check, which may be faid, with justice, to have turned the tide of war. At Princeton, the feat of the muses, they received another, which, united, obliged them to retire with precipitation, and take refuge in difgraceful winter quarters. But whatever honour this state might derive from the relation, it is not our business to give a particular description of battles or sieges; we leave this to the pen of the historian, and only observe in general, that the many military achievements performed by the Lersey foldiers, give this state one of the first ranks among her fifters, in a military view, and entitle her to a thare of praise in the accomplishment of the late glorious revolution, that bears no proportion to her fize.

PENNSYLVANIA.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

#### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 288
Breadth 156
between { 0° 20' E. & 5° W. lon. } 44,900

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by Delaware river, which divides it from New Jersey; north, by New York; northwest, by a part of lake Erie; west, by the western territory, and a part of Virginia; south, by a part of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The state lies in the form of a parallelogram. Civil Divisions.] Pennsylvania is divided into twen-

ty-one counties, which, with their county towns, fituation, &c. are mentioned in the following table:

Counties.	No. Inbab.	Chief Tozons.	Situation.
Philadelphia .	54,391	Philadelphia	On Delaware River.
Cheiter	27,937	West Chester	On Detaware River.
Delaware	9,483	Chefter	On Delaware River.
Bucks	25,401	Newtown	On Delaware River.
Montgomery	22,929	Norrifton	On Schuylkill River.
Lancatter	36,147	Lancaster	On Sufquehan. River.
Dauphin	18,177	Harrifburg.	On Sufquehan, River.
Berks	30,179	Reading	On Schuytkill River.
Northampton	24,250	Baften	On Delaware River
Luzerne	4,904	Wilkfburg	On Sufquehan, River,
York	37,747	York	On Sufquehan. Rivers
Cumberland	18,243	Carlifle	On Sufquehan. River.
Northumberland	17,161	Sunbury	On W. Branch Sufqu.
Franklin	15,655	Chamberfton'	On Sulquehan, River.
Bedford	13,124	Bedford	On Juniata River.
Huntington	7,565	Huntingdon .	On Juniata River.
Mifflin	7,562	Lewisburg	On Juniata River.
Westmoreland	16,018	Greentburg	On Aflegany River.
Fayette dans	13,325	Union	On Monongah, River.
Washington	23,866	Washington	S. W. Corner of State.
Allegany	10,300	Pittfburg	On Allegany River.

Total -434,373

Rivers.]

Rivers.] There are fix considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninfulate the whole state, viz. The Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Youghiogeny, Monongahela, and Allegany. The bay and river Delaware are navigable from the sea up to the great or lower falls at Trenton, 155 miles. The distance of Philadelphia from the sea is about 60 miles across the land in a S. W. course to the New Jersey coast, and 120 miles by the ship channel of the Delaware. So

far it is navigable for a 74 gun ship.

Mountains, Face of the Country, and Soil.] A confiderable proportion of this state may be called mountainous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Bucks and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs, which collectively form what we choose to call, for the sake of clearness, "The Great Range of Allegany Mountains." The vales between these mountains are generally of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain and grass. Some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and vallies.

A great proportion of the state is good land, and no inconsiderable part is very good. Perhaps the proportion of first rate land is not greater in any of the United States. The richest part of the state that is settled, is Lancaster county, and the valley through Cumberland, York, and Franklin. The richest that is unsettled, is between Allegany river and Lake Erie, in the northwest corner of the state, and in the country on the heads of

the eastern branches of the Allegany.

Productions, Manufactures, We mention these dis-Agriculture, Exports, &c. I ferent articles together, because it is difficult to separate them. The produce, manufactures and exports of Pennsylvania are very many and various; viz. wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, iron, gunpowder, cannon ball, iron cannon, musquets, lumber, ships, bricks, &c. &c. &c.

barrels; in 1787 they were 202,000 barrels; in 1788

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they were 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 they were

369,618 barrels.

Population, Militia, Character, &c.] The population of this state is mentioned in the table. It is nearly 10 for every square mile. The number of militia is estimated at upwards of 90,000, between 18 and 53 years

of age.

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The inhabitants are principally the descendants of the English, Irish, and Germans, with some Scotch, Welfh, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are also many of the Irish and Germans, who emigrated when young or middle aged. The Friends and Episcopalians. are chiefly of English extraction, and compose about one-third of the inhabitants. They five principally in the city of Philadelphia, and in the counties of Chefter. Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians, but some are Catholics. Their ancestors came from the north of Ireland, which was originally fettled from Scotland; hence they have fometimes been called Scotch Irish, to denote their double descent. But they are commonly, and more properly. called Irish, or the descendants of people from the north of Ireland. They inhabit the western and frontier counties, and are numerous.

The Germans compose about one-quarter of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They are most numerous in the north parts of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, York and Northampton; mostly in the four last, and are spreading in other parts. They consist of Lutherans, (who are the most numerous sect) Calvinists or Resormed Church, Moravians, Catholics, Mennonists, Tunkers (corruptly called Dunkers) and Zwingfelters, who are a species of Quakers. These are all distinguished for their temperance, industry and econ-

omy.

The Baptists (except the Mennonist and Tunker Baptists, who are Germans) are chiefly the descendants of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate assemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, customs, religions and political sentiments of all these, will form the Pennsylvanian character.

Literature,

Literary, Humane and other ufeful Societies. Thefe are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania, than in any of the fifteen states. The names of these improving institutions are as follow: The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uleful knowledge, formed January 2d, 1769-The Society for promoting Political Inquiries, instituted in February, 1787—The College of Physicians, instituted in 1787, for the promotion of medical, anatomical and chemical knowledge, incorporated 1789-The Pennfylvania Hospital-The Philadelphia Dispensary, for the medical relief of the poor-The Pennfylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage—The Society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathens, instituted in 1787, to be held statedly at Bethlehem-The Pennfylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts. Besides thefe, there is also a Society for alleviating the miseries of prisons—and a Humane Society for the recovering and reftoring to life the bodies of drowned persons; instituted in 1770-A Society for the aid and protection of Irish Emigrants—An Agricultural Society—A Society for German Emigrants—A Marine Society—A Charitable Society for the support of widows and families of Presbyterian Clergymen—A Society for the information and affiftance of emigrants—St. George's, St. Andrew's, and the Hibernian Charitable Societies. of these societies are in the city of Philadelphia.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] In Philadelphia is the University of Pennsylvania, and the College and Academy of Philadelphia. An act to unite these two institutions has passed the legislature: by their union they will constitute one of the most respectable semina-

ries of learning in the United States.

Dickinfon College at Carlille, 120 miles westward of Philadelphia, was founded in 1783. In 1787, there were 80 students belonging to this college; the number is annually increasing. It was named after his Excellency John Dickinson.

In 1787, a college was founded at Lancaster, 58 miles from Philadelphia, and honoured with the name of

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Franklin College, after his excellency Dr. Franklin.

This college is for the Germans.

The Episcopalians have an academy at Yorktown, in York county. There are also academies at Germantown at Pittsburg, at Washington, at Allen's town, and other places, endowed by donations from the legislature, and by liberal contributions of individuals.

The schools for young men and women in Bethlehem and Nazareth, under the direction of the people called Moravians, are upon the best establishment of

any schools in America.

Chief Towns.] The city of Philadelphia, capital of the state of Pennsylvania, and the present seat of government of the United States of America, lies in latitude 39° 56' north, upon the western bank of the river Delaware, which is here but a mile in breadth.

It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary and founder of the province, in the year 1683, and set-

tled by a colony from England.

The ground plot of the city is an oblong fquare, about one mile north and fouth, and two miles east and west, lying in the narrowest part of the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuyskill rivers, about five miles in a right line above their constuence.

The city was first incorporated by charter under the great seal of the province, in the year 1701: before that

period it was called the town of Philadelphia.

The number of inhabitants within the city and suburbs (including the district of Southwark and the compactly built part of the Northern Liberties, which, to every purpose but as to their government, are considered as parts of the city) was found, by the census of 1790 to be-42,520, and the number of houses 6,651, and stores and work shops 415. The number of inhabitants has increased, it is supposed, more than one-third since.

The houses for public worship are numerous, and are

as follow:

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The Friends or Quakers
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The Presbyterians and
Seceders,
The Episcopalians,
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The German Lutherans, 2
The German Calvinists, t
The Catholics,
The Swedish Lutherans, t
The Moravians,
The

1 | The Methodists, The Baptists, The Universal Baptists, 1 The Jews,

The other public buildings in the city, befiles the university and college already mentioned, are the following, viz.

A flate house and offices, Two incorporated banks, Two city court houses,

A county court house, A carpenter's hall,

A philosophical society's A medical theatre and ela-

A dispensary, . A hospital and offices,

An alm's house, Whether we consider the local fituation, the fize, the beauty, the variety and utility of the improvements, in mechanics, in agriculture and manufactures, or the induftry, the enterprize, the humanity and the abilities of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, it merits to be viewed as the capital of the flourishing Empire of United America.

The borough of Lancaster is the largest inland town in the United States. It is the feat of justice in Lancafter county, and stands on Conostoga Creek, 58 miles, by the new turnpike road, a little to the north of the west from Philadelphia. It contains about 7 or 800 houses, besides a most elegant court house, a number of handsome churches and other public buildings, and about 5,000 fouls, a great proportion of whom are manufacturers.

Carlifle is the feat of justice in Cumberland county, and is 120 miles westward of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 1,500 inhabitants, who live in more than 300 stone houses, and worship in three churches. They have also a court house and a college.

Pittiburg, on the western side of the Allegany mountains, 320 miles westward of Philadelphia, is beautifully fituated on a large plain, which is the point of land between the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, and about a quarter of a mile above their confluence, in latitude 40° 26' north.

Bethlehem

A house of correction,

A dramatic theatre, A public observatory,

baratory,

Three brick market houses,

A hih market, A public gaol.

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eomm in a ge Bethlehem is fituated on the river Lehigh, a western branch of the Delaware, 53 miles north of Philadelphia, in latitude 40° 37°. The town being built partly on high rising ground, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, (a sine creek, which affords trout and other sish) has a very pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in the summer season by gentry from different parts. The prospect is not extensive, being bounded very near by a chain of the Lehigh hills.

Besides the church or public meeting hall, there are three large, spacious buildings, viz. The single bresh-ren's or young men's houses. The single sisters or young women's house, where they live under the care of semale inspectors. The house for the widow women, where such as have not a house of their own, or means to have their own house furnished, live nearly in the

fame way as do the fingle fifters.

In the house adjoining the church, is the school for girls; and since the year 1787, a boarding school for young ladies from different parts, who are instructed in reading and writing, (both English and German) grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, needle work,

mufic; &c.

The minister of the place has the special care and inspection of this as well as of the boys' school, which is kept in a separate house, fitted to that purpose, and are taught reading and writing in both languages, the rudiments of the Latin tongue, arithmetic, &c. These schools, especially that for the young ladies, are deservedly in very high repute, and scholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States.

Nazareth is 10 miles north from Bethlehem, and 63 north from Philadelphia. It is a tract of good land, containing about 5,000 acres, purchased originally by the Rev. Mr. George Whitfield, in 1740, and fold two

years after to the brethren.

Harrisburg is a very flourishing place, about 100

mles W. by N. from Philadelphia.

Conflitution.] The supreme executive power of the commonwealth is vested in a governor; the legislative in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and a house

of reprefentatives. The governor is chosen for three years, but cannot hold his office more than nine years in twelve. A plurality of votes makes a choice. The representatives are elected for one year; the senators for four. The latter are divided into four classes. The time of one class expires each year, whose seats are then filled with new elections. Each county chooses its reprefentatives separately. The senators are chosen in districts formed by the legislature.

History. Pennsylvania was granted by king Charles II. to Mr. William Penn, fon of the famous Admiral Penn, in confideration of his father's fervices to the crown. Mr. Penn's petition for the grant was presented to the king in 1680, and after confiderable delays, the charter of Pennsylvania received the royal figua-

ture on the 4th of March

In 1609, the m from England and affumed the reins aile he remained in Penndylyania res, or frame of government, which continued un revolution was agreed upon and established. This was completed and delivered to the people by the proprietary, October 28, 1701, just on his embarking for England. The inhabitants of the Territory, as it was then called, or the lower counties, refused to accept this charter, and thus separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own affembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania used to preside.

In September, 1700, the Sufquehannah Indians granted to Mr. Penn, all their lands on both fides the river. The Sufquehannah, Shawanese and Patomak Indians, however, entered into articles of agreement with Mr. Penn, by which, on certain conditions of peaceable and friendly behaviour, they were permitted to fettle about the head of Patomak, in the province of Pennsylvania. The Conostoga chiefs also, in 1701, ratified the grant of the Sufquehannah Indians made the preceding year.

In 1708, Mr. Penn obtained from the Sachems of the country, a confirmation of the grants made by former Indians, of all the lands from Duck Creek to the mountains, and from the Delaware to the Sufquehannah. In

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this deed, the Sachems declared that "they had feen, and heard read, divers prior deeds which had been given to Mr. Penn, by former chiefs."

While Mr. Penn was in America, he erected Philadelphia into a corporation. The charter was dated.

October 25, 1701.

By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to fettlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the Province was ex-

tremely rapid.

At the Revolution the government was abolished. The proprietaries were absent, and the people, by their representatives, formed a new constitution on republican principles. The proprietaries were excluded from all share in the government, and the legislature offered them one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, in lieu of all quit rents, which was finally accepted. The proprietaries, however, still possess in Pennsylvania many large tracts of excellent land.

#### DELAWARE.

### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 92 between \[ \frac{38° 29' 30" and 39° 54' N. lat. Breadth 24 \] between \[ \frac{38° 29' 30" and 39° 54' N. lat. Meri. of Phil. & 0° 40' W. lon. \]
Containing 2,000 fquare miles, or 1,200,000 acres.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED on the east, by Delalantic Ocean; on the fouth and west by the State of Maryland; north, by Pennsylvania.

Civil Divisions.] This State is divided into three

counties, which are fubdivided into hundreds.

R 2

Counties.

Counties.	No. Inhab.	Slaves.	Chief Towns.
Newcastle	1 19,686	2562	Newcastle
Kent.	18,920	2300	DOVER
Suffex	20,488	4025	Lewes.
	59,094	8387	

Before the Revolution, this district of country was

denominated, "The three lower counties."

Rivers and Creeks.] The eastern side of the state is indented with a large number of creeks or small rivers, which generally have a short course, soft banks, numerous shoals, and are skirted with very extensive marshes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the southern and western parts of this state, spring the head waters of Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Sassafras, and Bohemia rivers, all falling into Chesapeak bay, and some of them are navigable 20 or 30 miles into the country for vessels of 50 or 60 tons.

Several canals in different parts of this state are contemplated, one of which is down the waters of the

Brandywine.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions. The state of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcastle excepted, is, to speak generally, extremely low and level. Large quantities of stagnant water, at particular seasons of the year, overspreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purposes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

Delaware is chiefly an agricultural state. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and scarcely any part of the union can be selected better adapted to the different purposes of agriculture, or in which a greater variety of the most useful productions can be so conveniently and plentifully reared. The soil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the interior and swamps, the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. The general aspect of the

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the country is very favourable for cultivation. Excepting fome of the upper parts of the county of Newcastle, the furface of the state is very little broken or irregular. Wheat is the staple of this state. It grows here in such perfection, as not only to be particularly fought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the Union, but also to be diftinguished and preferred, for its superior qualities, in foreign markets. This wheat possesses an uncommon foftness and whiteness, very favourable to the manufacture of superfine flour, and in other respects far exceeds the hard and flinty grains raifed in general on the high lands. Befides wheat, this state generally produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. It abounds in natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of graffes. Hemp, cotton, and filk, if properly attended to, would doubtless flourish very well.

Chief Towns.] DOVER, in the county of Kent, is the feat of government. It stands on Jones' creek, a few miles from Delaware river, and confists of about 100 houses, principally of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. The landing is sive or six miles from the town of Dover.

Newcastle is 35 miles below Philadelphia, on the west bank of Delaware river. It was first settled by the Swedes, about 1627, and called Stockholm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. When it sell into the hands of the English, it was called by its present name. It was formerly the seat of government, and contains about 60 houses, which wear the aspect of decay. This is the first town that was settled on Delaware river.

Wilmington is fituated a mile and a half west of Delaware river, on Christiana Creek, 28 miles southward from Philadelphia. It is much the largest and pleasantest town in the state, containing upwards of 400 houses, which are handsomely built, upon a gentle ascent of an eminence, and show to great advantage as you sail up the Delaware. It contains about 2400 inhabitants. There was also an academy of about 40 or 50 scholars,

who were taught the languages, and some of the sciences. This academy was intended to be erected into a college, but is now extinct. There is another acadmy at Newark, in this county, which was incorporated in 1769. These academies were interrupted during the war, and their funds ruined by the depreciation of Continental paper money. The legislature this year (1796) passed an act to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the State.

Milford is fituated at the fource of a small river, 15 miles from Delaware Bay, and 150 southward of Philadelphia. This town, which contains about 80 houses, has been built, except one house, since the revolution.

Duck Creek Cross Roads is 12 miles northwest from Dover, and has 80 or 90 houses, which stand on one street. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the state, and merits a more dignished name.

Lewes is fituated a few miles above the light-house, on Cape Henlopen. It contains about 150 houses.

Trade and Manufactures.] We have already mentioned wheat as the staple commodity of this state. This is manufactured into flour, and exported in large quantities. The exports from the port of Wilmington, where a number of square-rigged vessels are owned, for the year 1786, in the article of flour, was 20,783 barrels fuperfine, 457 ditto common, 256 ditto middlings, and. 346 ditto in thip stuff. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in: any others in the Union. Besides the well constructed mills on Red Clay and White Clay Creeks, and other ftreams in different parts of the state, there are the celebrated collection of mills at Brandywine. Here are tobe feen, at one view, 12 merchant mills (befides a faw mill) which have double that number of pairs of stones, all of fuperior dimensions, and excellent construction. These mills are three miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the fouthern states. They are called the Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. The quantity of wheat manufactured in these mills, anfid wi of rie

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the h Ency nually, is not accurately afcertained. It is estimated, however, by the best informed on the subject, that these mills can grind 400,000 bushels in a year. But there are not commonly more than from about 290 to 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn manufactured here annually. These mills give employment to about 200 persons.

The navigation quite to these mills is such, that a vessel carrying 1,000 bushels of wheat, may be laid along side of any of these mills. The vessels are unloaded with astonishing expedition. There have been instances of 1,000 bushels being carried to the height of sour sto-

ries in four hours.

Besides the wheat and slour trade, this state exports lumber and various other articles. The amount of the exports for the year ending September 30th, 1791, was

199,840 dollars.

Light-House. The Light-House, near the town of Lewes, was burnt in 1777. Since the war, it has been completed and handsomely repaired. It is a fine stone structure, 8 stories high; the annual expense of which,

is estimated at about 6501. currency.

Religion.] In this state, there is a variety of religious denominations. Of the Presbyterian sect, there are 24 churches—of the Episcopal, 14—of the Baptists, 7—of the Methodists, a considerable number, especially in the two lower counties of Kent and Sussex. The Swedish church in Wilmington is one of the oldest churches in the United States.

Constitution.] The constitution of this state delegates, the legislative power to a General Assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; and the executive, to a governor. All these are chosen by the people on the sirst Tuesday of October—the governor for three years; but he is not eligible for the next three.

The constitution was ratified on the 12th of June,

1792.

History.] The reader will find a well written sketch of the history of this state in the American edition of the Encyclopedia, publishing by Thomas Dobson, in Philadelphia, under the word DELAWARE.

### . TERRITORY N. W. OF THE OHIO.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 900 between \{ 37\circ \text{and 50\circ N. lat.} \} \frac{\text{Sq. Miles.}}{411,000}

Boundaries.] THIS extensive tract of country is bounded north, by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; east, by the lakes and Pennsylvania; south, by the Ohio river; west, by the Missisppi. Mr. Hutchins, the late geographer of the United States, estimates that this tract contains 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water; this deducted, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt; except a narrow strip of land bordering on the south of Lake Erie, and stretching 120 miles west of the western limit of Pennsylvania, which belonged to, but has been sold by Connecticut.

that a finall proportion of these lands is yet purchased of the natives, and to be disposed of by Congress.

Civil Divisions.] That part of this territory in which the Indian title is extinguished, and which is settling under the government of the United States, is divided into sour counties, as follows:

Washington 1778 July 26th | St. Clair 1790 April 27th Hamilton 1790 Jan. 2d | Knox 1790 June 20th

Rivere.] The Muskingum is a gentle river, confined by banks so high as to prevent its overflowing. It is 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, and navigable by large batteaux and barges to the Three Legs; and, by small ones, to the lake at its head.

The Hockbocking resembles the Muskingum, though somewhat inserior in fize. It is navigable for large boats about 70 miles, and for small ones much further.

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On the banks of this very useful stream are sound inexhaustible quarties of free stone, large beds of iron ore, and some rich mines of lead. Coal mines and salt springs are frequent in the neighbourhood of this stream, as they are in every part of the western territory.

The Scioto is a larger river than any of the preceding, and opens a more extensive navigation. It is passable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only four miles to the Sandusky, a good navigable stream that falls into Lake Erie. The stream of Scioto is gentle, no where broken by falls. At some places, in the spring of the year, it overslows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free stone, abound in the country adjoining this river.

The Little Miami is too small for batteaux navigation. The Great Miami has a very stony channel, and a swift stream, but no falls. It is formed of several large branches, which are passable for boats a great distance.

It interlocks with the Scioto.

The Wabash is a beautiful river, with high and fertile banks. It empties into the Ohio, by a mouth 270 yards wide, 1,020 miles below Fort Pitt. In the spring, summer and autumn, it is passable with batteaux drawing three feet water, 412 miles, to Ouitanon, a small French settlement, on the west side of the river; and for large canoes 197 miles surther, to the Miami carrying place, 9 miles from Miami village.

The rivers A Vase and Kaskaskias empty into the Missisppi from the northeast; the former is navigable for boats 60, and the latter about 130 miles. They both run through a rich country, which has extensive

meadows.

Between the Kaskaskias and Illinois rivers, which are 84 miles apart, is an extensive tract of level, rich land, which terminates in a high ridge, about 15 miles before you reach the Illinois river. In this delightful vale are a number of French villages, which, together with those of St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the western side of the Missisppi, contained in 1771, 1,273 fencible men.

One hundred and feventy-fix miles above the Chica and 18 miles above the Missouri, the Illinois empties into the Missisppi from the northeast by a mouth about 400 yards wide. This river is bordered with fine meadows, which, in fome places, extend as far as the eye can reach. This river furnishes a communication with Lake Michigan, by the Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the longest of which does not exceed four miles. It receives a number of rivers which are from 20 to 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles.

Population. The number of fouls in this large tract of country, has not been ascertained. From the best data the Author has received, the population may be

estimated as follows:

Indians (fuppofe)	65,000*	1792.
Ohio Company purchase,	2,500	do.
Col. Symmes' fettlements,	2,000	do.
Galliopolis, (French fettlement) opposite the Kanhawa river,	} 1,000	do.
Vincennes and its vicinity, on the Waball	h, 1,500	do.
Kaskaskias and Cahokia,	680	do.
At Grand Ruisseau, village of St. Philip and Prairie-du-Rochers,	} 240	do.
(1) 속으로 하고 있는데 시간에 다양한 이번 시간에 가는 사람이 되었습니다. 이 전 지원 경험에 되는데 이 목표를 하고 있다고 있다고 있다고 있다.		

Total 72,820

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions. ] No part of the federal territory, it is afferted, unites fo many advantages, in point of health, fertility, variety of production, and foreign intercourse, as that tract which stretches from the Muskingum to the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers.t

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+ A gentleman who has visited this country Supposes this account is a little too highly embellished. He acknowledges that it is a very fine country, but thinks that there are other parts of the western unfettled country, which unite at least as many, if not more. advantages

than the tract above mentioned,

<sup>\*</sup> The trib's who inhabit this country are the Piantias, on both fides the Miffifippi-the Cafquerafquias, on the Illinois-the Piankashaws, and other tribes of the Wabash the Shawanese, on the Scioto-the Delawares-the Miamis-the Ouiscons, Mascontens, Sakies, Sioux, Mekekouakis-the Pilans, Powtowatamis, Messaques, Ottawas, Chipewas and Wiandots, The whole amounting to the above number.

The prevailing growth of timber, and the more uleful trees are, maple or fugar tree, fycamore, black and white mulberry; black and white walnut, butternut, chefnut; white black, Spanish and chesnut oaks, hiccory, cherry, buckwood or horse chesuut, honey locust, elm, cucumber tree, lynn tree, gum tree, iron wood, afh, afpin, faffafras, crab apple tree, papaw of cuftard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark spice, and leather wood bushes. General Parsons measured a black walnut tree, near the Muskingum, whose circumference, at five feet from the ground, was 22 feet. A fycamore, near the same place, measured 44 feet in circumference, at some distance from the ground. White and black oak, and chefnut, with most of the abovementioned timbers, grow large and plenty upon the high grounds. Both the high and low lands produce valt quantities of natural grapes of various kinds, of which the fettlers univerfally make a fufficiency, for their own confumption, of rich ted wine. It is afferted, in the old fettlement of St. Vincent, where they have had opportunity to try it, that age will render this wine preferable to most of the European wines. Cotton is the natural production of this country, and grows in great perfec-

The fugar maple is a most valuable tree for an inland country. Any number of inhabitants may forever be supplied with a sufficiency of sugar, by preserving a sew trees for the use of each family. A tree will yield about ten pounds of sugar a year, and the labour is very trisling. The sap is extracted in the months of February and March, and granulated by the simple operation of boiling, to a sugar equal in slavour and whiteness to the best Muscovado.

Springs of excellent water abound in every part of this territory; and finall and large streams, for mills and other purposes, are actually interspersed, as if by art, that there may be no deficiency in any of the conveniences of life.

Animals, &c.] No country is better flocked with wild game of every kind. Innumerable herds of deer, and wild cattle, are sheltered in the groves, and fed in

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the extensive bottoms that every where abound; an unquestionable proof of the great fertility of the soil. Turkies, geese, ducks, swans, teal, pheasants, partridges, &cc. are, from observation, believed to be in greater plenty here, than the tame poultry are in any part of the old settlements in America.

The rivers are well stored with fish of various kinds, and many of them of an excellent quality. They are generally large, though of different sizes. The cat fish, which is the largest, and of a delicious flavour, weighs

from 6 to 80 pounds, you ago we bound and more

Antiquities and Curiofities. The number of old forts found in the Kentucky country, are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much speculation. They are mostly of an oblong form, fituated on strong, well chosen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpose, these were thrown up, is uncertain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the least visible difference in the age or fize of the timber growing on or within these forts, and that which grows without; and the oldest-natives have lost all tradition respecting them. Dr. Cutler, who has accurately examined the trees on these forts, and which he thinks, from appearances, are the second growth, is of opinion, that they must have been built upwards of 1,000 years ago. They must have been the efforts of a people much more devoted to labour, than our prefent race of Indians; and it is difficult to conceive how they could be constructed without the use of iron tools. At a convenient distance from these, always stands a imall mound of earth, thrown up in the form of a pyramid. and feems in fome measure proportioned to the fize of its adjacent fortification. On examination, they have been found to contain a chalky fubstance, supposed to be bones, and of the human kind.

Forts.] The posts established for the protection of the frontiers, are as follow: Franklin, on French Creek—Harmar, at the mouth of Muskingum—Steuben, at the rapids of the Ohio—Fayette, Hamilton, Knox, Jesserson, St. Clair, Recovery, Marietta, and St. Vincennes,

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Government, [3c.] By an ordinance of Congress, passed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purposes of temporary government, was erected into one district; subject, however, to a division, when circumstances shall make it expedient.

In the same ordinance it is provided, that Congress shall appoint a governor, whose commission shall continue in force three years, unless sooner revoked—a secretary, to continue in office four years, unless sooner removed—and three judges, who are to hold their

commissions during good behaviour.

The fettlement of this country was checked for feveral years by an unhappy Indian war. Peace is now restored, and an advantageous treaty concluded with the Indians, by General Wayne, at Greenville, in June, 1795.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

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The THIRD, and much the largest GRAND DIVI-SION of the UNITED STATES, comprehends

MARYLAND, TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA, SOUTH CAROLINA,
KENTUCKY, and
North Carolina, Georgia.

ewice and another the state of the

THIS extensive division is bounded north, by Pennsylvania and the Ohio river; west, by the Missisppi; south, by East and West Florida; east, by the
Atlantic Ocean, and the Delaware state. It is intersected in a N. E. and S. W. direction, by the range of
Allegany mountains, which give rise to many noble rivers, which fall either into the Atlantic on the east, or
the Missisppi on the west. From the sea-coast, 60, 80,
and, in some parts, 100 miles back towards the mountains, the country, generally speaking, is nearly a dead
level; and a very large proportion of it is covered, in its

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natural state, with pitch pines. In the neighbourhood of stagnant waters, which abound in this level country, the inhabitants are fickly. In the back, hilly and mountainous country, they are as healthy as in any part of America.

This district of the Union contains upwards of one million nine hundred thousand inhabitants, of whom 648,439 are slaves, which is thirteen-fourteenths of the whole number of slaves in the United States. The influence of slavery has produced a very distinguishing feature in the general character of the inhabitants, which, though now discernible to their disadvantage, has been softened and meliorated by the benign effects of the revolution, and the progress of liberty and humanity.

The following may be confidered as the principal productions of this division—tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber.

In this diffrict is fixed the permanent feat of the general government.

# MARYLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 134 between \[ 37\circ 56' and 39\circ 44' N. lat. Breadth 110 \] between \[ 37\circ 56' and 4\circ 30' W. lon. \]
Containing 14,000 fquare miles, one-fourth of which is

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Pennsylvania; east, by Delaware state, and
the Atlantic Ocean; south and west, by Virginia.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State is divided
into 10 counties, 11 of which are on the Western, and
8 on the Eastern shore of Chesapeak Bay.

Counties.

	Counties.	No. Inbab.	Counties.	No. Inhab.
	( Harford	14,976	[ Cecil	13,625
4,3	Baltimore	-25,434	Kent	12,836
	Do. town & precinct		Queen Ann	15,463
ö	Ann Arundel	22,598		9,506
Shore	Frederick	30,791	Talbot	13,084
S	Allegany	- 4,809	Somerfet	15,610
8	Washington	15,822	Dorchefter	15,875
Weftern	Montgomery	18,003	Worcester	11,640
20	Prince George	21,344	San	The state of the s
>	Calvert	8,652	Eaftern Shore	107,639
160	Charles	20,613	Western Shore	212,089
	St. Mary's	15,544	on brown to the de	
	the second second	T. 100 May 100	Total in the State	319,728
	Total	212.084		175 TO 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19

Number of saves in the State (included above) 103,036.

Bays and Rivers.] Chefapeak Bay divides this State into eastern and western divisions. This bay is the largest in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester and Elk rivers. From the north, the rapid Susquehannah; and from the west, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehannah and Patomak, these are small rivers.

Face of the Country, Climate, I The ground is uni-Soil and Productions. I formly level and low in most of the counties on the eastern shore, and consequently covered, in many places, with stagnant water, except where it is intersected by numerous creeks. Here also are large tracts of marsh, which, during the day, load the atmosphere with vapour, that falls in dew, in the close of the summer and fall seasons, which are sickly. The spring and summer are most healthy.

Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities. Tobacco is generally cultivated in sets, by negroes, in the following manner: The seed is sown in beds of fine mould, and transplanted the beginning of May. The plants are set at the distance of three or sour seet from each other, and are hilled and kept continually free of weeds. When as many leaves have shot out as the soil will nourish to advantage, the top of the plant is broken off, which prevents its growing higher. It is carefully kept clear of worms, and the fuckers, which put out between the leaves, are taken off at proper times, till the plant arrives at perfection, which is in August. When the leaves turn of a brownish colour, and begin to be spotted, the plant is cut down and hung up to dry, after having sweated in heaps one night. When it can be handled without crumbling, which is always in moist weather, the leaves are stripped from the stalk, and tied in bundles, and packed for exportation in hogsheads, containing 800 or 900 pounds. No suckers nor round leaves are allowed to be merchantable. An industrious person may manage 6,000 plants of tobacco, (which yield 1,000lb.) and four acres of Indian corn.

In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable

quantities of hemp and flax are raised.

Character.] The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often feveral miles diftant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the eastern states, which are thickly peopled, they appear to live very retired and unsocial lives. The negroes perform all the manual labour. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and those from the country who have intercourse with them, are, in their manners and customs, genteel and agreeable.

That pride which grows on flavery, and is habitual to those, who, from their infancy, are taught to believe and to feel their superiority, is a visible characteristic of the inhabitants of Maryland. But with this characteristic we must not fail to connect that of hospitality to strangers, which is equally universal and obvious. Many of the women possess all the amiable, and many

of the elegant accomplishments of their fex.

The inhabitants are made up of various nations, of many different religious sentiments; sew general observations, therefore, of a characteristical kind, will apply. It may be said, however, with great truth, that they are in general, very sederal, and friends to good government. They owe little money as a State, and are willing and able to discharge their debts. Their credit is very

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very good; and although they have so great a proportion of slaves, yet a number of influential gentlemen have evinced their humanity and their disposition to abolish so disreputable a traffic, by forming themselves:

into a fociety for the abolition of negro flavery.

Chief Fowns.] Annapolis (city) is the capital of Maryland, and the wealthiest town of its size in America. It is situated at the mouth of Severn river, on a healthy spot, 30 miles south of Baltimore. It is a place of little note in the commercial world. The houses, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The number of inhabitants.

does not exceed 2,000.

Baltimore has had the most rapid growth of any town on the continent, and is the forth in size and the fifth in trade in the United States.\* It lies in lat. 30° 21', on the north side of Patapsco river, around what is called the bason. The situation of the town is low and was formerly unhealthy; but the increase of bouses, and of course of sinoke, the tendency of which is to destroy or to dispel damp and unwholesome vapours, and the improvements that have been made, particularly that of paving the streets, have rendered it tolerably healthy. The number of houses in 1702, was about 2,300. The number of inhabitants in the town and precincts, according to the census of 1700, was 13,503. Both have since greatly increased.

Georgetown stands on the bank of the river Patomak, about 160 miles from its entrance into Chesapeak Bay. Dr. Martin concludes an account of the climate and diseases of this town, in the following words—" Upon the whole, Georgetown and its vicinity may be considered as a healthy part of America; and in any disputes about the propriety of the seat of the general government being fixed here, no objection can be urged against

it on account of its diseases."

Fredericktown is a fine flourishing inland town, of upwards of 300 houses, built principally of brick and stone, and mostly on one broad street.

Hagarstown

In point of fize, the towns in the United States may be ranked in this order—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charles-ton, &c.

Hagarstown is but little inferior to Fredericktown, and is situated in the beautiful and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague, and carries on a considerable trade with the western country.

Elkton is fituated near the head of Chefapeak Bay, on a finall river which bears the name of the town. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade, be-

tween Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, was ceded, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800. This city, which is now building, stands at the junction of the rivers Patomak and the Eastern Branch, lat. 38° 53' N. extending nearly four miles up each, and including a tract of territory, exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity and beauty, by none in America.

The fituation of this metropolis is upon the great post road, equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic and Pittsburg, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a commercial territory, probably the richest, and commanding the most extensive internal resources

of any in America.

Trade.] The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other states, with the West Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places they send annually about 30,000 hogsheads of tobacco, besides large quantities of wheat, slour, pig iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork, and slaxseed in smaller quantities; and receive in return, clothing for themselves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugars and other West India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour.

The total amount of exports from Balti-

more from Oct. 1, 1789 to Sept. 30, 1790, Dollars. Cts. was 2,027,777 64

Value of imports for the fame time, 1,945,899 55

Exports from Oct. 1, 1790, to Sept.

3,131,227 55 During

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During the last mentioned period, the quantity of wheat exported was 205,571 bushels—Indian corn 205,643 do.—buck-wheat 4,286 do.—peas, 10,619 do. besides 151,445 barrels of wheat flour, 4,325 do. Indian meal, 6,761 do. bread, and 3,104 kegs of crackers.

Religion.] The Roman Catholics, who were the first settlers in Maryland, are the most numerous religious sect. Besides these there are Protestant Episcopalians, English, Scotch, and Irish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, Methodists, Mennonists, Nicolites or new Quakers; who all enjoy liberty of conscience.

Seminaries of Learning.] These are Washington Academy, in Somerset county, which was instituted by

law in 1779.

Washington College, instituted at Chestertown, in Kent county, in 1782. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this institution of racol.

a year, currency.

St. John's College was instituted in 1784. A permanent fund is assigned this college, of 1750L a year. This college is to be at Annapolis, where a building is now prepared for it. Very liberal subscriptions were obtained towards founding and carrying on these seminaries. The two colleges constitute one university, by the name of "The University of Maryland," whereof the governor of the state, for the time being, is chancellor, and the principal of one of them vice-chancellor.

The Roman Catholics have also erected a college at Georgetown, on Patomak river, for the promotion of

general literature.

In 1785 the Methodists instituted a college at Abington, in Harford county, by the name of Cokesbury

college, which was lately confumed by fire.

Constitution.] The legislature is composed of two distinct branches, a senate and house of delegates, and styled "The General Assembly of Maryland." The house of delegates is composed of four members for each county, chosen annually the first Monday in October. The city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore, send each two delegates.

On

On the fecond Monday in November, annually, a governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The governor cannot continue in office longer than three years fucceffively.

History.] Maryland was granted by king Charles I. to George Calvert, baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, June 20, 1632. The government of the province, was

by charter vested in the proprietary.

In the year 1689, the government was taken out of the hands of lord Baltimore, by the grand convention of England; and in 1692, Mr. Copely was appointed governor, by commission from William and Mary.

In 1692, the Protestant religion was established by

Wasterland Literature ?

law.

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In 1716, the government of this province was reftored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands, till the late revolution, when, though a minor, his property in the lands was confiscated, and the government assumed by the freemen of the province, who, in 1776, formed the constitution now existing. At the close of the war, Henry Harford, Esq. the natural son and heir of Lord Baltimore, petitioned the legislature of Maryland for his estate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford estimated his loss of quit-rents, valued at twenty years purchase, and including arrears, at £.259,488: 5: 0, dollars at 7.66—and the value of his manors and reserved lands, at £.327,441 of the same money.

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VIRGINIA.

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# VIIN R. G. I N I A.

## SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 446
Breadth 224
between { oo and 80 W. lon. } 70,000

Boundaries. BOUNDED north by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania and Ohio river; west, by Kentucky; south, by North Carolina; east,

by the Atlantic Ocean,

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Civil Divisions and Population.] This state is divided into 82 counties, (and by another division into parishes) which, with the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, are mentioned in the following table:

### T A B L E.

	Counties.	Inbab.		· Countles.	bubat.
	Ohio	5,212		Loudoun	18,962
	Monongalia	4,768	700.0	Fauquier	17,892
	Waihington	5,625		Culpepper .	22,105
	Mentgomery)	3,023	01.	Spotfylvania	11,252
E.C.	Wythe	as aral	ers	Orange	
Ridge.	Botefout S	23,752	Waters.	Louisa	9,931
9			7	Goochland	8,467
Blu	Greenbrien	6,015	Tide	Fluvanna	9,053
the Blue	Kanawa 5				3,921
7	Hampshire	7,346	the	Albemarle	12,585
0	Berkley	19,713		Amherst	13,703
W.on	Frederick	19.681	and	Buckingham	9.779
2	Shenandoah and	10,510	0	Bedford	10,531
100	Rockingham	7.449	the Blue Ridge	Henry	8,479
	Augusta	10,886	2	Pittfylvania	11,579
	Rockbridge	6,518	Ilue	Halifax	14,722
1710			e E	Charlotte	10,078
1	NUMBER OF SOIT-	10 11111	급	Prince Edward	8,100
14 3	Taller over a soul of	to the second	5	Cumberland	8,153
		Taylor O. L.	We	Powhatan	6,822
	it strange adi_n	1 2 1 1	Between	Amelia }	18,097
		4		Lupenburg	8,959
	resol (S	- A-4		Mecklenburg	14,733
				Brunfwick	12,827

Counties.

	Counties.	Inbab.	Counties.	labak.
River and	Greensville Dinwiddie Chestersield	13,934 H 14,214 5 9	Caroline King William King and Queen	17,487 8,128 9,377
olina.	Prince George Surry Suffex	8,173 0 out out out out out of the second out of	Effex Middlefex Gloucester	9,122 4,145 13,498
Between F	Southampton Ifle of Wight Nanfemond Norfolk	9,028 9,010 Washington Banks	Fairfax Prince William	12,325
	Princefs Ann Henrico Hanover	7.793 12.000 14.754	Srafford King George Richmond	9,588 7,366 6,985
James and rivers.	New Kent Charles City James City	6,239 534 Due 4,070	Westmoreland Northumberland Lancaster	7,722 9,163 5,638
Scrween	Williamsburg } York Warwick Elizabeth City	5,233 # 9 1,690 3,450	Accommac Northampton	13.959

## The following are new Counties:

Counties.	Inbab.	Counties.	Inhab.
Campbell	7,685	Hardy	7,336
Franklin	6,842	Pendleton	2,452
Harrison	2,080	Ruffell	3,338
Randolph	170 41 951	The state of	0.
1.	Amount of Free	Inhabitants	454,983
	Ditto of Slaves		292,627
	FAMILY SOLD		1-1
War Salar	The whole num	ber of Inhabitants	747,610

Climate. It is remarkable, that, proceeding on the fame parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder, in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the case till you attain the summit of the Allegany, which is the highest land between the ocean and the Missisppi. From thence, descending in the same latitude of the Missisppi, the change reverses; and if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the same latitude on the sea side.

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Apal the I Rivers and Canals.] The names of the rivers are as follow, viz. Roanoke, James, Nansemond, Appamattox, a branch of James' river; Rivanna, another branch of James' river; York River, Rappahannock, and

Patomak.

The distance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in the last mentioned river. is above 300 miles; and navigable for ships of the greatest burthen, nearly that distance. From thence this river, obstructed by four considerable falls, extends through a vast tract of inhabited country towards its fource. These falls are, 1st, the Little Falls, three miles above tide water, in which distance there is a fall of 36 feet: 2d, The Great Falls, fix miles higher, where is a fall of 76 feet in one mile and a quarter: 3d, The Seneca Falls, fix miles above the former, which form thort, irregular rapids, with a fall of about 10 feet: and 4th. The Shenandoah Falls, 60 miles from the Seneca, where is a fall of about 30 feet, in 3 miles: from which laft, Fort Cumberland is about 120 miles distant. The obfructions, which are opposed to the navigation above and between these falls, are of little consequence; and those occasioned by the falls, are now nearly removed, by means of locks and canals.

Beyond the mountains are the Shenandoah river, which empties into the Patomak just above the Blue Mountains—the Great Kanhawa, and the Little Kan-

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Mountains.] The mountains commence at about 150 miles from the sea-coast, and are disposed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the sea-coast, though rather approaching it, as they advance northeastwardly. To the southwest, as the tract of country between the sea-coast and the Missispi becomes narrower, the mountains converge into a single ridge, which, as it approaches the Gulf of Mexico, subsides into plain country, and gives rise to some of the waters of that gulf, and particularly to a river called Apalachicola. The passage of the Patomak through the Blue Ridge, is perhaps one of the most stupendous icenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of

land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain, an hundred miles, to feek a vent. On your left approaches the Patomak, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it afunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that this earth has been created in time, that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place, particularly, they have been dammed up by the blue ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rife, they have at length broken over at this fpot, and have torn the mountain down from its fummit to its base. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their difruption and avulfion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression. But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture, is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful, as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven afunder, presents to the eye, through the cleft, a finall catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite diftance, in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way too, the road actually leads. You cross the Patomak above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Fredericktown and the fine country round it. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have paffed their lives within . half a dozen miles, and have never been to furvey thele" monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre.

Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, &c.] The whole country below the mountains, which are about 150,

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fome fay 200 miles from the sea, is level, and seems, from various appearances, to have been once washed by the sea.

The foil below the mountains feems to have acquired a character for goodness which it by no means deferves. Though not rich, it is well suited to the growth of tobasco and Indian corn, and some parts of it for wheat. Good crops of cotton, slax, and hemp, are also raised; and in some counties they have plenty of cider, and exquisite brandy, distilled from peaches, which grow in great abundance on the numerous rivers of the Chesapeak.

The planters, before the war, paid their principal attention to the culture of tobacco, of which there used to be exported, generally, 55,000 hogsheads a year. Since the revolution they are turning their attention more to the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, barley, flax and hemp. It is expected that this state will add the article of rice to the list of her exports, as it is supposed a large body of swamp, in the casternmost

counties; is capable of producing it.

Curiofity.] The Natural Bridge is the most fublime of Nature's works. It is on the afcent of a hill, which feems to have been cloven through its length by fome great convulsion. The fiffure, just at the bridge, is by fome measurements 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top; this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The refidue, with the hill on both fides, is folid rock of limestone. Though the sides of this bridge are provided, in some parts, with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet, and peep over it. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible

impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime, to be felt beyond what they are here: so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to heaven, the rapture of the spectator is really indefcribable.

Medicinal Springs.] There are feveral medicinal fprings, some of which are indubitably efficacious, while others seem to owe their reputation as much to fancy, and change of air and regimen, as to their real virtues.

The most esticacious of these, are two springs in Augusta, near the sources of James' river, where it is called Jackson's river. They rise near the foot of the ridge of mountains, generally called the Warm Spring mountain, but in the maps Jackson's mountains. The one is distinguished by the name of the Warm Spring, and the other of the Hot Spring. The waters relieve rheumatisms. Other complaints also, of very different natures, have been removed or lessened by them. It rains here four or five days in every week.

The Sweet Springs are in the county of Botefourt, at the eastern foot of the Allegany, about 42 miles

from the Warm Springs.

In the low grounds of the Great Kanhaway, 7 miles. above the mouth of Elk river, is a hole in the earth, of the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons, from which issues constantly a bituminous vapour, in fo strong a current, as to give to the fand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling fpring. On prefenting a lighted candle or torch within 18 inches of the hole, it flames up in a column of 18 inches diameter, and four or hye feet in height, which fometimes burns out in 20 minutes, and at other times has been known to continue three days and then has been left burning. The flame is. unsteady, of the density of that of burning spirits, and fmells like burning pit coal. Water fometimes collects in the bason which is remarkably cold, and is kept in ebullition by the vapour issuing through it. If the vapour be fired in that state, the water soon becomes so warm that the hand cannot bear it, and evaporates wholly in a short time. This, with the circumjacent lands, is the property of Prefident Washington and of General Lewis.

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Militia.] Every able-bodied freeman, between the ages of 16 and 50, is enrolled in the militia. If the militia bear the fame proportion to the number of inhabitants now, as in 1782, they amount to about 68,000.

Chief Towns.] They have no townships in this State, nor any towns of consequence, owing probably to the intersection of the country by navigable rivers, which brings the trade to the doors of the inhabitants, and prevents the necessity of their going in quest of it to a

distance.

Norfolk will probably become the emporium for all the trade of the Chefapeak bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles, which is now cutting, and will probably foon be completed, will bring to it all that of Albemarle Sound and its waters. Secondary to this place, are the towns at the heads of the tide waters; viz. Petersburg on Appamattox, Richmond on James river, Newcastle on York river, Fredericksburg on Rappahannock, and Alexandria on Patomak. From these the distribution will be to subordinate situations of the country.

Alexandria stands on the fouth bank of Patomak river in Fairfax county. Its situation is elevated and pleafant. It contains about 400 houses, many of which are handsomely built, and nearly 3,000 inhabitants.

Mount Vernon, the celebrated feat of Prefident Washington, is pleasantly situated on the Virginia bank of the river Patomak, where it is nearly two miles wide, and is about 280 miles from the sea, and 127 from Point Look Out, at the mouth of the river. It is nine miles below Alexandria. 'The area of the mount is 200 feet above the furface of the river. On either wing, is a thick grove of different flowering forest trees. Parallel with them, on the land fide, are two fpacious gardens, into which one is led by two ferpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and fhady fhrubs. The mansion house itself appears venerable and convement. A lofty portico, 96 feet in length, supported by eight pillars, has a pleasing effect when viewed from the water; the whole affemblage of the green house, school house, offices and servants' halls, when seen from T 2

the land fide, bears a refemblance to a rural village; especially as the lands on that fide are laid out somewhat in the form of English gardens, in meadows and grafs grounds, ornamented with little copfes, circular clumps, and fingle trees. A finall park on the margin of the river, where the English fallow deer and the American wild deer are feen through the thickets, alernately with the veffels as they are failing along, add a romantic and picturesque appearance to the whole Such are the philosophic shades, to which the late Commander in chief of the American armies retired, from the tumultuous scenes of a busy world, and which he has fince left to dignify, by his unequalled abilities, the most important office in the gift of his fellow citizens.

Fredericksburg is on the fouth fide of Rappahan-

nock river, 110 miles from its mouth.

Richmond is the prefent feat of government, and stands on the north fide of James river, just at the foot of the falls, and contains between 400 and 500 houses, and nearly 4,000 inhabitants. A bridge between 300 and 400 yards in length has lately been thrown across

James river at the foot of the fall.

The falls above the bridge are feven miles in length. A noble canal is cutting and nearly completed on the north fide of the river, which is to terminate in a bason of about two acres, in the town of Richmond. From this bason to the wharves in the river, will be a land carriage of about a mile. This canal is cutting under the direction of a company, who have calculated the expense at 30,000l. Virginia money. This they have divided into 500 hares of 601. each. The opening of this canal promifes the addition of much wealth to Richmond.

Petersburg, 25 miles fouthward of Richmond, stands on the fouth fide of Appamattox river, and contains upwards of 300 houses, in two divisions, and 3,000 inhabitants. It is very unhealthy, being thut from the access of the winds by high hills on every side. About 2,200 hogsheads of tobacco are inspected here annually. The celebrated Indian queen, Pocahontas, from whom

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ly refided at this place.

Williamsburg is 60 miles eastward of Richmond, fituated between James and York rivers. It confifts of about 200 houses going fast to decay, and has about 1,400 inhabitants. At the end of the main street are two public buildings, the college and capitol. Besides these, there is an Episcopal church, a prison, a hospital for lunatics, and the palace; all of them extremely indifferent.

Yorktown, 13 miles eastward from Williamsburg, and 14 from Monday's Point, at the mouth of the river, is a place of about 100 houses, situated on the south fide of York river, and contains about 700 inhabitants. It was rendered famous by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the 19th of October, 1781, by

the united forces of France and America.

Colleges, Academies, &c.] The college of William and Mary was founded in the time of king William and queen Mary. The professorships stand thus -A profefforship for law and police—anatomy and medicine natural philosophy and mathematics-moral philosophy, the law of nature and nations, the fine arts, and modern languages.

The college edifice is a huge mishapen pile, "which but that it has a 'roof, would be taken for a brick-kiln." In 1787 there were about 30 young gentlemen members of this college, a large proportion of which where law

students.

The academy in Prince Edward county has been erected into a college, by the name of Hampden Sydney college. It has been a flourishing seminary, but is now faid to be on the decline.

There are several academies in Virginia—one at Alexandria—one at Norfolk—one at Hanover, and oth-

ers in other places.

Religion. The present denominations of Christians in Virginia are, Prefbyterians, who are most numerous, and inhabit the western parts of the State; Episcopalians, who are the most ancient settlers, and occupy the eastern and first settled parts of the State. Interlielaware im 1915

mingled with these are great numbers of Baptists and Methodists.

Character, Manners and Customs.] Virginia, styled fometimes the "Ancient Dominion," has produced some of the most distinguished and influential ment that have been active in effecting the two late grand and important revolutions in America. Her political and military character will rank among the first in the page of history.

The Virginians who are rich, are, in general, fensible, polite and hospitable, and of an independent spirit. The poor are ignorant and abject; and all are of an inqui-

fitive turn.

Constitution.] The executive powers are lodged in the hands of a governor, chosen annually, and incapable of acting more than three years in seven. He is assisted by a council of eight members. Legislation is exercised by two Houses of Assembly, the one called the house of delegates, composed of two members from each county, chosen annually by the citizens; the other called the senate, consisting of 24 members, chosen quadrennially by the same electors, who for this purpose are distributed into 24 districts. The concurrence of both houses is necessary to the passing of a law.

This constitution was the first that was formed in

any of the United States.

Manufactures and Commerce.] Before the war, the inhabitants of this State paid but little attention to the manufacture of their own clothing. It has been thought they used to import as much as seven-eighths of their clothing, and that they now manufacture three-quarters of it.

The amount of exports from this State, in the year fucceeding October 1, 1790, confifting chiefly of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, turpentine, pork, &c. was 3,131,227 dollars. About 40,000 hogsheads of

tobacco were exported that year.

In the year 1758, this state exported 70,000 hogsheads of tobacco, which was the greatest quantity ever produced in this State in one year.

dated at the arrival of Lord Delaware in 1610. His

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arrival with a fresh supply of settlers and provisions, revived the drooping spirits of the former company, and gave permanency and respectability to the settlement.

In April, 1613, Mr. John Rolf, a worthy young gentleman, was married to *Pocahontas*, the daughter of *Powhatan*, the famous Indian chief. This connexion, which was very agreeable both to the English and Indians, was the foundation of a friendly and advantage-

ous commerce between them.

In 1616, Mr. Rolf with his wife Pocahontas, vifited England, where she was treated with that attention and respect which she had merited by her important services to the colony of Virginia. She died the year following at Gravesend, in the 22d year of her age, just as she was about to embark for America. She had embraced the Christian religion; and in her life and death evidenced the sincerity of her profession. She left a little son, who having received his education in England, came over to Virginia, where he lived and died in affluence and honour, leaving behind him an only daughter. Her descendants are among the most respectable families in Virginia.

Tomocomo, a fensible Indian, brother-in-law to Pocahontas, accompanied her to England; and was directed by Powhatan to bring him an exact account of the numbers and strength of the English. For this purpose, when he arrived at Plymouth, he took a long stick, intending to cut a notch in it for every person he should see. This he soon found impracticable, and threw away his stick. On his return, being asked by Powhatan, how many people there were, he is said to have replied, "Count the stars in the sky, the leaves on the trees, and the sands on the sea shore; for such is the number

of the people in England."

KENTUCKY.

#### N TUCK

### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 250 between \[ 8\circ \text{ and 15\circ W. lon.} \]
Breadth 200 between \[ 36\circ \text{30\circ 30'} \text{ & 39\circ 30'} \] Containing 50,000 square miles.

Boundaries. ] BOUNDED northwest, by the Ohio; west, by Cumberland river; fouth, by Tennoffee State; eaft, by Sandy river, and a line drawn due fouth from its fource, till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina:

Civil Divisions.] Kentucky was originally divided into two counties, Lincoln and Jefferson. It has since

been fubdivided into nine, which follow:

Counties.	No. Inh.	Chief Towns.	No. Inh.
Jefferson,	4,565	Louisville,	200
Fayette,	17,576	LEXINGTON,	834
Bourbon	7,837	Paris,	
Mercer,	6,941	Danville,	150
Nelfon,	11,000	Beardstown,	216
Madison,	5,772		
Lincoln,	6,548		
Woodford,	9,210	Woodford,	
Mafon,	2,267	Washington,	462
Clarke,			
Scott,			
Logan,			
10 10 1 140 160 180 714			

73,677 of whom 12,430 are flaves. Total,

Rivers.] The river Ohio washes the northwestern fide of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. These again branch in various directions, into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its various parts. The

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The banks of the rivers are generally high, and composed of lime stone. After heavy rains, the water in the rivers rises from 10 to 30 feet.

Springs. There are five noted falt springs, or licks, in this country, viz. the higher and lower Blue Springs, on Licking river—the Big Bone lick, Drennon's licks;

and Bullet's lick, at Saltiburg.

Face of the Country, Soil and Produce.] This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the vallies, where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descending

at no great distances.

Kentucky in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the fugar, the coffee, the papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber tree. The two last are fost wood, and bear a fruit of the shape and size of a cucumber. The coffee tree resembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloses a feed, of which a drink is made not unlike coffee. Besides these there is the honey locust, black mulberry, wild cherry, of a large size. The buck-eye, an exceedingly soft wood, is the horse chesnut of Europe. The magnolia bears a beautiful blossom of a rich and exquisite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the slowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in this country, that in the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom.

The accounts of the fertility of the foil in this country, have in some instances exceeded belief; and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances, it is affirmed, 100 bushels of good corn, an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, stax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this cli-

mate,

mate, yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters fay, that if the climate does not prove too moift, few foils known will yield more or better tobacco. Experience has proved, that the climate is not too moift. Great quantities of this article have been exported to France

and Spain, through New Orleans.

Climate.] Healthy and delightful, fome few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow feldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is fo mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

Chief Towns.] Lexington, which stands on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is the largest town in Kentucky. Here the courts are held, and business regularly conducted. Its inhabitants amount to nearly 2,000. Frankfort is the capital, Washington and Louis-

ville are the other chief towns.

Character.] The people of Kentucky, collected from different States, of different manners, customs, religions, and political fentiments, have not been long enough together to form a uniform national character. Among the fettlers there are many gentlemen of abilities, and many genteel families, from several of the states, who give dignity and respectability to the settlement.

Religion.] The religious denominations here, are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians.

Constitution.] By the constitution of this State, formed and adopted in 1792, the powers of government are divided into three distinct departments; legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; the supreme executive, in a governor; the judiciary, in the supreme court of appeals, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. The representatives are chosen annually, by the people; the governor and senators are chosen for sour years, by electors appointed for that purpose; the judges are appointed during good behaviour, by the governor, with advice of the senate.

Literature

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Literature and Improvements.] The legislature of Virzinia, while Kentucky belonged to that state, made provision for a college in it, and endowed it with very confiderable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd procured from various gentlemen in England and other places. a very handsome library for its use. Another college in this State is in contemplation, and funds collecting for its establishment. Schools are established in the feveral towns, and, in general, regularly and handsomely supported. They have a printing office, and publish a weekly gazette. They have erected a paper mill, an oil mill, fulling mills, faw mills, and a great number of valuable grift mills. Their falt works are more than sufficient to supply all their inhabitants, at a low-price. They make confiderable quantities of fugar from the fugar trees. Labourers, particularly tradefmen, are exceedingly wanted here.

Curiofities.] The banks, or rather precipices, of Kentucky and Dick's river, are to be reckoned among the natural curiofities of this country. Here the aftonished eye beholds 300 or 400 feet of folid, perpendicular rock, in some parts of the lime-stone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiously checquered with strata of astonishing regularity. These rivers have the appearance of deep artificial canals. Their high rocky banks

are covered with red cedar groves.

History.] See American Universal Geography.

# NORTH CAROLINA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 300 between { 1° & 6° 30' W. long. } 34,000
Breadth 120 between { 33° 50' & 36° 30' N. lat. } 34,000

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Virginia; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by South Carolina and Georgia; west, by a chain of mountains

THE

tains a few miles to the westward of the great Appalachian mountain. This chain of mountains, taking the whole for a part, has occasionally been called the great Iron mountain. All that vast country which lies on the west of the Iron mountain, was surrendered to the United States by the State of North Carolina, in the year 1789. It has fince been erected into a separate State, by the name of Tennessee.

Civil Divisions.] This State is divided into eight diftricts, which are subdivided into 54 counties, as follows:

	which are h	A J	L	E.	Counties.
+ 1	Duritan	Counties.	to S.	4630 E	Halifax, Northampton,
L Caron	S3.770 Chief ton.	howan,	from N.	7 counties, 6463 ogi inhab. Ch. town, Halifax.	Martin, Edgecomb, Warren,
to Sout	EDENTON. ounties, 53. bitants. C. n, Edenton.	Camden, Pafquotank, Perquimons,	of the th	7 countie inhab. C Halifar.	Franklin, Nash.
from the difficult are on the Kea-goaft, extending from the Virginia line fouthward to South Carolina.	EDENTON.  g counties, 53. inhabitants. C town, Edenton	Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Tyrrel.	There & ditricts, beginning on the Virginia line, cover the whole flate welt of the three maritime. There & ditricts, beginning on the Virginia line, cover the whole flate welt of the water of them extend quite across the state from N. to S. Wilmids, before mentioned; and the greater part of them extend quite across the state from N. to S.	HILLSBORO. 6 coun. 59.983 inh. Ch. town, Hillfborough.	Chatham, Granville, - Cafwell,
ginia line		galaraki Kabut	e whole	HILL: 6 coun inb. C Hillib	Wake, Randolph.
m the Vir	es, 26035 ants. Ch. Wilming-	N. Hanover Brunfwick, Duplin,	cover the	v. inh. Salif-	Rowan, Mecklenburg, Rockingham,
ading fro	WILMINGTON. counties, 26035 inhabitants. Ch. town, Wilming-	Bladen, Onflow.	eer part o	SALISBURY. 8 coun. 66480 inh. Chief town, Salif-	Surry, Montgomery,
al, exte	3	1,9,4,	the Vir	SAL 8 coun. Chief	Stokes, Guilford.
e fea-to	S40 hief	Beaufort, Carteret,	ning on	Mokcan. 4 counties 33293 in-	Burke, Rutherford, Lincoln, Wilkes.
te on th	NRWBERN. Sounties, 55. ibitants. Clibitants. n, Newbern	Johnston, Pitt,	s, begin	Mok 4 co 3329	
Mich	NEWBERN.  9 counties, 55:540 inhabitants. Chief	Glafgow, Lenoir, Wayne,	diffrict fore m	FAYETTE. 6 coun. 34020	Moore, Richmond, Robefon,
1	o di s	Hyde, Jones.	Thefe \$	FAYETTE.	Richmond, Robefon, Sampfon, Anfon.

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Rivers.] These are the Chowan, formed by the confuence of the Meherrin, Nottaway and Black Rivers; all of which rise in Virginia. Roanoke, Cushai, Pamlico or Tar river, Neus, Trent, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Little river, and Alligator. Cape Fear, more properly Clarendon river, opens into the sea at Cape Fear.

This State would be much more valuable, were it not that the rivers are barred at the mouths, and the coast

furnishes no good harbours.

Sounds, Capes, Inlets, &c.] Pamlico Sound is a kind of lake or inland sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. Core Sound lies south of

Pamlico, and communicates with it.

Cape Hatteras is in latitude 35° 15'. Cape Lookout is fouth of Cape Hatteras, opposite Core Sound. Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous shoal called, from its form, the Frying Pan. This shoal lies at the entrance of Cape Fear river, in latitude 33° 32'.

Swamps.] There are two fwamps that have been called Difmal. Great Difmal is on the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. The other Difmal, is in Currituck county, on the fouth fide of Albe-

marle Sound.

Principal Towns.] Newbern; Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillfborough, Salifbury, and Fayetteville; each in their turns have been the feat of the General Assembly. At present they sit at Raleigh. According to the constitution of this state, the General Assemblies are to meet at any place they think sit, on their own adjournments.

Newbern is the largest town in the State. It standson a flat sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the north, and Trent on the

fouth.

Edenton is fituated on the north fide of Albemarle. Sound, and has about 150 indifferent wood houses, and a few handsome buildings.

Wilmington is a town of about 200 houses, situated on the east side of the eastern branch of Cape Fear, or Clarendon river, 34 miles from the sea.

Hillfborough ...

Hillsborough is an inland town, fituated in a high, healthy and fertile country, 180 miles north of the west from Newbern. It is settled by about 60 or 70 families.

Salisbury is agreeably situated, about five miles from Yadkin river, and contains about 90 dwelling houses.

Halifax is a pretty town, and stands on the western bank of the Roanoke, about six miles below the falls, and has about 30 or 40 dwelling houses.

Fayetteville stands on the west side of Clarendon, commonly called Cape Fear river, and about a mile

from its b. wis.

Washington is situated in the county of Beaufort, on the north side of Tar river, in latitude 35° 30', distant

from Ocrecock Inlet 90 miles.

Greenville, so called, after Major-General Nathaniel Greene, is situated in Pitt county, on the south bank of Tar river, in latitude 35° 35'; distant from Ocrecock Inlet 110 miles.

Tarborough is fituated in the country of Edgecomb, on the fouth bank of Tar river, in latitude 35° 45'; distant

- from Ocrecock Inlet 140 miles.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] North Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the fea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in forest, and is barren. On the banks of some of the rivers, particularly of the Roaneke, the land is fertile and good. Interspersed through the other parts, are glades of rich swamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile soil. Sixty or eighty miles from the fea, the country rises into hills and mountains, as described under this head in South Carolina and Georgia.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulse of all kinds, in all parts. Cotton and hemp are also considerably cultivated here, and might be raised in much greater plenty. The cotton is planted yearly: the stalk dies with the frost. The labour of one man will produce 1,000 pounds in the seeds, or 250 fit for manufacturing.

Trade.] A great proportion of the produce of the back country, confifting of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, &c.

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isa It n is carried to market in South Carolina and Virginia. The fouthern interior counties carry their produce to Charleston; and the northern, to Petersburg, and Norfolk. The exports from the lower parts of the state, are tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, Indian corn, boards, scantling, staves, shingles, surs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees wax, myrtle wax, and a few other articles, amounting in the year, ending September 30th, 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their trade is chiefly with the West Indies and the northern states.

Climate, Difeases, &c.] In the flat country, near the sea-coast, the inhabitants, during the summer and autumn, are subject to intermitting severs, which often prove fatal, as bilious or nervous symptoms prevail. The countenances of the inhabitants, during these sea-sons, have generally a pale, yellowish cast, occasioned by the prevalence of bilious symptoms. They have very little of the bloom and freshness of the people in

the northern states...

The western hilly parts of the state are as healthy as any part of America. That country is fertile, sull of springs and rivulets of pure water. Autumn is very pleasant, both in regard to the temperature and screnity of the weather, and the richness and variety of the vegetable productions, which the season affords. The winters are so mild in some years, that autumn may be said to continue till spring. Wheat harvest is in the beginning of June, and that of Indian corn early in September.

Natural History, Manufactures; &c.] The large natural growth of the plains, in the low country, is almost universally pitch pine, which is a tall, handsome tree, far superior to the nitch pine of the northern states. This tree may be called the staple commodity of North Carolina. It affords pitch, tar, turpentine and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute at least one half of the exports of this state. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves. The swamps abound with cyprus and bay trees. The latter is an evergreen, and is food for the cattle in the winter.

The Missletoe is common in the back country. This is a shrub, which differs in kind, perhaps, from all others. It never grows out of the earth, but on the tors of trees.

11 2

The roots (if they may be so called) run under the bark of the tree, and incorporate with the wood. It is an evergreen, resembling the garden box wood.

The late war, by which North Carolina was greatly convulled, put a stop to several iron works. There are four or five furnaces in the state, that are in blast,

and a proportionable number of forges.

Religion.] The western parts of this state, which have been settled within the last 50 years, are chiefly inhabited by Presbyterians from Pennsylvania, the descendants of people from the North of Ireland, and are exceedingly attached to the doctrines, discipline and usages of the church of Scotland. They are a regular, industrious people.

The Moravians have feveral flourishing fettlements.

in the upper part of this state.

The Friends or Quakers have a fettlement in New-Garden, in Guilford county, and feveral congregations at Perquimons and Pafquotank. The Methodists and

Baptifts are numerous and increasing.

The inhabitants of Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton and Halifax districts, making about three-fifths of the state, formerly professed themselves of the Episcopal church. One or two only of the original clergy remain, and at present they have no particular pastoral charge. The Baptists and Methodists have sent a number of missionary preachers into these districts; and some of them have pretty large congregations. It is not improbable that one or the other of these denominations, and perhaps both, may acquire consistency, and establish permanent churches.

College and Academies.] The General Affembly of North Carolina, in December, 1789, paffed a law incorporating 40 gentlemen, 5 from each district, as trustees of the University of North Carolina. The State has given handsome donations for the endowment of this seminary. The General Assembly, in December, 1701, loaned 5,000/. to the trustees, to enable them to

proceed immediately with their buildings.

There is a very good academy at Warrenton, another at Williamsborough, in Granville, and three or four others in the state, of considerable note.

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Population, Character, Manners and Customs.] From the Marshal's return, it appears that the number of inhabitants in the year 1791, was 393,751, of whom

293,179 were citizens.

The North Carolinians are mostly planters, and live from half a mile to 3 and 4 miles from each other, on their plantations. They have a plentiful country—no ready market for their produce—little intercourse with strangers, and a natural fondness for society, which induce them to be hospitable to travellers, They appear

to have little tafte for the sciences.

North Carolina has had a rapid growth. In the year 1710, it contained but about 1,200 fencible men. It is now, in point of numbers, the fourth State in the Union. During this amazing progress in population, which has been greatly aided by immigrations from Pennfylvania, Virginia, and other States, while each has been endeayouring to increase his fortune, the human mind, like an unweeded garden, has been fuffered to shoot up in wild But when we confider, that, during the late disorder. revolution, this State produced many diftinguished patriots and politicians, that the fent her thousands to the defence of Georgia and South Carolina, and gave occational fuccours to Virginia-when we confider too the difficulties she has had to encounter, from a mixture of inhabitants, collected from different parts. strangers to each other, and intent upon gain, we shall find many things worthy of praise in her general character.

Constitution:]: By the constitution of this State, which was ratified in December, 1776, all legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, viz. a Senate and House of Commons, which, when convened for business, are styled the

General Assembly.

The fenate is composed of representatives, one from-

each county, chosen annually by ballot.

The house of commons consists of representatives chosen in the same way, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Sahibury, Hillsborough, Halifax, and Fayetteville.

History.

History.] The history ex North Carolina is less known than that of any other of the States. From the best accounts that history affords, the first permanent settlement in North Carolina was made about the year 1710, by a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been reduced to circumstances of great indigence, by a calamitous war.

The infant colony remained under the general government of South Carolina, till about the year 1729, when seven of the proprietors, for a valuable consideration, vested their property and jurisdiction in the erown; and the colony was erected into a separate province, by the name of North Carolina, and its present limits established by an order of George II. From this period, to the revolution in 1776, the history of North Carolina is unpublished, and of course unknown.

# TENNESSEE

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SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 400 between \\ 60 20' and 160 30' W. longs.

Breadth 104 between \\ 350 and 360 30' N. lat.

Box daries.] BOUNDED north, by Kentucky and part of Virginia; east, by North Carolina; fouth, by South Carolina or Georgia; west,

by the Missisppi.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State, erected and organized this year (1796) is divided into three districts, and 11 counties, whose names and population, according to a central taken at the close of the year 1795, are as follow, viz.

100	Counties	No. Inb.	Counties.	No. In b.
Ton.	Sullivan,	10,105	Davidson,	3,613)
E.E.	Green,	7,638	es Summer,	6,370
48	(Hawkins,	13,331	Z3. (Tonnessee,	1,941
	(Knox,	10,573	Total	77,262
Tic.	) Jefferson,	7,840		m 10,613
dir	Sevier, Blount,	3.578	are flave	es.
H	Chicane	2010		The

The inhabitants of this district emigrated chiefly from Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies

west of the Blue Ridge.

Climate.] Temperate and healthy. In the tract lying between the Great Island, as it is called, and the
Kanhawa, the summers are remarkably cool, and the
air rather moist. Southwest of this, as far as the Indian towns, the climate is much warmer, and the soilbetter adapted to the productions of the southern States.

An inhabitant of this diffrict writes, "Our physicians are, a fine climate; healthy, robust mothers and sathers; plain and plentiful diet, and enough of exercise. There is not a regular bred physician residing in the whole district." Physicians however have since

fettled here.

Rivers and Mountains. The Tennessee, called also the Cherokee, is the largest branch of the Ohio. It rifes in the mountains of Virginia, latitude 37°, and purfues a course of about 1,000 miles fouth and fouthwest, nearly to latitude 34°, receiving from both sides a number of large tributary streams. It then wheels about to the north in a circuitous courfe, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. From its entrance into the Ohio, to the Muscle shoals, 250 miles, the current is very gentle, and the river deep enough, at alt featons, for the largest row boats. The Muscle shoals are about 20 miles in length. At this place the river spreads to the width of 3 miles, and forms a number of islands, and is of difficult passage, except when there is a fwell in the river. From these moals to the whirl or fuck, the place where the river breaks through the Great ridge, or Cumberland mountain, is 250 miles, the navigation all the way excellent for boats of 40 or 50 tens.

The Cumberland mountain, in its whole event, from the Great Kanhawa to the Tennessee, consits of the most stupendous piles of craggy rocks, of any mountain in the western country. Through this stupendous pile, according to modern hypothesis, had the waters of all the upper branches of the Tennessee to force their way. The attempt would have been impracticable at any other place than the one mentioned, for more than 100 miles

eastwardly.

castwardly. Here then seems to have been the chass, left by the Creator, to convey off those waters, which must otherwise have overslowed, and rendered useless a wast tract of valuable country, encompassed within the mountains.

The Whirl, as it is called, is in about latitude 35°. It is reckoned a great curiofity. The river, which a. few miles above, is half a mile wide, is here compressed to the width of about 100 yards. Just as it enters the mountain, a large rock projects from the northern shore, in an oblique direction, which renders the bed of the river still narrower, and causes a sudden bend; the water of the river is of course thrown with great rapidity against the southern shore, whence it rebounds around the point of the rock, and produces the Whirl, which is about 80 yards in circumference. Canoes have often been carried into this whirl, and escaped by the dexterity of the rowers, without damage. In lefs than a mile below the whirl, the river spreads into its common width, and, except Muscle shoals, already mentioned, flows beautiful and placid, till it mingles with the Ohio. The principal tributary streams to the Tennessee, are, the Holston, Peleson or Clinch and Duck rivers.

The Shawanee, now called Cumberland river, of the fouthern branches of the Ohio, is next in fize to the Tennessee, and extends eastward nearly as far, but runs a much more direct course. It is navigable for small.

- craft as far as Nashville.

There are five navigable rivers in this territory, which discharge themselves inunediately into the Missisppi, viz. Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obrian and Reel-foot.

It would take a volume to describe, particularly, the mountains of this territory, above half of which is covered with those which are uninhabitable. Some of these mountains, particularly the Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, are the most stupendous piles in the United States. They abound with ginseng, and stone coal. Clinch mountain is south of these; in which Burk's garden and Morris' Nob, might be described as curiosities.

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Animals.] A few years fince, this country abounded with large herds of wild cattle, improperly called Buffaloes; but the improvident or ill-disposed among the first settlers, have destroyed multitudes of them, out of omere wantonness. They are still to be found on some of the south branches of Cumberland river. Elk or moose are seen in many places, chiefly among the mountains. The deer are become comparatively scarce; so that no person makes a business of hunting them for their skins only. Enough of bears and wolves yet remain. Beavers and otters are caught in plenty in the supper branches of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers.

The mammoth, the king of the land animals, was

formerly an inhabitant of this country.

Commerce.] This country furnishes many valuable articles of export, such as fine waggon and saddle horses, beef, cattle, ginseng, deer skins and surs, cotton, hemp and slax, which may be transported by land; also, iron, lumber, pork and flour, which will be exported in great quantities, now the navigation of the Missisppi is opened.

Religion.] The Presbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Christians in this district. They have a Presbytery established by act of Synod, which, in 1788, consisted of 23 large congregations, who were then supplied by only six ministers. There are also some of

the Baptist and Methodist denominations.

Literature. Three colleges are established by law in this State, viz. Greenville college in Green county; Blount college at Knoxville, and Washington college in Washington county. Considerable funds have been collected for the former, and one or two thousand volumes of books for its library. A society has been established, who style themselves, "A Society for promoting Useful Knowledge."

Character and Manners.] There is nothing in the character of this people, that diftinguishes them from the settlers of new countries in general. Among the bulk of the inhabitants, a great simplicity of manners prevails. Wrestling, jumping, running foot races, and playing at ball, are the common diversions. Dancing

is coming into fashion. Card playing is a rare amusement. The hunting shirt is still worn by the militia on duty, and by hunters in pursuit of game.

Principal Towns.] KNOXVIILE, beautifully lituated on the Hollton, is the feat of government in this State;

N. lat. 35° 42'.

Nastiville, N. lat. 36°. The courts for the district of Mero are semi-annually held here; and it has two houses for public worship, and a handsomely endowed academy, established in 1786.

JONESBOROUGH, is the feat of the courts held in Washington district. There are eight other towns of

less note in the State.

Militia.] In 1788, the militia of this district amounted to between 7 and 8,000 effective men, who were principally armed with risles. There are treble this num-

ber at present.

Indians.] The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this district, are the Cherokees and Chicasaws. The Cherokees have been a warlike and numerous nation; but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, they were reduced, at the commencement of the last war, to about 2,000 fighting men; since which they have been reduced more than one half, and have be-

The Chicasaws, of all the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, merit the most from the Americans, having at all times maintained a brotherly attachment to them. They glory in saying, that they never shed the blood of an Anglo American. There is so great an affinity between the Chicasaw and Choctaw languages, that the common people can converse together, each speaking in his own dialect. They are a spersonable people, and have an openness, in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. These nations say they are the remnant of a great nation that once lived far to the west, which was destroyed by the Spaniards, for whom they still retain an hereditary hatred.

Constitution and History.] See American Universal

Geography.

SOUTH

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 200
Breadth 125
between { 4° and 9° W. lon. } 20,000

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by North Carolina; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south and southwest, by Savannah river, and a branch of its head waters, called Tugulo river, which divides this state from Georgia.

Civil Divisions and Population.] The state is divided into nine districts, which are subdivided either into

parishes or counties, as follows:

Difrias.	Parisbes.	Difries.	Counties.
on the	St. Helena	frift, rt dif- town 6,709	Lewisburg
diffrict, on the between Control Savannah river town, Beaufor inhabitants.	St. Luke's	g di eaufo hief urg, 1	Orange
t diff.	Prince William	angeburg weft of Bea trict. Chi Orangebur inhabitanti	Lexington
effurort de fea-coaft, bahee & crs. Ch. t	St. Peter's	Oran Oran	Winton
Charlefton diffritt, between Santee and Combahee riverers. Ch. town, Charlefton, 76,985 inhabitants.	St. Philip's St. Michael's St. Michael's St. Bartholomew St. John's, Berkley St. George's, Dorchester St. Stephen's St. James', Santee St. Thomas' Christ's Church St. James', Goose Creek St. John's, Colleton St. Andrew's St. Paul's	Cheraw diffrict, Camden carriet, weft wett of George. of Georgetown diffrown. Cl. town, trict. Chief town babitants.	Clarendon Richland Fairfield Claremont Lancatter Kershaw Marlborough Chesterfield Darlington

Discrid. Parishes.	liftrick, lying of Camden and St. Cown arrives. 25870 in 1ts.	Counties.  York Chefter
	Pinckney diffried, weft of Camde Cheraw. Ch. Pinckneyville, inhabitants.	Union Spartanburg
All Saints'  Petween annual Ch. town George, or town George, or town George, or town Ch. town	Wathington dif- trick. Chief town, Pickenf- ville. 14,619 white inhabit- ants.	Pendleton  Greenville
•	Ninety Six diffrid, comprehends all other parts of the flate, not included in the other diffrices. Chr. town Cambridge. 33,674 inhabitants.	Abbeville Edgefield Newbury Laurens

The total number of inhabitants, in 1791, was 249,073; of whom 107,094 were flaves.

Rivers.] This State is watered by four large navigable rivers, viz. The Savannah, Editto, Pedee and Santee, the latter of which is the largest and longest river in this State; it empties into the ocean by two mouths, a little fouth of Georgetown.

The rivers of a fecondary fize, as you pass from north to fouth, are Wakkamaw, Black river, Cooper, Ashepoo,

and Combahee.

In the third class are comprehended those rivers which extend but a short distance from the ocean, and serve, by branching into numberless creeks, as drains to take off the quantity of rain water, which comes down from the large inland swamps; or are merely arms of the sea. The tide, in no part of the State, slows more than 25 miles from the sea.

furpose of connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, by a canal of 21 miles in length—Cost estimated at 85,000%.

currency. It is nearly completed.

Mountains.

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Mountains.] Except the high hills of the Santee, the Ridge, and some few other hills, this country is like one extensive plain, till you reach the Tryon and Hogback mountains, 220 miles northwest of Charleston. The mountains west and northwest rise much higher than these, and form a ridge, which divides the waters of Tennessee and Santee rivers.

Harbours.] The only harbours of note are those of

Charleston, Port Royal, and Georgetown.

Islands.] The fea-coast is bordered with a chain of fine sea islands, around which the sea slows, opening an excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of produce to market. The principal of these are Bull's, Dewee's, and Sullivan's islands, which form the north part of Charleston harbour. James', John's, Wadmelaw, Port Royal, St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and the Hunting Islands, five or six in number, Hilton Head, Pinckney's, Bull's, Dawfuskies, and some smaller islands.

The foil of these islands is generally better adapted to the culture of indigo than the main, and less suited to rice. Cotton grows very well upon them. The natural growth is the live oak, which is excellent for ship timber; and the palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts, was experienced

during the late war.

Chief Towns.] Charleston is the only considerable town in South Carolina. It is situated on the tongue of land which is formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers. These rivers mingle their waters immediately below the town, and form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's island, which it leaves on the north,

ven miles foutheast of the town. The continued agin which this occasions in the waters which almost
a count of the low of the country, in the southern States. On this account it is the fort of great numbers of gentlemen,
invalids from the Country, who come here to spend the
lickly months, as they are called, in quest of health, and

of the focial enjoyments which this city affords. And in no part of America are the focial bleffings enjoyed more rationally and liberally, than in Charleston. Unaffected hospitality, affability, ease in manners and address, and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of

the respectable people in Charleston.

The public buildings are, an exchange, state house, lately rebuilt, armoury, poor house, two large churches for Episcopalians, two for Congregationalists or Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for German Lutherans; two for the Methodists, (a large house for worship being lately finished by them) one for French Protestants; besides a meeting house for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

But little attention is paid to the public markets. A great proportion of the most wealthy inhabitants have plantations, from which they receive supplies of almost every article of living. The country abounds with poultry and wild ducks. Their beek, mutton and veal are not of the best kind. Few fish are brought to market.

In 1791, there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 7,684 were flaves.

Beaufort, on Port Royal island, is a pleasant little town of about 50 or 60 houses, and 200 inhabitants, who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness.

Georgetown, 61 miles N. E. of Charleston, the feat of justice in Georgetown district, stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united in one broad stream, by the name of Winyaw, fall into the ocean 12 miles below the town.

Columbia, which has lately been made the feat of government, by the legislature, stands just below junction of Saluda and Broad rivers, on the Con-

a branch of the Santee.

General Face of the Country.] The whole so, to the distance of 80 miles from the sea, is lowered almost without a stone. In this distance gradual ascent from the sea-coast, the land rises about 190 feet. Here, if you proceed in a W.N.W. course from Charles-

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ton, commences a curiously uneven country. The traveller is conftantly afcending or descending little fandhills, which nature feems to have difunited in a frolic. If a pretty high fea were fuddenly arrested and transformed into fand hills, in the very form the waves existed at the moment of transformation, it would prefent the eye with just fuch a view as is here to be feen. Some little herbage, and a few small pines grow even on this foil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a fcanty subfistence on corn and sweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues for about 60 miles, till you arrive at a place called The Ridge, 140 miles from Charleston. This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance northwest from its fummit. It is a fine, high, healthy belt of land, well watered, and of a good foil, and extends from the Savahnah to Broad river. Beyond this ridge commences a country exactly refembling the northern States. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, present themselves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has bestowed its bleffings with a most bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful than nearer to the fea-The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies are watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the foil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of distinction, is called the Upper Country, where are different modes and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language have a different tone. The land still rifes by a gradual afcent; each fucceeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till, having advanced 220 miles, in a northwest direction from Charleston, the elevation of the land, above the sea coast, is found by menfuration to be 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues rifing to the western terminating point of this State.

Soil and Productions.] The foil may be divided into four-kinds; First, The pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pine barren,

are tracts of land free of timber, and every kind of growth but that of grass. These tracts are called Savannas, constituting a second kind of soil, good for grazing. The third kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypress, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the State. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hiccory lands, constitute the fourth kind of soil. The natural growth is, oak, hiccory, walnut, pine, and locust. On these lands, in the low country, are cultivated Indian corn principally; and in the back country, besides these, they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, slax, cotton and silk.

There is little fruit in this State, especially in the lower parts of it. They have oranges, which are chiefly four; and figs in plenty; a few lime and lemon trees, pomegranates, pears and peaches; apples are scarce, and are imported from the northern States. Melons (especially the water-melon) are raised here in great perfection.

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Mode of cultivating Rice.] Rice ground is prepared only by effectually securing it from the water, except some higher parts of it, which are sometimes dug up with a hoe, or mellowed by a plough or harrow. When the rice is young, the overflowing of the water does not prevent its growth. Those who have water in referve, commonly let it in upon their rice after first going through with the hoe, while it is yet young, though it is deemed best to keep out the grass without this aid, by the hoe only. The water is commonly kept on the rice eight or ten days after hoeing. When the ear is formed, the water is continued on till it is ripe. It is hoed three or four times. When the grafs is very thick, a negro cannot hoe more than one fixteenth of an acre in a day. From three pecks to a buthel is fown on an acre. It produces from 50 to 80 bushels of rough rice an acre -120 bushels of rough rice have been produced on one acre; 20 bushels of which make about 500 pounds, or eight and a quarter bushels clean rice for market. After it is threshed, it is winnowed, and then ground in a mill, constructed of two blocks, in a simple manner—then winnowed

winnowed by a fan constructed for that purpose—them beat in a mortar by hand, or now generally by horse or water machines—then sifted, to separate the whole rice from that which is broken, and the flour. The whole rice is then barrelled in casks of about 500 pounds, or eight and a quarter bushels. The small rice serves for provisions, and the flour for provender; the chaff for manure, and the straw for fodder. The blade is green and fresh while the ear is ripe. The price is from 9/4.

to 10/6 a hundred-dollars 4/8.

Constitution.] The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. There are 124 representatives, and 35 senators appointed among the several districts. The general assembly is chosen on the second Monday of October, and meets on the fourth Monday in November annually. Each house chooses its own officers, judges of the qualifications of its members, and has a negative on the other. The executive authority is vested in a governor, chosen for two years, by both houses of assembly jointly; but he cannot be re-elected till after four years. A lieutenant governor is chosen in the same manner, for the same time, and holds the office of governor in case of vacancy.

This constitution was ratified June 3, 1790.

State of Literature.] Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, fent their fons to Europe for education. During the war and fince, they have generally fent them to the middle and northern States. feveral respectable academies in Charleston, one at Beaufort, on Port Royal island, and several others in different parts of the State. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law; one at Charleston, one at Winnsborough, in the district of Camden, the other at Cambridge, in the district of Ninety Six. The public and private donations for the support of these three celleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and supporting of one respectable college. The division of these donations has frustrated this design. The MountSion college at Winnsborough, is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This institution flourishes,

flourishes, and bids fair for usefulness. The college at

Cambridge is no more than a grammar school.

Charitable and other Societies.] These are the South Carolina, Mount Sion, Library, and St. Cecilia societies—a society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen—a Medical society lately instituted in Charleston, and a Musical society. At Beaufort and on St. Helena, are several charitable societies, incorporated with funds to a considerable amount, designed principally for the education of poor children, and which promise, at a future day, to be of great public utility.

Indians.] The Catabaws are the only nation of Indians in this State. They have but one town, called Catabaw, fituated on Catabaw river, in latitude 34° 49', on the boundary line between North and South Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which

about 150 are fighting men.

Religion.] Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no disputes between different religious sects. They all

agree to differ.

The upper parts of this State are fettled chiefly by Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. From the most probable calculations, it is supposed that the religious denominations of this State, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Episcopalians, Bap-

tifts, Methodifts, &cc.

Character.] There is no-peculiarity in the manners of the inhabitants of this State, except what arises from the mischievous influence of slavery; and in this, indeed, they do not differ from the inhabitants of the other southern States. Slavery, by exempting great numbers from the necessities of labour, leads to luxury, dissipation and extravagance. The absolute authority which is exerted over their slaves, too much favours a haughty, supercilious behaviour. A disposition to obey the Christian precept, "Do to others as you would that others should do unto you," is not cherished by a daily exhibition of many made for one.

The Carolinians are generally affable and eafy in their manners, and polite and attentive to strangers. The ladies want the bloom of the north, but have 1

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an engaging foftness and delicacy in their appearance and manners, and many of them possess the polite and elegant accomplishments.

Military Strength.] The militia of this State, in 1791, amounted to 24,435, of which 750 were in the city of

Charleston.

Charleston, in the year ending November, 1787, was then estimated, from authentic documents, at £505,279:19:5 sterling money. The number of vessels cleared from the custom house the same year, was 947, measuring 62,118 tons, 735 of these, measuring 41,531 tons, were American; the others belonged to Great Britain, Spain,

France, the United Netherlands, and Ireland.

The principal articles exported from this State, are rice, indigo, tobacco, skins of various kinds, beef, pork, cotton, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, myrtle wax, lumber, naval stores, cork, leather, pink rook, snake root, ginseng, &c. In the most successful scasons, there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, 1,300,000 pounds of indigo, exported in a year. From the 15th December, 1791, to September, 1792, 108,567 tierces of rice, averaging robbs, net weight each, were exported from Charles are under the year ending September 30, 1791, excelled the wo quarters for which no returns were made, and of exports from this State, was 1,866,021

value of exports from this State was 5,998,492 dollars.

40 cents.

History.] During the vigorous contest for independence, this State was a great sufferer. For three years it was the seat of war. It feels and laments the loss of many respectable citizens. Since the peace, it has been emerging from that melancholy confusion and poverty, in which it was generally involved by the devastations of a relentless enemy. The inhabitants are fast multiplying by immigrations from the other States—the agricultural interests of the State are reviving—commerce is slourishing—economy is becoming more fashionable—and science begins to spread her salutary influences among the citizens. And under the operation of the present government, this State, from her natural, commercial, and agricultural advantages, and the abilities of

her leading characters, promifes to become one of the

richest in the Union.

See Ramfay's Hift. Revol. in S. Carolina, Hift. of Carolina and Georgia, anonymous, supposed to be by Hewett, and the Amer. Univ. Geog.

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SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 600 Breadth 250 between \[ \begin{cases} 5\circ \text{ and } 16\circ \text{ W. lon.} \\ 31\circ \text{ and } 35\circ \text{ N. lat.} \end{cases} \]

Boundaries. ] BOUNDED east, by the Atlantic Ocean; fouth, by East and West Florida; west, by the river Missisppi; north and northeast, by South Carolina, and the Tennessee State, or by lands ceded to the United States by South Carolina.

Civil Divisions and Population. That part of the State which has been laid out in counties, is a selection into two districts, Upper and Lower, which are fundavided into 20 counties, which are as follows:

	Counties.	Ch. towns.	1	Counties.	Cb. towns.
Lower diffrith.	Camden	St. Patrick's	itrict.	Wilkes	Washington
	Glyn Scriven	Brunfwick .		Montgomery Franklin Hancock	Carnesville
	Liberty Burke	Sunbury		Green Oglethorpe	Greensburg
	Chatham Brient	Savannah		Elbert Warren	Calculation of the
	Effingham M'Intofh	Ebenézer		Richmond Columbia	Augusta
	M-Intell	3-3-1-1		Washington	Golphinton

Total number of inhabitants in the state, 82,548, of whom 29,264 are flaves.

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Face of the Country.] See South Carolina.

Rivers.] Savannah river divides this State from South Carolina. Its course is nearly from northwest to southeast. It is formed principally of two branches, by the names of Tugulo and Keowee, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats, of 100 feet keel, as far as Augusta.

Ogeechee river, about 18 miles fouth of the Savannah, is a smaller river, and nearly parallel with it in its

courfe.

Alatamaha, about 60 miles south of Savannah river, has its source in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of Tugulo, thence it descends through the hilly country with all its collateral branches, and winds rapidly amongst the hills, 250 miles, and then enters the slat plain country, by the name of the Oakmulge; thence meandering 150 miles, it is joined on the east side by the Ocone, which likewise heads in the lower ridges of the mountains. After this consuence, having now gained a vast acquisition of waters, it assumes the name of Alatamaha, when it becomes a large majestic river, slowing with gentle windings, through a vast plain forest, near 100 miles, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths.

Besides these, there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla or St. Ille, Great Sitilla, Crooked river, and St Mary's, which forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States. St. Mary's river has its source from a vast lake, or rather marsh, called Ouaquaphenogaw, and slows through a vast plain and pine forest, about 150 miles to the ocean, with which it communicates between the points of Amelia and Talbert's islands, lat. 30° 44', and is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber, suited to the West India market.

The rivers in the middle and western parts of this State are, Apalachicola, which is formed by the Chatahouchee and Flint rivers, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers. All these running southwardly, empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

Lakes and Swamps. The lake, or rather marsh, called Ouaquaphenogaw, lies between Flint and Oakmulge rivers, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference. In wet feafons it appears like an inland fea, and has feveral large islands of rich land; one of which the prefent generation of Creek Indians represent as the most blissful spot on earth. They say it is inhabited by a peculiar race of Indians, whole women are incomparably They tell you also that this terrostrial paradife has been feen by fome enterprizing hunters, when in pursuit of their game, who being loft in inextricable fwamps and bogs, and on the point of perifhing, were unexpectedly relieved by a company of beautiful women, whom they call daughters of the Sun, who kindly gave them fuch provisions as they had with them, confifting of fruit, and corn cakes, and then enjoined them to fly for latery to their own country, because their hufbands were herce men and cruel to strangers. further fay, that these hunters had a view of their settlements, fituated on the elevated banks of an island, in a beautiful lake; but that in their endeavours to approach it, they were involved in perpetual labyrinths, and, like enchanted land, ftill as they imagined they had just gained it, it seemed to fly before them. They determined at length to quit the delusive pursuit, and with much difficulty effected a retreat. When they reported their adventures to their countrymen, the young warriors were inflamed with an irrefiftible defire to invade and conquer to charming a country, but all their attempts had hitherto proved fruitless; they never being able again to find the spot. They tell another story concerning this fequestered country, which feems not improbable, which is, that the inhabitants are the polterity of a fugitive remnant of the ancient Yamases, who escaping massacre after a bloody and decisive battle between them and the Creeks, (who, it is certain, conquered, and nearly exterminated that once powerful people) here found an afylum, remote and fecure from the fury of their proud conquerors.

Chief Towns.] The late feat of government in this State was Augusta. It is situated on the southwest

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bank of Savannah river, which is here about 500 yards wide, about 144 miles from the sea, and 127 northwest of Savannah.

Savannah, the former capital of Georgia, stands on a high-standy bluff, on the south side of the river of the same name, and 17 miles from its mouth. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram.

Sunbury is a small sea-port town, 40 miles southward of Savannah, and has a safe and very convenient harbour.

Brunswick, in Glynn county, lat. 31° 10' is situated at the mouth of Turtle river, at which place this river empties itself into St. Simon's Sound. Brunswick has a safe and capacious harbour; and the bar, at the entrance into it, has water deep enough for the largest vessel that swims.

Frederica, on the illand of St. Simon, is nearly in lat. 31° 15'. It is the first town that was built in Georgia, and was founded by General Oglethorpe. The town contains but a few house; which stand on an eminence, if considered with regard to the marshes before it, upon a branch of Alatamaha river, which washes the west side of this agreeable island, and forms a bay before the town, affording a safe and secure harbour for vessels of the largest burthen, which may lie along the whars.

Washington, the chief town in the county of Wilkes, is situated in lat. 33° 22', about 50 miles northwest of Augusta. It had, in 1788, a court-house, gaol, 34 dwelling houses, and an academy, whose funds amounted to about 800l. sterling, and the number of students to between 60 and 70.

The town of Louisville, which is defigned as the future seat of government in this state, has been laid out and built on the bank of Ogeechee river, about 70 miles from its mouth.

Soil, Productions, &c.] The foil and its fertility are various, according to lituation and different improvement. The islands on the sea board, in their natural state; are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak, hiscory, live oak, (an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood) and some red cedar. The soil is a mix-

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ture of fand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey foil. The principal islands are Skidaway, Wasiaw, Osfabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Fred-

crica, Jekyl, Cumberland and Amelia.

The foil of the main land, adjoining the marshes and creeks, is nearly of the same quality with that of the islands; except that which borders on those rivers and creeks which stretch far back into the country. On thele, immediately after you leave the falts, begin the valuable rice fwamps, which, on cultivation, afford the

present principal staple of commerce.

The foil between the rivers, after you leave the fea board and the edge of the fwamps, at the distance of 20 or 30 miles, changes from a grey to a red colour, on which grow plenty of oak and hiccory, with a confiderable intermixture of pine. To this kind of land fucceeds, by turns, a foil nearly black, and very rich, on which grow very large quantities of black walnut, mulberry, &c. In this State are produced, by culture, rice, indigo, cotton, filk, (though not in large quantities) Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at prefent, is the staple commodity; and as a fmall proportion only of the rice ground is under cultivation, the quantity raised in future must be much greater than at prefent.

Most of the tropical fruits would flourish in this State with proper attention. The rice plant has been transplanted, and also the tea plant, of which such immense quantities are confumed in the United States, was introduced into Georgia, by Mr. Samuel Bowen, about the year 1770, from India. The feed was diffeminated, and the plant now grows without cultiva-

tion, in most of the fenced lots in Savannah.

From many confiderations, we may perhaps venture to predict, that the fouthwestern part of the State, and the parts of East and West Florida, which lie adjoining, will, in some future time, become the Vineyard of

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Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture. The chief articles of export are, rice, tobacco, (of which the counwater and the state

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ty of Wilkes only, exported in the year 1788, about 3,000 hogheads) indigo, fago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake root, myrtle and bees wax, corn and live stock. The planters and farmers raise large flocks of cattle, from 1000 to 1500 head,

and fome more.

The amount of exports in the year ending September 30th, 1791, was 491,472 dollars. In return for the enumerated exports, are imported, West India goods, teas, wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods of all kinds-from the northern States, cheefe, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, and fhoes. The manner in which the indigo is cultivated and manufactured is as follows: The ground, which must be a strong, rich soil, is throwninto beds of 7 or 8 feet wide, after having been made very mellow, and is then raked till it is fully pulverized. The feed is then fown in April, in rows at fuch a diftance as conveniently to admit of hoeing between them. In July, the first crop is fit to cut, being commonly two and a half feet high. It is then thrown into vats, constructed for the purpose, and steeped about 30 hours.; after which, the liquor is drawn off into other vats. where it is beat, as they call it, by which means it is thrown into much such a state of agitation as cream is by churning. After this process, lime water is put into the liquor, which causes the particles of indigo to settle at the bottom. The liquor is then drawn off, and the fediment, which is the indigo, is taken out and spread on cloths, and partly dried; it is then put into boxes and pressed, and while it is yet soft, cut into square pieces, which are thrown into the fun to dry, and then put up in casks for the market. They have commonly three cuttings a feafon. A middling crop for 30 acres, is 1300 pounds.

Character and Manners.] No general character will apply to the inhabitants at large. Collected from different parts of the world, as interest, necessity or inclination led them, their character and manners must, of courfe, partake of all the varieties which distinguish the feveral States and kingdoms from whence they came. There is to little uniformity, that it is difficult to trace any governing principle among them. An aversion to labour is too predominant, owing in part to the relaxing heat of the climate, and partly to the want of necessity to excite industry. An open and friendly hospitality, particularly to strangers, is an ornamental characteristic of a great part of this people.

Religion.] The inhabitants of this State, who profels the Christian religion, are of the Presbyterian, Epifcopalian, Baptist and Methodist denominations. They

have but a few regular ministers among them.

Constitution.] The present constitution of this State was formed and established in the year 1789, and is nearly upon the plan of the constitution of the United States.

State of Literature. The literature of this State, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which affords the most flattering prospects. The charter containing their present system of education, was passed in the year 1785. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted in Louisville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the centre of the State. There is also provision made for the institution of an academy, in each county in the State, to be fupported from the fame funds, and confidered as parts and members of the fame institution, under the general fuperintendence and direction of a president and board of trustees, appointed for their literary accomplishments, from the different parts of the State, invested with the customary powers of corporations. The institution thus composed, is denominated "The University of Georgia."

That this body of literati, to whom is entrusted the direction of the general literature of the State, may not be so detached and independent, as not to possess the confidence of the State; and in order to secure the attention and patronage of the principal officers of government, the governor and council, the speaker of the house of assembly, and the chief justice of the State, are associated with the board of trustees, in some of the great and more solemn duties of their office; such as making the laws, appointing the president, settling the property, and instituting academies. Thus associated,

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they are denominated "The Senate of the University," and are to hold a stated annual meeting, at which the

governor of the state presides.

The senate appoint a board of commissioners in each county, for the particular management and direction of the academy, and the other schools in each county, who are to receive their instructions from, and are accountable to the senate. The rector of each academy is an officer of the university, to be appointed by the president, with the advice of the trustees, and commissioned under the public seal, and is to attend, with the other officers, at the annual meeting of the senate, to deliberate on the general interests of literature, and to determine on the course of instruction for the year, throughout the university. The president has the general charge and oversight of the whole, and is from time to time to visit them, to examine into their order and performances.

The funds for the support of this institution are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to about fifty thousand acres, a great part of which is of the best quality, and at present very valuable. There are also six thousand pounds sterling in bonds, houses and town lots, in the town of Augusta. Other public property to the amount of 1000/. in each county, has been set apart for the purposes of building and furnishing their

respective academies.

Indians. The Mulkogee or Creek Indians inhabit the middle part of this state, and are the most numerous. tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United-States. Their whole number, according to a late account, is 25 or 26,000 fouls, of whom between 5 and! 6,000 are gun men. They are a well made, expert, hardy, fagacious, politic people, extremely jealous of their rights, and averse to parting with their lands. They have abundance of tame cattle and fwine, turkiess. ducks, and other poultry; they cultivate tobacco, rice. Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, melons, and have plenty of peaches, plums, grapes, ftrawber-ries, and other fruits. They are faithful friends, but inveterate enemies; hospitable to strangers, and honest. and fair in their dealings. No nation has a more con-X 2 temptible

than these people; yet they place great confidence in the United States, and wish to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the southern states shall not trespass. They are settled in a hilly, but not mountainous country. The soil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the Creek Indians.

The Choctaws, or flat heads, inhabit a very fine and extensive ract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Missippi rivers, in the western part of this state. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in three divisions, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4,041.

were fighting men.

The Chicafaws are settled at the head branches of the Tombeckbee, Mobile and Yazoo rivers, in the northwest corner of the state. Their country is an extensive plain, tolerably well watered from springs, and a pretty good soil. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in latitude 34° 23′, and longitude 14° 30′ west, from Philadelphia. The number of souls in this nation have been formerly reckoned at 1725, of which

History.] The settlement of a colony between the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, was meditated in England in 1732, for the accommodation of poor people in Great Britain and Ireland, and for the surther security of Carolina. Private compassion and publicaspirit, confident to promote the benevolent design. Humane and opulent men suggested a plan of transporting a number of indigent samilies to this part of America, free of expense. For this purpose they applied to King George II. and obtained from him letters patent, bearing date June 9th, 1732, for legally carrying into execution what they had generously projected. They called the new province Georgia, in honour of the King, who encouraged the plan.

During the late war, Georgia was overrun by the British troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to slee into the neighbouring states for fasety. The sufferings and losses of her citizens were as great, in proportion to

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### SI ANISH DOMINIONS IN N. AMERICA. 259.

their numbers and wealth, as in any of the States. Since the peace, the progress of the population of this State has been rapid. Its growth in improvement and population has been checked by the hostile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent, and very distressing to the frontier inhabitants. Treaties have been held, and a cessation of hostilities agreed to between the parties; and it is expected that a permanent peace will soon be concluded, and tranquillity restored to the State. See Hewett's Hist. S. Carolina and Georgia, and Amer. Univ. Ceog.

## Spanish Dominions in N. America.

### EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.

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Length 600 between {25° and 31° N. latitude. Breadth 130} between {5° and 17° W. lon. from Phil.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Georgia; east, by the Gulf of Mexico; west, by the Missisppi; lying in the form of an L.

Rivers, Lakes, and Springs.] Among the rivers of full into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the principal.

Seguana, Apalachicola, Chatahatchi, Escambia, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers, all rise in Georgia, and run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Climate.] Very little different from that of Georgia. Soil and Productions.] There are, in this country, a great variety of foils. The eastern part of it, near and about St. Augustine, is far the most unfruitful; yet even here.

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#### 260 SPANISH DOMINIONS IN N. AMERICA.

here, two crops of Indian corn a year are produced' The banks of the rivers which water the Floridas, and the parts contiguous, are of a superior quality, and welladapted to the culture of rice and corn, while the more interior country which is high and pleafant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, live oak, laurel magnolia, pine, hickory, cyprefs, red and white cedar. The live oaks, though not tall, contain a prodigious quantity of timber. The trunk is generally from 12 to 20 feet in circumference, and rifes 10 or 12 feet from the earth, and then branches into 4 or 5 great limbs, which grow in nearly a horizontal direction, forming a gentle curve. "I have stepped," fays Bartram, \* "above 50 paces on a straight line, from the trunk of one of these trees to the extremity of the limbs." They are ever green, and the wood almost incorruptible. They bear a great quantity of small acorns, which make an agreeable food, when roafted, and from which the Indians extract a sweet oil, which they use in cooking homminy and rice.

The laurel magnolia is the most beautiful among the trees of the forest, and is usually 100 feet high; though some are much higher. The trunk is perfectly erect, rising in the form of a beautiful column, and supporting a head like an obtuse cone. The slowers are on the extremities of the branches—are large, white, and expanded like a rose, and the largest and most complete of any yet known; when sully expanded, they are from 6 to 9 inches in diameter, and have a most delicious fragrance.

the cypress is the largest of the American trees. "I have seen trunks of these trees," says Bartram, "that would measure 8, 10, and 12 seet in diameter, for 40 and 50 seet straight shaft." The trunks make excellent shingles, boards, and other timber; and, when hollowed, make durable and convenient canoes. "When the planters sell these mighty trees, they raise a stage round them, as high as to reach above the buttresses; on this stage 8 or 10 negroes ascend with their axes, and fall to work round its trunk."

The intervales between the hilly part of this country, are extremely rich.

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Chief Towns.] St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida, is fituated on the fea-coast, latitude 29° 45'; is of an oblong figure, and intersected by four streets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is fortified.

The principal town in West Florida is Pensacola, latitude 30° 22'. It lies along the beach, and, like St. Augustine, is of an oblong form. The bay, on which the town stands, forms a very commodious harbour, and vessels may ride here secure from every wind.

History.] The Floridas have experienced the vicisfitudes of war, and frequently changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. West
Florida, as far east as Perdido river, was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all East
Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to their being ceded to the English, at the peace of 1763. The English
divided this country into East and West Florida. They
were ceded by Spain to the English at the peace of
1763. During the last war, they were reduced by the
arms of his Catholic Majesty, and gauranteed to the
erown of Spain, by the definitive treaty of 1783.

## LOUISIANA.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the Missisppi, east; by the Gulf of Mexico, south; by New Mexico, west; and runs indefinitely north. Under the French government, Louisiana included both sides of the Missisppi, from its mouth to the Illinois, and back from the river, east and west indefinitely.

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Rivers.] It is interfected by a number of fine rivers, among which are St. Francis, navigable about 250 or 300 miles; the Natchitoches, the Adayes or Mexicano river, and the river Rouge, on which, it is well known, are as rich filver mines as any in Mexico. This is supposed to be one principal reason, why the exclusive navigation of the Missisppi has been so much infifted on by Spain.

Capital.]

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Capital.] NEW ORLEANS. It stands on the east fide of the Missippi, 105 miles from its mouth, in lattude 30° 2' north. Its advantages for trade are very great.

Religion, Government, &c.] The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholics. They are governed by a Viceroy from Spain, and the number of

inhabitants is unknown.

Climate, Soil, and Produce. Louisiana is agreeably fituated between the extremes of heat and cold! Its climate varies as it extends towards the north. fouthern parts, lying within the reach of the refreshingbreezes from the fea, are not fcorched like those under the fame latitudes in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than those of Europe, under the same parallels, with a wholesome serene air. To judge of the produce to be expected from the foil of Louisiana, let us turn our eyes to Egypt, Arabia Felix, Persia, India, China, and Japan, all lying in corresponding latitudes...

In the northern part of Louisiana, 45 miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, on the west bank of the Missisppi, a settlement is commencing, conducted by Col. Morgan, of New Jersey, under the patronage of the Spanish king. The spot on which the city is proposed to be built, is called New Madrid, after the cap-

ital of Spain, and is in north latitude 36° 30'.

The country in the vicinity of this intended city, is: represented as excellent, in many parts beyond description. The natural growth confifts of mulberry, locust, faffafras, walnut, hickory, oak, ath, dog wood, &c. with one or more grape vines running up almost every tree; the grapes yield, from experiment, good red wine in plenty, and with little labour. In some of the low grounds, grow large cypress trees. The country is interspersed with priaries, and now and then a cane patch of a hundred, and some of a thousand acres. These priaries have no trees on them, but are fertile in grafs, flowering plants, strawberries, and, when cultivated, produce good crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, flax, semp, and tobacco, and are easily tilled. The climate MYNG VE FOR SET 18 C

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### SPANISH DOMINIONS IN N. AMERICA. 263

is faid to be favourable for health, and the culture of fruits of various kinds, and particularly for garden vegetables.

It is well known, that empire has been travelling from east to west. Probably her last and broadest seat will be America. Here, the sciences and the arts of civilized life are to receive their highest improvements. Here, civil and religious liberty are to flourish, unchecked by the cruel hand of civil or ecclefiaftical tyranny. Here, genius aided by all the improvement of former ages, is to be exerted in humanizing mankind, in expanding and enriching their minds with religious and philofophical knowledge, and in planning and executing a form of government, which shall involve all the exceldencies of former governments, with as few of their defects as is confiftent with the imperfection of human affairs; and which shall be calculated to protect and unite, in a manner confiftent with the natural rights of mankind, the largest empire that ever existed. Elevated with these prospects, which are not merely the visions of fancy, we cannot but anticipate the period, as not far distant, when the American Empire will comprehend millions of fouls west of the Missisppi. Judging upon probable grounds, the Missispi was never defigned as the western boundary of the American empire. The God of nature never intended, that some of the best parts of his earth should be inhabited by the subjects of a monarch 4000 miles from them. And may we not venture to predict, that, when the rights of men shall be more fully known, (and the knowledge of them is fast increasing both in Europe and America) the power of European potentates will be confined to Europe, and their prefent American dominions become, like the United States, free, fovereign and independent empires.

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History.] The Missisppi, on which the fine country of Louisiana is situated, was sirst discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541. Monsieur de la Salle was the sirst who traversed it. He, in the year 1682, having passed down to the mouth of the Missisppi, and surveyed the adjacent country, returned to Canada, from

whence he took passage to France.

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From the flattering accounts which he gave of the country, and the confequential advantages that would accrue from fettling a colony in those parts, Louis XIV. was induced to establish a company for the purpose. Accordingly, a fquadron of four veffels, amply provided with men and provisions, under the command of Monsieur de la Salle, embarked with an intention to fettle near the mouth of the Mishippi. But he unintentionally failed a hundred leagues to the westward of it, where he attempted to establish a colony; but through the unfavourableness of the climate, most of his men miserably perished, and he himself was villanoully murdered, not long after, by two of his own men. Monfieur Ibberville fucceeded him in his laudable attempts. He, after two fuccefsful voyages, died while preparing for a third. Crozat succeeded him; and in 1712, the king gave him Louisiana. This grant continued but a short time after the death of Louis XIV. In 1763, Louisiana was ceded to the king of Spain, to whom it now belongs.

### MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 2100 between { 9° and 40° N. latitude. Breadth 1600 between { 18° and 50° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by unknown regions; east, by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico; south, by the Isthmus of Darien, which separates it from Terra Firma in South America; west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Grand Divisions.] This wast country is divided as

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### SPANISH DOMINIONS IN N. AMERICA. 26;

Grand Divisions.	Audiences. Provi	inces. Chief Towns.
		Guadalaxara, Mexico, N. lat. 19° 25'.
	Guatimala 6 Guatimala.*	
	Apacheira Sonora	St. Fe, N. lat. 36° 30'.
California, on th	e west, a peninful	la. St. Juan.

Face of the Country, Rivers, Lakes and Fountains.] The land is in great part abrupt and mountainous, covered with thick woods, and watered with large rivers. Some of these run into the Gulf of Mexico, and others into the Pacific Ocean. Among the first, are Alvarado, Coatzacualco, and Tabasco. Among the latter, is the

river Guadalaxara, or Great River.

There are feveral lakes, which do not less embellish the country than give convenience to the commerce of the people. The lakes of Nicaragua, Chapallan, and Pazquaro, are among the largest. The lakes Tetzuco and Chalco occupy a great part of the vale of Mexico, which is the finest tract of country in New Spain. The waters of Chalco are sweet, those of Tetzuco are brackish. A canal unites them. The lower lake (Tetzuco) was formerly as much as 20 miles long and 17 broad, and lying at the bottom of the vale, is the reservoir of all the waters from the surrounding mountains. The city of Mexico stands on an island in this lake.

In this country are interspersed many sountains of different qualities. There are an infinity of nitrous, sulphureous, vitriolic, and alluminous mineral waters, some of which spring out so hot, that in a short time any kind of fruit or animal food is boiled in them. There are also petrifying waters, with which they make little white smooth stones, not displeasing to the taste; scrapings from which, taken in broth, or in gruel, made of Indian corn, are most powerful diaphoretics, and are used with remarkable success in various kinds of

fevers.

Climate.]

<sup>\*</sup> This city was swallowed up by an earthquake, June 7th, 1773, when 8,000 families instantly perished. New Guatiniala is now well inhabited.

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Climate. The climate of this extensive country is various. The maritime parts are hot, and for the most part moift and unhealthy. Lands, which are very high, or very near to high mountains, which are perpetually covered with fnow, are cold; there have been white frosts and ice, in the dog days. All the other inland parts, which are the most populous, enjoy a climate so mild and benign, that they neither feel the rigours of winter, nor the heats of fummer. No other fire than the fun's rays is necessary to give warmth in winter; no other relief is wanted in the feafons of heat, than the shade; the same clothing which covers a man in the dog days, defends him in January; and the animals fleep all the year under the open sky. But the agreeablenefs of the climate is counterbalanced by thunder storms, which are frequent in fummer, and by earthquakes, which at all feafons are felt, although with lefs danger than terror.

Minerals.] The mountains of Mexico abound in ores of every kind of metal, and a great variety of fossils. The Mexicans found gold in various parts of their country. They gathered this precious metal chiefly in grains among the fand of the river. Silver was dug out of the mines of Ilachco, and others; but it was not so much prized by them as it is by other nations. Since the conquest, so many filver mines have been discovered in that country, especially in the provinces which are to the northwest of the capital, that it is quite impossible to enumerate them. There are entire mountains of loadstone, and among others, one very considerable, between Tcoiltylan and Chilapan, in the country of the Co-

huixcas.

Productions.] However plentiful and rich the mineral kingdom of Mexico may be, the vegetable kingdom is still more various and abundant. The celebrated Dr. Hernandez describes, in his natural history, about 1200 plants, hatives of that country; but as his description is confined to medicinal plants, he has hardly-comprised one half of what provident nature has produced there for the benefit of mankind. With respect to the other vegetables, some are esteemed for their flowers,

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fome for their fruits, some for their leaves, some for their roots, some for their trunk or their wood, and others

for their gum, refin, oil, or juice.

The fruits, which are original in Mexico, are, pineapples, plums, dates, and a great variety of others. There are also many others that are not original in the country, viz. water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chesnuts, and grapes.

The cocoa-nut, vanilla, chia, great pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tobasco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans and rice have been successfully cultivated in this country.

With respect to plants which yield profitable refins, gums, oils or juices, the country of Mexico is fingular-

ly fertile.

Animals. Of the quadrupedes, some are ancient, and Those are called modern, which fome are modern. were transported from the Canaries and Europe into that country in the fixteenth century. Such are, horses, affect bulls, fheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats, which have all multiplied. Of the ancient quadrupedes, by which is meant those that from time immemorial have been in that country, some are common to both the continents of Europe and America, some peculiar to the new world, others natives only of the kingdom of Mexico. The ancient quadrupedes common to Mexico and the old continents are, lions, tigers, wild cats, bears, wolves, foxes, the common stags and white stags, bucks, wild goats, badgers, pole-cats, weafels, martins, fquirrels, rabbits, hares, otters and rats.

Birds of Mexico.] Their prodigious number, their variety, and many valuable qualities, have occasioned some authors to observe, that, as Africa is the country of beasts, so Mexico is the country of birds. It is said there are two hundred species peculiar to that kingdom; some of which are valuable on account of their slesh, some for their plumage, and some for their song; while others engage our attention by their extraordinary instinct, or some other remarkable quality. Of birds which afford a wholesome and agreeable food, there are more

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than 70 species. There are 35 species of Mexican birds that are superlatively beautiful. The talking birds, or those which imitate the human voice, are to be found in equal abundance in this country; of these, the

parrot holds the first place.

Government and Religion.] The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals called Audiences. In these courts, the Viceroy of the king of Spain presides. His employment is the greatest trust and power his Catholic majesty has at his disposal, and is perhaps the richest government entrusted to any subject in the world. The Viceroy continues in office three years.

The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico. The priests, monks and nuns of all orders, make a sifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts

of Spanish America.

Chief Towns and Commerce.] Mexico is the oldest city in America, of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is situated in the charming vale of Mexico, on several small islands, in lake Tetzuco, in N. lat. 19° 26' and 103° 35' W. long. from Ferro. This vale is surrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained no less than 40 eminent cities, besides villages and hamlets.

Concerning the ancient population of this city, there are various opinions. The historians most to be relied on say, that it was nearly nine miles in circumference, and contained upwards of 60,000 houses, having each from 4 to 10 inhabitants. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magistrates and priests, it appears that the present number of inhabitants exceeds

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200,000.

The greatest curiosity in the city of Mexico, is their floating gardens. When the Mexicans, about the year 1325, were subdued by the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the small islands in the lake, having no land to cultivate, they were taught by necessity to form moveable gardens, which sloated on the lake. Their construction is very simple. They take willows and the roots of marsh plants, and other materials which are light, and twist them together, and so

firmly unite them as to form a fort of platform, which is capable of supporting the earth of the garden. Upon this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over them spread the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various, but generally about 8 rods long and 3 wide; and their elevation from the furface of the water is lefs than a foot. These were the first fields that the Mexicans owned, after the foundation of Mexico; there by first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plantsnecessary for their support. From the industry of the people, these fields soon became numerous. At present they cultivate flowers and every fort of garden herbs. upon them. Every day of the year, at funrife, innumerable veffels or boats, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in these gardens, are feen arriving by the canal, at the great market place of Mexico. All plants thrive in them furprifingly; the mud of the lake makes a very rich foil, which requires. no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree and a little hut, to shelter the eultivator and defend him from the rain or the fun. When the owner of a garden, or the Chinampa, as he is called, wishes to change his situation, to get out of a bad neighbourhood, or to come nearer to his family, he gets. into his little boat, and by his own ftrength alone, if the garden is small, or with the affishance of others, if it be large, conduces it wherever he pleases, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the island where these floating gardens are, is a place of delightful recreation, where the fenses receive the highest possible gratification.

The buildings, which are of stone, are convenient, and the public edifices, especially the churches, are magnificent; and the city has the appearance of immente

wealth.

The trade of Mexico confifts of three great branches, which extend over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, fituated on the Gulf of Mexico, or North Sea; with the East Indies,

by Acapulco, on the South Sea, 210 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South America, by the same port. These two sea-ports, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are admirably well situated for the commercial purposes to which they are applied.

History.] The empire of Mexico was subdued by Cortez, in the year 1521. See Robertson's History of

America.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

E now enter upon the description of that part of the globe, where the human mind will be fuccessively surprised with the sublime and astonishing works of nature; where rivers of amazing breadth flow through beautiful and widely extended plains, and where lofty mountains, whose summits are covered with eternal fnow, intercept the course of the clouds, and hide their heads from the view of mortals. In some parts of this extensive region, nature hath bountifully bestowed. her treasures, and given every thing necessary, for the convenience and happiness of man. We have only to regret, that a fet of avaricious men have fuccessively drenched with innocent blood these plains, which are fo beautifully formed, and enriched by the hand of nature; and that the rod of Spanish despotism has prevented the population of a country, which might have: supported millions of beings in affluence.

Divisions.] South America, like Africa, is an extensive peninfula, connected with North America by the Isthmus of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the Aborigines, as follows:

Spanish.

### SPANISH DOMINIONS IN S. AMERICA. 271

	Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Spanish Domi- nions.	Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Paragua,	Panama and Carthagena. Lima. St. Jago. Buenos Ayres.
Portu- guese.	Brazil,	St. Salvador.
French	Cayenne,	Caem
Dutch.	Surrinam,	Paramaribo.
Aborig- ines.	Amazonia, Patagonia.	

Of these countries we shall treat in their order.\*

For the best history of South America and Mexico, the reader is referred to Robertson's History of America; the Abbe Clavigero's History of Mexico, and the Abbe Raynal's History of the Indies. translated by Justamond.

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# Spanish Dominions in S. America.

### TERRA FIRMA, OR CASTILE DEL OROS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1400 between The Equator, & 12° N. lat.

Breadth 700 between \$\ \frac{60^\circ \& 82^\circ \W. longitude.}{\}

Boundaries. BOUNDED north, by the Atlantic Ocean, here called the North Sea; east, by the same ocean and Surrinam; seath, by Amazonia and Peru; west, by the Pacific Ocean.

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### 272 SPANISH DOMINIONS IN S. AMERICA.

It is divided into

Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Venezeula, Comana, Paria, New Grenada, Popayan. Chief Towns.
Porto Bello,
Panama.
Carthagena.

Popayan.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Darien, Chagre,

Santa Maria, Conception, and Oronoko.

Climate, Soil and Productions. ] The climate here, efpecially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and fultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the feafon called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain and tempests; the clouds precipitating the rain. with fuch imperiolity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is, of confequence, almost continually flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about. Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholefome. The foil of this country is very different, the inland parts being extremely rich and fertile, and the coafts fandy and barren. It is impossible to view, without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriancy of the plains, and the towering height of the mountains. This country produces corn, fugar, tobacco, and fruits of all kinds.

Chief Towns.] Carthagena is the principal fea-port town in Terra Firma. It is fituated on the Atlantic Ocean in N. lat. 10° 26', and 75° 21' West long. The bay on which it stands is seven miles wide from north to south; and has a sufficient depth of water, with good anchorage; and so smooth, that ships are no more agitated than on a river. The many shallows, at its entrance, however, make the heip of a good pilot pecessary. The town and its suburbs are fortisted in

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the modern style; the streets are straight, broad and well paved. The houses are principally brick, and one story high. This city is the residence of the governor of the province of Carthagenas, and of a bishop, whose spiritual jurisdiction extends over the whole province. There is here also a court of inquisition.

Panama is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and is fituated in N. lat. 8° 45'; W. lon. 79° 55', upon a capacious bay, to which it gives its name. It is the great receptacle of the vast quantities of gold and silver, with other rich merchandize, from all parts of Peru and Chili; here they are lodged in store houses, till the proper season arrives to transport them to Europe.

Porto Bello is fituated close to the fea, on the declivity of a mountain which furrounds the whole haroour. The convenience and fafety of this harbour is such, that Columbus, who first discovered it, gave it the name of Porto Bello, or the Fine Harbour, in N. lat. 9° 33', W. long. 79° 45'.

History.] This part of South America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on account of its being the first part of the continent which was discovered; all the lands discovered previous to this, being islands.

### P E R U.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1800 between The Equator, and 25° S. lat. Breadth 500 between 60° and 81° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Terra Firfouth, by Chili; and east, by the mountains called the Andes.

Divisions. 1

### 274 SPANISH DOMINIONS IN S. AMERICA.

Divisions.] Peru is divided into the following provinces:

Quito, Lima, Los Charcos. Chief Towns. Quito, Payta. Lima, lat. 12° 11'S. Potofi, Porco.

Rivers.] There are feveral rivers which rise in the Andes, but most of them run to the eastward. Among these are the Grande, Oronoko, Amazon and La Plata. The Amazon rises in Peru, but directs its course eastward, and after running between 3 and 4000 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean under the equator. This river, like others between the tropics, annually overslows its banks, at which time it is 150 miles wide at its mouth. It is supposed to be the largest river in the world, whether we consider the length of its course, the depth of its waters, or its associations which in the depth of its waters, or its associations which in the depth of its waters, or its associations which in the depth of its waters, or its associations which is the depth of its waters.

Climate, Air and Soil. In one part are mountains of a stupendous height and magnitude, having their summits covered with fnow; on the other, volcanoes flaming within, while their fummits and chafms are involved in ice. The plains are temperate, the beaches and vallies are hot: and laftly, according to the dispofition of the country, its high or low fituation, we find all the variety of gradations of temperature, between the two extremes of heat and cold. It is remarkable, that in some places it never rains; which defect is supplied by a dew, that falls every night, and fufficiently refreshes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the river, the foil is very fertile; but along the fea-coast it is a barren fand.

Animal and Vegetable Productions.] Vast numbers of cattle were imported by the Spaniards into Peru, when they took possession of that country; these are now so amazingly increased, that they run wild, and are hunted like game. The most remarkable animals in this country are the Peruvian sheep, called lamas and vicunnas. The lama, in several particulars resembles the camel, as in the shape of the neck, head, and some other

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er parts; but has no bunch, is much smaller, and is cloven footed. Its upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, through which, when enraged, it spits a venomous juice, that inflames the part on which it falls. The wool, with which it is covered, is of different colours; but generally brown. These animals are generally docile, so that the Indians use them as beasts of burden. Their slesh is esteemed preferable to mutton. The vicunna resembles the lama in shape, but is much smaller, and its wool shorter and siner.

This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate, and most of these in Europe. The culture of maize, of pimento and cotton, which was found established there, has not been neglected; and that of wheat, barley, cassava, potatoes, sugar, and of the olive and vine, is attended to. The goat has thriven very well; but the sheep have degenerated, and their wool has become

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Mines. In the northern parts of Peru, are several gold mines; but those of filver are found all over the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Potofi. Nature never offered to the avidity of mankind, in any country on the globe, fuch rich mines as those of Potosi. These famous mines were accidentally discovered in the year 1545, in this manner: an Indian named Hualpa, one day, following fome deer, they made directly up the hill of Potofi; he came to a steep, craggy part of the hill, and the better to enable him to climb up, laid hold of a shrub, which came up by the rocts, and laid open a mass of filver ore. He for some time kept it a secret, but afterwards revealed it to his friend Guanca, who, because he would not discover to him the method of refining it, acquainted the Spaniard, his mafter, named Valaroel, with the discovery. Valaroel registered the mine in 1545; and from that time, till 1638, these mines of Potofi had yielded 395,619,000 pieces of eight, which is about 4,255,000 pieces a year. Potosi is about 20 or 25 leagues from the city of La Plata. The hill, and also the country, for a considerable distance round, is quite barren and defert, and produces neither tree, plant nor herb, so that the inhabitants of Potosi, which is situated at the foot of the hill, on the south side, are obliged

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obliged to procure all the necessaries of life from Peru. These mines begin to decrease, and others rise in reputation.

Cities. The city of Lima is the capital of Peru, and of the whole Spanish empire: its fituation, in the middle of a spacious and delightful valley, was fixed upon by the famous Pizarro, as the most proper for a city, which he expected would preferve his memory. It is well watered by the Rimac, that the inhabitants command a stream, each for his own use. There are many very magnificent structures, particularly churches, in this city. Lima is about two leagues from the fea, extends in length two miles, and in breadth one and a quarter. One remarkable fact is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of the city. When the Viceroy, the duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of filver, amounting to feventeen millions sterling. All travellers speak with amazement of the decorations of the churches with gold, filver, and precious stones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing that could justify these accounts, is the immense riches and extensive commerce of the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may be faid to deal with all the quarters of the world, and that, both on their own accounts, and as factors for others. Here, all the products of the fouthern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for fuch articles as the inhabitants of Peru stand in need of; the fleet from Europe and the East Indies land at the same harbour, and the commodities of Afia, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. But all the wealth of the inhabitants, all the beauty of the fituation, and the fertility of the climate of Lima, are not sufficient to compenfate for one difaster, which always threatens, and has sometimes actually befallen them. In the year 1747, a most tremendous earthquake laid three-fourths of this city level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao, the port town belonging to it. Never was any destruction more perfect, not more than one, of three

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thousand inhabitants, being left to record this dreadful calamity, and he by a providence the most singular and extraordinary imaginable. This man, who happened to be on a fort which overlooked the harbour, perceived, in one minute, the inhabitants running from their houfes in the utmost terror and confusion; the sea, as is usual on such occasions, receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, buried the inhabitants forever in its bosom, and immediately all was silent: but the same wave which destroyed the town, drove a little boat by the place where the man stood, into which he threw himself and was saved.

Cusco, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, lies in the mountainous country, at a distance from the sea, and has long been on the decline, but is yet a very considerable place. Quito is next to Lima in population, if not superior to it. It is, like Cusco, an inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which supply the consumption over all the

kingdom of Peru.

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Inhabitants, Manners, and Government.] It is impossible to afcertain with any degree of precision, the number of inhabitants in Peru. The city of Lima is said to contain 54,000; Guagaquill, 20,000; Potosi, 25,000;

La Paz, 20,000, and Cusco, 26,000.

The Indians and Negroes are forbidden, under the severest penalties, to intermarry; for division between these two classes, is the great instrument in which the Spaniards trust for the preservation of the colonies. Peru is governed by a Viceroy, who is absolute; but it being impossible for him to superintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the several audiences and courts, established at different places throughout his territories.

Natural History.] There are certain waters in this country, which, in their course, turn into stone; and sountains of liquid matter, called coppey, resembling pitch and tar, and used by seamen for the same purpose.

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On the coast of Guagaquill and Guatimala, are found a certain species of snails, which yield the purple dye so celebrated by the ancients, and which the moderns have supposed to have been lost. The shell that contains them is fixed to rocks, watered by the sea. It is of the size of a large nut. Various methods are used to extract the purple matter from the animal. There is no colour that can be compared to this, either in lustre or permanence.

General Observations.] In treating of this country, the mind is naturally led back to the barbarous and cruel conquerors of it, who, coming from the old world in quest of gold, to satisfy their avarice, displayed scenes shocking to humanity. After the conquest, the country scarcely preserved any thing but its name, every thing assumed a new face. There were other edifices, other inhabitants, other occupations, other prejudices, and another religion. See Robertson's History of

America.

### CHILI.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1260 between {25° and 44° S. lat. 65° and 35° W. lon.

Boundaries and BOUNDED by Peru on the Chief Towns. Be north; by Paraguay or La Plata, on the east; by Paragonia, on the fouth; and by the Pacific Ocean, on the west. It lies on both sides of the Andes: Chili Proper lies on the west; and Cuyo or Cuio, on the east. The principal towns in the former, are St. Jago and Baldivia; in the latter, St. John de Frontiera.

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Climate and Soil.] The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the intense heats of the torrid, and the piercing colds of the frigid zones. Along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, they enjoy a fine temperate air, and a clear serene sky, most part of the year; but sometimes the winds that blow from the mountains, in winter, are exceedingly sharp. There are few places in this extensive country, where the soil is not exuberantly rich; and were its natural advantages seconded by the industry of the inhabitants, Chili would be the most opulent kingdom in America.

Animal and Vegetable Productions.] The horses and mules of Chili are in great esteem, particularly the former. Prodigious numbers of oxen, goats and sheep, are fattened in the luxuriant pastures of Chili, and indeed this is the only part of husbandry to which the inhabitants pay any considerable attention. An ox, well fattened, may be purchased for four dollars. Turkies, geefe, and all kinds of poultry, are found here in

the fame profusion.

The coasts abound with many excellent sish; these are also vast numbers of whales and sea wolves. The soil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, grapes, and all other fruits. The European fruit trees are obliged to be propped, to enable them to sustain the weight of the fruit. Orange trees are in bloom, and bear fruit throughout the year. Olives also, and almond trees, thrive exceedingly well; and the inhabitants press a kind of muscadine wine from the grapes, which far exceeds any of the kind made in Spain.

Mines.] Mines of gold, filver, copper, tin, quickfilver, iron and lead, abound in this country. Vaft quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains by brooks and torrents; the annual amount of which, when manusactured, is estimated at no less than 800,000

dollars.

Commerce.] Chili has always had commercial connexions with the neighbouring Indians on its frontiers, with Peru and Paraguay. The Indians in their transactions, are found to be perfectly honest. Chili supplies

Peru with hides, dried fruit, copper, falt meat, horses, hemp, and corn; and receives in exchange, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, earthen ware, some manufactures made at Quito, and some articles of luxury brought from Eu-

rope.

Chili fends to Paraguay wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in payment, mules, wax, cotton, the herb of Paraguay, Negroes, &c. The commerce between the two colonies is not carried on by fea; it hath been found more expeditious, fafer, and even less expensive, to go by land, though it is 354 leagues from St. Jago to Buenos Ayres, and more than 40 leagues of the way are amidst the snows and precipices of the Cordeleirias.

Inhabitants and Manners. The Indians in this country are still in a great measure unconquered; they live scattered in the deferts and forests, and it is impossible to ascertain their numbers. Those Indians, which are not fubject to the Spanish yoke, are very honest in their commercial transactions; but, like almost all other Indians, they are very fond of spirituous liquors. They live in fmall huts, which they build in the course of a day or two at furthest, and which they abandon when hard pushed by an enemy. They are brave and warlike, and all the attempts of the Spaniards to fubdue them, have proved ineffectual. It is almost equally difficult to afcertain the number of Spaniards in Chili. The Abbe Raynal fays, there are 40,000 in the city of St. Jago. If this be true, the aggregate number in all the provinces of Chili must be more considerable than has been generally fupposed.

Government.] St. Jago is the capital of this country, and the feat of government. The commandant there, is subordinate to the Viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war; but he is independent of him as chief administrator of justice, and president of the royal audience. Eleven inferior officers, distributed in the province, are charged, under his orders, with the details of administration.

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#### PARAGUAY, OR LA PLATA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1500 between \[ 12\circ \text{ and 37\circ S. latitude.} \]
Breadth 1000 between \[ \frac{12\circ \text{ and 75\circ W. longitude.}}{\text{ longitude.}} \]

Boundaries. BOUNDED by Amazonia, on the gonia, fouth; by Brazil, east; by Pata-

It contains the following provinces:

Paraguay, Guira, Tucuman, Parana, Uragua, Rio de la Plata.

Rivers.] Besides a wast number of small rivers which water this country, there is the grand river La Plata, which deserves a particular description. A Modenese. Jesuit, by the name of P. Cattanco, who sailed up this ilver, speaks in the following language concerning it: "While I refided in Europe, and read in books of hiltory or geography, that the river La Plata was 150 miles in breadth, I confidered it as an exaggeration, because in this hemisphere we have no example of such valt rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the most vehement defire to ascertain the breadth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as it was represented. This I deduce particularly from one Monte Viedo, a fort situated more than 100 miles from the mouth of the river, and where its breadth is confiderably diminished, we failed a complete day before we discovered the land on the opposite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not discover land on either fide, and faw nothing but the sky and water, as if we had been in some great ocean. Indeed we should have taken it to be sea, if the fresh water of the river, which was turbid like the Po, had not fatisfied us that it was a river.

Climate, Soil, and Produce. From the fituation of this country some parts of it must be extremely hot, from the almost vertical influence of the rays of the sun; while other parts must be pleasant and delightful. But the heat is in some measure abated by the gentle breezes, which generally begin about nine or ten o'clock in the

morning.

morning, and continue the greatest part of the day. Some parts of the country are very mountainous; but, in many others, you find extensive and beautiful plains, where the soil is very rich, producing cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, together with a variety of fruits. There are also prodigiously rich pastures, in which are bred such herds of cattle, that it is said, the hides are the only part exported; while the sless is left to be devoured by the ravenous beasts of the wilderness.

Commerce, and Chief City.] Paraguay fends annually into the kingdom of Peru as many as 1,500 or 2,000 mules. They travel over dreary defects for the distance of 8 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furnishes to Potosi annually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4 or 5000 horses, brought forth and reared upon its own territory.

Buenos Ayres is the capital of this country. Its situation, on the river La Plata, is healthy and pleasant, and the air temperate. It is regularly built. The number of inhabitants is about 30,000. One side of the town is defended by a fortrels, with a garrison of 6 or 700 men. The town stands 180 miles from the sea. The access to the town, up the river, is very difficult.

Inhabitants.] From the best information that can be obtained, there are not more than 100,000 souls in this country, including Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and the mixed blood, or Creoses. The Spaniards exhibit much the same character here as in the other kingdoms already described.

History and Religion.] The Spaniards first discovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535. Most of the country is still inhabited by the native Americans. The Jesuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with surprizing success. It is said that above 340,000 families, several years ago, were subject to the Jesuits, living in ebedience, and an awe bordering on aderation, yet procured without any violence or constraint. In 1767, the Jesuits were sent out of America, by royal authority, and their subjects were put upon the same sooting with the rest of the country.

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## Portuguese America.

#### BRAZIL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 2500 between {the Equator and 35° S. lat. Breadth 700} between {35° and 60° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the mouth of the river Amazon and the Atlantic Ocean; east, by the same ocean; south, by the river La Plata; west, by morasses, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains; which separate it from Amazonia, and the Spanish possessions. On the coast are three small islands, where ships touch for provisions on their voyage to the South Seas, viz. Ferdinando, St. Barbaro, and St. Catharine's.

Bayl, Harbours and Rivers.] These are, the harbours of Penambuco, All Saints, Rio Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the harbour of Gabriel, and the port of St. Salvador. There is a great number of noble streams, which unite with the river Amazon and La Plata; beside oth-

ers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean.

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climate, Soil and Productions. The climate of Brazil is temperate and mild, when compared with that of Africa; owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The air is not only cool but chilly through the night, so that the natives kindle a fire every evening in their huts. As the rivers in this country annually overslow their banks, and leave a fort of slime upon the lands, the soil in many places is amazingly rich. The vegetable productions are, Indian corn, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, hides, ipecacuanha, balsam, brazil wood, the last is of a red colour, hard and dry, and is chiefly used in dying, but not the red of the best kind. Here is also the yellow suffice of use in dying yellow; and

a beautiful kind of speckled wood, made use of in cabinet work. Here are five different forts of palm trees, some curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees. This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually into Europe. There is also peltry of deers, hares, and other game. Amongst the wild beasts found here, are tigers, porcupines, janouveras, and a sierce animal somewhat like the greyhound; monkies, sloths, and the topirassou, a creature between a bull and an ass, but without horns, and entirely harmless; the slesh is very good, and has the slavour of bees. There is a numberless variety of sowl, wild and tame, in this country.

Commerce, and Chief Towns.] The trade of Brazil is very great, and increases every year. They import as many as 40,000 Negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, sugar, tobacco, hides, drugs, and medicines; and they receive, in return, woollen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, silks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef and cheese. They also receive from Madeira a great quantity of wine, vinegar and brandy; and from the Azores, £25,000 worth of other liquors.

ST. SALVADOR is the capital of Brazil. This city, which has a noble, spacious and commodious harbour, is built on a high and steep rock, having the sea upon one side, a lake forming a crescent on the other. The situation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature; and they have besides added to it very strong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and, beyond comparison, the most gay and opulent in all Brazil.

Mines.] There are gold mines in many parts of this country, which have been wrought with confiderable profit to government. There are also many diamond mines which have been discovered in this country; they

are of all colours, and almost of every shade.

Natives. The native Brazilians are about the fize of the Europeans, but not so stout. They are subject to sewer distempers, and long lived. They wear no clothing; the women wear their hair extremely long, the men cut their's short; the women wear bracelets of bones of a beautiful white; the men, necklaces of the

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same; the women paint their saces, and the men their bodies.

Religion.] Though the king of Portugal, as Grand Master of the order of Christ, be solely in possession of the titles, and though the produce of the crusade belongs entirely to him; yet, in this extensive country, six bishopries have been successively founded, which acknowledge for their superior, the archbishopric of Bohia, established in the year 1552.

Government.] The government of Brazil is in the Viceroy, who has two councils; one for criminal, the other for civil affairs, in both which he presides.

Only half of the 16 Captainries, into which this country is divided, belong to the crown; the rest being siefs made over to some of the nobility, in reward of their extraordinary services, who do little more than acknowledge the sovereignty of the king of Portugal.

History, &c.] The Portuguese discovered this country in the year 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took possession of AllSaints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvador, which is now the residence of the Viceroy and Archbishop. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and subdued the northern provinces; but the Portuguese agreed, in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold to relinquish their interest in this country, which was accepted, and the Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of all Brazil, till about the end of 1762, when the Spanish governor of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portuguese frontier fortress, called St. Sacrament; but by the treaty of peace, it was restored.

#### French America.

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#### CAYENNE.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by Amazonia; and west, by Griana, or Surrinam. It extends

240 miles along the coast of Guiana, and nearly 300 miles within land; lying between the equator and the

oth degree north latitude.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] The land along the coast is low, marshy, and very subject to inundations during the rainy scasons, from the multitude of rivers which rush down from the mountains with great impetuosity. Here the atmosphere is very hot, moist and unwhole-some, especially there the woods are not cleared away; but on the higher parts, where the trees are cut down, and the ground laid out in plantations, the air is more healthy, and the heat greatly mitigated by the sea breezes. The soil, in many parts, is very fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, fruits, and other necessaries of life.

#### Dutch America.

#### SURRINAM, OR DUTCH GUIANA.

THIS province, the only one belonging to the Dutch, on the continent of America, is fituated between 5° and 7° N. lat. having the Atlantic and the mouth of the Oronoko on the north; Cayenne east; Amazonia fouth; and Terra Firma west.

The Dutch claim the whole coast from the mouth of the Oronoko, to the river Marowyne, on which are situated their colonies of Essequebo, Demarara, Berbice, and Surrinam. The latter begins with the river Saramacha, and ends with the Marowyne, including a length of coast of 120 miles.

Rivers.] A number of fine rivers pass through this country, the principal of which are, Essequebo, Surri-

nam, Demarara, Berbice and Conya.

Climate.]

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them may many November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to strangers. The common diseases are, putrid and other severs, the dry belly ache, and the dropsy. An hundred miles back from the sea, you come to quite a different soil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholesome air, where a fire sometimes would not be disagreeable. Along the sea-coast, the water is brackish and unwholesome; the air damp and sultry. The thermometer ranges from 75° to 90° throughout the year. The seasons were form rely divided into rainy and dry; but of late years, so much dependence cannot be placed upon them, owing probably to the country's being more cleared; by which means, a free passage is opened for the air and vapours.

Chief Towns and Population.] PARAMARIBO, fituated on Surrinam river, 4 leagues from the fea, N. lat. 6°, W. lon. 55° from London, is the principal town in Surrinam. It contains about 2000 whites, one half of whom are Jews, and 8000 flaves. The houses are principally of wood; fome few have glass windows, but generally they have wooden shutters. The streets are spacious and straight, and planted on each side with orange or

tamarind trees.

About 70 miles from the sea, on the same river, is a village of about 40 or 50 houses, inhabited by Jews. This village and the town above mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants of this colony, which amount to 3,200 whites, and 43,000 slaves.

Soil, Productions, Trade, &c.] On each fide of the rivers and creeks are fituated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at prefent, annually, about 16,000 hhds. of fugar, 12,000,000lb. of coffee, 700,000lb. of cocoa, 850,000lb. of cotton: all which articles (cotton excepted) have fallen off within 15 years, at least one-third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other causes. Of the proprietors of these plantations, not above 80 reside on them. Indigo, ginger, rice, tobacco, have been, and may be farther cultivated. In the woods are found many kinds of good and durable timber, and some

woods for ornamental purposes, particularly a kind of mahogany called copic. The foil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich fat, clayey earth, lying in some places above the level of the rivers, at high water, (which rises about 8 feet) but in most places below it. This country has never experienced hurricanes, those dreadful scourges of the West Indies: and droughts, from the lowness of the land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been destroyed by infects or by the blast. This colony, by proper-management, might become equal to Jamaica.

Animals, Serpents, &c.] The woods abound with plenty of deer, hares, and rabbits, a kind of buffaloe, and two species of wild hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having something resembling the na-

vel on its back.

The woods are infested with several species of tigers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here, of a large size and great venom, and other infects without number, some of them very dangerous and troublesome. The torporisic cel also, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand, or any conductor, has the effect of a strong electrical shock. Serpents also, some of which are venomous, and others, as has been afferted by many credible perfons, are from 25 to 50 feet long. In the woods are monkies, the sloth, and parrots in all their varieties; also, some birds of beautiful plumage, among others the slamingo, but few or no singing birds.

Government, &c.] This colony is not immediately under the states general, but under a company in Holland, called the directors of Surrinam, (a company first formed by the states general, but now supplying its own vacancies) by them are appointed the governor and all the principal officers, both civil and military. The interior government consists of a governor, and a supreme and inferior council; the members of the latter are chosen by the governor from a double nomination of the principal inhabitants, and those of the former in the same manner. By these powers, and by a magis-

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trate presiding over all criminal affairs, justice is executed and laws are enacted necessary for the interior government of the colony; those of a more general and public nature are enacted by the directors.

The colony is guarded by about 1,600 regular troops,

paid by the directors.

History.] This colony was first possessed by the French as early as the year 1630 or 40, and was abandoned by them on account of its unhealthy climate. In the year 1650, it was taken up by some Englishmen, and in 1662 a charter was granted by Charles II. In 1667, it was taken by the Dutch; and the English having got possessed by the fame time of the then Dutch colony of New York, each party retained its conquest. The English planters most of them retired to Jamaica, leaving their slaves behind them, whose language is still English, but so corrupted as not to be understood at first by an Englishman.

## Aboriginal America.

Or that Part which the ABORIGINAL INDIANS posses.

#### AMAZONIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1400 between The Equator and 20° South latitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Terra Firma and Guiana; east, by Brazil; south, by Paraguay; and west, by Peru.

by Paraguay; and west, by Peru.

Rivers.] The river Amazon is the largest in the known world. This river, so famous for the length of

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its course, that great vassal of the sea, to which it brings the tribute it has received from so many of its own vassals, seems to be produced by innumerable torrents, which rush down with amazing impetuosity from the eastern declivity of the Andes, and unite in a spacious plain to form this immense river. In its progress of 3,300 miles, it receives the waters of a prodigious number of rivers, some of which come from far, and are very broad and deep. It is interspersed with an infinite number of islands, which are too often overslowed to admit of culture. It falls into the Atlantic Ocean under the Equator, and is there 150 miles broad.

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Climate, Soil and Productions.] The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, confidering it is fituated in the middle of the torrid zone. This is partly owing to the heavy rains, which occasion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the weather, which obscures the fun great part of the time he is above the horizon. During the rainy season, the country is subject to

dreadful florms of thunder and lightning.

The foil is extremely fertile, producing cocoa nuts, pine apples, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of tropical fruits; cedar, redwood, pak, ebony, logwood, and many other forts of dying wood; together with tobacco, fugar canes, cotton, potatoes, balfam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tygers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. Here are also fea cows and turtles; but the crocodiles and water ferpents render fishing a

dangerous employment.

Natives.] These natives, like all the other Americans, are of a good stature, have handsome features, long black hair, and copper complexions. They are said to have a taste for the imitative arts, especially painting and iculpture, and make good mechanics. They spin and weave cotton cloth; and build their houses with wood and clay, and thatch them with reeds. Their arms, in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fish skins. The several nations are governed by their chiefs or cassiques; it

being observable that the monarchical form of government has prevailed almost universally, both among the ancient and modern barbarians, doubtless on account of its requiring a much less refined policy than the republican fystem. The regalia which distinguish the chiefs are a crown of parrots' feathers, a chain of tygers' teeth or claws, which hang around the waist, and a wooden sword.

#### PATAGONIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1100 Breadth 350 between {35° and 54° South-

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Chili and Paraguay; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the Straits of Magellan; west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] The climate is faid to be much colder in this country, than in the north, under the fame parallels of latitude; which is imputed to its being in the vicinity of the Andes, which pass through it, being covered with eternal snow. It is almost impossible to say what the soil would produce, as it is not at all cultivated by the natives. There are, however, good pastures, which feed incredible numbers of horned cattle and horses, first carried there by the Spaniards, and now increased in an amazing degree.

Inhabitants.] Patagonia is inhabited by a variety of Indian tribes, among which are the Patagons, from whom the country takes its name. They are exceedingly hardy, brave, and active, making use of their arms, which are bows and arrows healed with slints, with amonging developing.

with amazing dexterity.

As

As to the religion or government of these savages, we have no certain information. Some have reported that these people believe in invisible powers, both good and evil; and that they pay a tribute of gratitude to the one, and deprecate the wrath and vengeance of the other.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. BPON SOUTH AMERICA.

that extensive region which is comprehended between the Isthmus of Darien and the fifty-fourth degree of fouth latitude. We have taken a cursory view of the rivers, the soil, the climate, the productions, the commerce, the inhabitants, &c. It only remains now, that we should make such other general observations as

naturally occur upon the subject.

The history of Columbus, together with his bold and adventurous actions in the discovery of this country, are fufficiently known, to all who have paid any attention to history. His elevated mind suggested to him ideas superior to any other man of his age, and his afpiring genius prompted him to make greater and more noble efforts for new discoveries. He crossed the extensive Atlantic, and brought to view a world unheard of by the people of the ancient hemisphere. This excited an enterprising, avaricious spirit among the inhabitants of Europe; and they flocked to America, for the purposes of carnage and plunder. Accordingly, a scene of barbarity has been acted, of which South America has been the principal theatre, which shocks the human mind, and almost staggers belief. No sooner had the Spaniards set foot upon the American continent, than they laid claim to the foil, to the mines, and to the fervices of the natives, wherever they came. Countries were invaded, kingdoms were overturned, innocence was attacked, and happiness had no asylum. Despotism

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Despotism and cruelty, with all their terrible scourges, attended their advances in every part. They went forth, they conquered, they ravaged, they destroyed. No deceit, no cruelty was too great to be made use of, to fatisfy their avarice. Justice was difregarded, and. mercy formed no part of the character of these inhuman conquerors. They were intent only on the profecution of schemes most degrading and most scandalous to the human character. In South America, the kingdoms of Terra Firma, of Peru, of Chili, of Paraguay, of Brazil, and of Guiana fuccessively fell a facrifice to their vicious ambition. The history of their feveral reductions is too lengthy to be inferted in a work of this kind.\* Let us then turn from these diftreffing scenes; let us leave the political world, where nothing but spectacles of horror are presented to our view—where scenes of blood and carnage distract the imagination—where the avarice, injuffice and inhumanity of men furnish nothing but uneasy sensations; let us leave thefe, I fay, and enter on the natural world, whose laws are constant and uniform, and where beautiful, grand, and fublime objects continually prefent themselves to our view.

We have already given a description of those beautiful and spacious rivers which every where intersect this country; the next thing that will engage our attention, is that immense chain of mountains, which runs from one end of the continent to the other. At fight. of these enormous masses, which rise to such prodigious heights above the humble furface of the earth, where almost all mankind have fixed their residence; of those maffes, which in one part are crowned with impenetrable and ancient forests, that have never resounded with the stroke of the hatchet, and in another, raise their towering tops and stop the clouds in their course, while in other parts they keep the traveller at a diftance from their fumnits, either by ramparts of ice that furround them, or from vollies of flame issuing forth from the frightful and yawning caverns; maffes giving rife to impetuous torrents, descending with A a 2

<sup>\*</sup> The reader will find the best history of these tragical scenes, in Dr. Robertson's History of South America.

dreadful noise from their open sides, to rivers, fountains and boiling fprings: At these appearances, I say, every

beholder is fixed in aftonishment.

The height of the most elevated point in the Pyrenees is, according to Mr. Cassini, 6,646 feet. The height of the mountain Gemmi, in the canton of Berne, is 10,110 feet. The height of the Pike of Tenerist: is 13,178 feet. The height of the Chimborazo, the most elevated point of the Andes, is 20,280 feet. Upon comparison, the highest part of the Andes is 7,102 feet higher than the Pike of Teneriffe, the most elevated mountain known in the ancient hemisphere.

#### West India Islands.

BETWEEN North and South America, lie a multi-tude of islands, which are called the West Indies; and which, such as are worth cultivation, now belong to five European powers, viz. Great Britain, Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark, as follows .:

The BRITISH claim

Tamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Grenada and the Grenadines. Dominica,

St. Vincent. Nevis, Montferrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Bermudas, The Bahama Hlands.

SPAIN claims

Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad,

Margaretta, Juan Fernandes, in the Pacific Ocean.

The FRENCH claim Hispaniola or St. Domingo, Martinico, Gaudaloupe, St. Lucia,

St. Bartholomew, Defeada & Marigalante, Tobago. The.

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The DUTCH claim

Ehe Islands of St. Eustatia, Curassou, or Curacoa,
Saba.

The Islands of St. Croix, St. John's.

St. Thomas,

The climate in all the West India islands is nearly the fame, allowing for those accidental differences. which the feveral fituations and qualities of the lands: themselves produce. As they lie within the tropics, and the fun goes quite over their heads, passing beyond them to the north, and never returning farther from any of them than about 30 degrees to the fouth, they would be continually subjected to an extreme and intolerable heat, if the trade winds, rifing gradually as the fun gath-. ers strength, did not blow in upon them from the sea, and refresh the air in such a manner, as to enable them to attend their concerns even under the meridian fun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows fmartly from the land, as it were from the centre, towards the fea, to all points of the compais at once.

By the same remarkable providence in the disposing of things, it is, that when the sun has made a great progress towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him such a vast body of clouds, which shield them from his direct beams; and, dissolving into rain, cool the air, and refresh the country, thirsty with the long drought, which commonly prevails from the beginning of January to the latter.

end of May.

The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West Indies; the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no frosts, no snows, and Lat rarely some hail; the storms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hailstones very great and heavy.

The grand staple commodity of the West Indies is fugar. The Portuguese were the first who cultivated it in America. The juice of the sugar cane is the most lively, excellent, and the least cloying sweet in nature.

They

They compute, that; when things are well managed. the rum and molaffes pay the charges of the plantation. . and the fugars are clear gain.

The quantity of rum and molasses exported from all the British West India islands, in 1789, to all parts, was,

accurately, as follows:

Gallons. Gallons. Rum 9,492,177 of which 1,485,461 came to the U.S. Molasses 21,192 do.

The islands of the West Indies lie in the form of a bow, or femicircle, stretching almost from the coast of Florida north, to the river Oronoko, in the main continent of South America.

#### BRITISH: WEST INDIES ...

Jamaica.] HIS island, the most valuable appendage to the British dominions in America, is 180 miles long and 60 broad; of an oval form, lying, between 17° 34' N. lat, and about the longitude of Philadelphia.

Jamaica is divided into the counties of Middlesex, Surry and Cornwall, which contain 23,000 whites, and

300,000 negroes.

This island is interfected with a ridge of steep rocks from which iffue a vast number of small rivers of pure, wholesome water, which fall down in cataracts, and, together with the stupendous height of the mountains, and the bright verdure of the trees through which they flow, form a most delightful landscape.

The longest day in summer is about 13 hours, and the shortest in winter about eleven; but the most usual divisions of the seasons in the West Indies, are into the

dry and wet feafons.

Sugar is the greatest and most valuable production of this island. Of this article was exported to Great

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Britain, in 1790-1,185,519cwt. It produces also, cocoa, ginger, pimento, or, as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly allspice; the wild cinnamon; the manchineel, whose fruit, though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worst poisons in nature; the cabbage tree, remarkable for the hardness of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much efteemed by the favages, both in food and medicine; the foap tree, whose berries answer all purposes of wathing; the mangrove and olive bark, ufeful to tanners; the fufficand redwood, to the dyers; and lately, the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated, and thecotton tree is still fo. They have maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, with a variety of Fruits grow in great plenty; citrons, Seville: and China oranges, common and fweet lemons, limes, fhadocks, pomegranates, mamees, fourfops, papas, pine apples, prickly pears, allicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and feveral kinds of berries; also garden stuffs. in great plenty, and good.

Port Royal was formerly the capital of Jamaica. The convenience of its harbour induced the inhabitants tobuild their capital on this spot, though the place was a hot dry fand, and produced none of the necessaries of life, not even fresh water. But the advantage of its harbour, and the refort of pirates, made it a place of great confideration. These pirates were called Buccaneers; they fought with a desperate bravery, and then spent their fortune in this capital, with as inconsideratediffipation. About the year 1692, no place of its fize could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and e tire corruption of manners. In the month of June, in this year, an earthquake, which shook the whole island to its foundations, totally everwhelmed this city, fo as to leave in one quarter, not even the smallest vestige remaining. In two minutes the earth opened and fwallowed up nine-tenths of the horses, and two thousand The water gushed out from the openings of the earth, and tumbled the people on heaps; but some of them had the good fortune to catch the beams and rafters.

rafters of houses, and were afterwards saved by boats. Several thips were cast away in the harbour; and the Swan frigate, which lay in the dock to careen, was carmed over the tops of finking houses, and did not overset, but afforded a retreat to some hundreds of people, who faved their lives upon her. An officer, who was in the town at this time, fays, the earth opened and thut very quick in some places, and he faw several people fink down to the middle, and others appeared with their heads just above ground and were squeezed to death. At Savannah, above a thousand acres were funk, with the houses and people in them; the place appeared for fome time like a lake, was afterwards dried up, but no. houses were seen. In some parts, mountains were split; and at one place a plant? on was removed to the diftance of a mile. They again rebuilt the city, but it was a fecond time, ten years after, destroyed by a great fire. The extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to build it once more; and once more, in 1782, it was laid in rubbill by a hurricane the Such repeated calamities most terrible on record. feemed to mark out this place as a devoted fpot; the inhabitants therefore resolved to forsake it forever, and to refide at the bay, where they built KINGSTON, which is now the capital of this island. It confifts of upwards of one thousand houses. Not far from Kingston stands St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish town, which, though at present inferior to Kingston, was once the capital of Jamaica, and is full the feat of government, and the place where the courts of justice are held.

This island was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America. It was reduced under the British dominions in 1636, and ever since has been subject to the English. The government of it is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the diposal of the grown, the standing salary being 2,500%. per annum, and the assembly commonly voting the governor as much more; which, with the other perquisites, make it on the whole little inferior to 10,100% per annum.

Barbadoes.] This island, the most easterly of all the Carribbees, is situated in 59 degrees west longitude, and

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13 degrees north latitude. It is 21 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. When the English, some time after the year 1625, first landed here, it had not the least appearance of ever having been peopled even by favages. There was no kind of beafts, no fruit, no herbs nor root, fit for supporting the life of man. In 1650, it contained more than 50,000 whites, and a much greater number of negro and Indian flaves; the latter they acquired by means not at all to their honour; for they feized upon all those unhappy men, and carried them into flavery -- a practice which has rendered the Carribbee Andians irreconcileable to the English ever fince. They had begun, a little before this, to cultivate fugar to great advantage. The number of flaves was, in confequence of their wealth, still augmented; and in 1676, it is supposed that their number amounted to 100,000, which, together with 50,000 whites, make 150,000 on this fmall fpot, a degree of population unknown in Holland, in China, or any other part of the world most renowned for numbers.

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Their annual exports at this time, in fugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, and citron water, were about 350,000/s, and their circulating cash at home was 200,000/s. This island since has been much on the decline. Their numbers, at present, are said to be 20,000 whites, and 100,000 slaves. Their captital is Bridgetown, where the governor resides, whose employment is said to be worth 5000/s per annum. They have a college, founded and well endowed by Col. Codrington, who was a native of this island. Barbadoes, as well as Jamaica, has suffered much by hurricanes, fires, and the plagues

St. Christopher's.] This island, commonly called by the failors, St. Kitt's, is situated in 62 degrees west longitude, and 17 degrees north latitude, about 14 leagues from Antigua, and is 20 miles long and 7 broad. It has its name from the famous Christopher Columbus, who discovered it for the Spaniards. That nation, however, abandoned it as unworthy their attention; and, in 1626, it was settled by the French and English conjunctly; but entirely ceded to the latter by the peace of Utrecht. Besides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits,

fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397cwt. of fugar. It is computed that this island contains 6,000 whites, and

30,000 negroes.

Antigua. Situated in 61 degrees west longitude, and 17 degrees north latitude, is of a circular form, near 20 miles over every way. It has one of the best harbours in the West Indies; and its capital, St. John's, which, before the fire in 1769, was large and wealthy, is the ordinary feat of the governor of the Leeward silands. Antigua is supposed to contain about 7000 whites, and 30,000 flaves.

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Grenada and the Grenadines. Terenada is fituated in 12° north latitude, and 60° west longitude, about 30 leagues S. W. of Barbadoes: . This island is faid to be 30 miles in length and 15 in breadth. It produces fugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. A lake on the top of a hill in the middle of the ifland, supplies it plentifully with small rivers, which adorn and fertilize it.

Dominica.] Situated in 16º N. latitude, and in 62º W. longitude, lies about half way between Gaudaloupe and Martinico. It is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; it obtained its name from being discovered by Columbus on a Sunday. The foil of this island is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of cotton than fugar; but the fides of the hills bear the finest trees in the West Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of good water. It exported to Great Britain, in 1790, upwards of 50,000cwt. of fugar.

St. Vincent.] Situated in 13° N. latitude, and 61° W. longitude, 50 miles northwest of Barbadoes, 30 miles south of St. Lucia, is about 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is very fruitful. It fent to Great

Britain, in 1790, 76,747cwt. of fugar.

Nevis, and Montferrat.] Two fmall islands, lying between St. Christopher's and Antigua, neither of them 18 miles in circumference, and are faid to contain 5,000 whites, and 10,000 flaves. They fent to Great Britain, in 1787, 108,324cwt. of fugar, but much less in 1790.

Barbuda.] Situated 35 miles north of Antigua, is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and fertile. The inhabitants amount to about 1,500. Anguilla

Anguilla is 60 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's, about 50 miles long, and 10 broad. This island is per-

factly level.

Bermudas, or Sommers' Islands. ] These received their first name from their being discovered by John Bermudas, a Spaniard; and were called Sommers' Islands, from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked on . their rocks, in 1609, in his passage to Virginia. They are fituated in 32° N. latitude, and 65° W. longitude, distant from the Madeiras, about 1,200 leagues; and from Carolina, 300. The island is rocky and unever. In the main road a fulkey may pass; and even there, in many places, with difficulty; but turn to the right cr left, and it is passable only on horseback. The air is healthy; a continual spring prevails. The inhabitants are numerous; 15-or 20,000 are collected on this ima'l fpot. The blacks are twice as numerous as the whites.

Lucays, or Bahama Mands. The Bahamas are fitusted between 22° and 127° north lat. and 73° and 81° west lon. They extend along the coast of Florida, quite down to Cuba; and are faid to be 500 in number, fome of them only rocks; but twelve of them are large and fertile; all are, however, uninhabited, except Providence, which is 200 miles east of the Floridas; though fome others are larger and more fertile, on which the English have plantations. These islands are the first

fruits of Columbus' discoveries.

The Falkland Iflands are not among the West India islands. They lie in the 52d deg. of fouth lat. near the Straits of Magellan, at the utmost extremity of South

America.

## Spanish West Indies.

HE island of Cuba is situated between 10° and 23° N. lat. and between 74° and 87° W. long. 100 miles to the fouth of Cape Florida, and 75 miles north of Jamaica, and is nearly 700 miles in length, and generally

generally about 70 miles in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island from east to west; but the land near the sea, is in general level, and slooded in the rainy season, when the sun is vertical. This noble island is supposed to have the best soil, for so large a country, of any in America. It produces all the commodities known in the West Indies.

HAVANNAH, the capital of Cuba, is a place of great strength and importance, containing about 2,000 hou-

fes, with a number of churches and convents.

Hispaniola, or St. Domingo.] This island was at first possessed by the Spaniards alone; but by far the most considerable part, till 1793, has been in the hands of the French. It is now partly in the hands of the English. However, as the Spaniards were the original possesses, and still continue to have a share in it, Hispaniola is commonly regarded as a Spanish island.

It is fituated between the 17th and 21st degrees N. lat. and the 67th and 74th of W. long. lying in the middle between Cuba and Porto Rico, and is 450 miles long, and 150 broad. When Hispaniola was first discovered by Columbus, the number of its inhabitants was computed to be at least one million. The face of the island presents an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods and rivers; and the soil is allowed to be extremely fertile, producing sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and cassave root.

The most ancient town in this island, and in all America, built by Europeans, is St. Domingo. It is a Spanish town, and was founded by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral, in 1504, who gave it that name in honour of his father Dominic, and by which the

whole island is fometimes named.

The principal French town is CAPE FRANCOIS, the capital, which contained, before its destruction in 1793,

about 8,000 whites and blacks.

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The following is a statement of the produce, population, and commerce, of the French colony of Hispaniola, in the year 1788: White people, 27,717. Free people of colour, 21,808. Slaves, 405,528.

Productions

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Productions exported to France.

70,227,709lb. of white Sugar, 930,016lb. of Indigo, 93,177,518 do. brut do. 6,286,126 do. Cotton, 68,151,181 do. Coffee, 12,995 dressed Skins.

Sold to American, English and Dutch Smugglers.
25,000,000lb. brut Sugars, 3,000,000lb. of Cotton12,000,000 do. Coffee,

The Molasses exported in American bottoms, valued at 1,000,000 dollars; precious wood, exported in French

thips, 200,000 dollars.

The Negroes, in the French division of this island, have for several years past been in a state of insurrection. In the progress of these dreadful disturbances, which have not yet subsided, the planters, and others, have sustained immense losses.

Porto Rico.] Situated between 64 and 67 degrees W. long. and in 18 degrees N. lat. lying between Hispaniola and St. Christopher's, is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The foil is beautifully diversified with woods, vallies and plains; and is very fertile, producing the same fruits as the other islands.

Porto Rico, the capital town, stands in a little island on the north side, forming a capacious harbour, defended by forts and batteries, which render the town

almost inaccessible.

Trinidad.] Situated between 59 and 62 degrees W. long, and in 10 degrees north lat, lies between the island of Tobago and the Spanish Main; from which it is separated by the straits of Paria. It is about 90 miles long, and 60 broad, and is an unhealthful, but fruitful spot, producing sugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fruit, and some cotton trees.

Margaretta.] Situated in 64 degrees W. long. and 11° 30' N. lat. separated from the northern coast of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a strait of 24 miles, and is about 40 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and being always verdant, affords a most agreeable prospect.

The island abounds in pasture, maize, and fruit.

There are many other small islands in these seas, to which the Spaniards have paid no attention. We shall therefore proceed round Cape Horn into the South Seas, where

where the first Spanish island of any importance is Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, which has a governor,

and fome harbours well fortified.

Juan Fernandes. Lying in 83 degrees W. long. and 33 S. lat. 300 miles west of Chili. This island is winhabited; but having some good harbours, it is found extremely convenient for the English cruifers to touch at and water. This island is famous for having given rife to the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe. It feems one Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left ashore in this solitary place by his captain, where he lived for some years, until he was discovered by Captain Woods Rogers, in 1709; when taken up, he had almost forgotten his native language. He was dresled in goats' skins, and would drink nothing but water. During his abode in this island, he had killed 500 goats, which he caught by running them down; and he marked as many more on the ear, which he let go. Some of these were caught thirty years after, by Lord Anson's people; their venerable aspect and majestic beards difcovered strong symptoms of antiquity.

Selkirk, upon his return to England, was advised to publish an account of his life and adventures in his little kingdom. He is said to have put his papers into the hands of Daniel Desoe, to prepare them for publication. But that writer, by the help of those papers, and a lively fancy, transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinson Crusoe, and returned Selkirk his papers again; so that the latter derived no advantage from them. They were probably too indigested for publication, and Desoe might derive little from them but those hints, which might give rise to his own celebrated per-

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#### French West Indies.

WE have already mentioned the French colony upon the Spanish island of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, as the most important of all their foreign settlements. We shall next proceed to the islands of which the French have the sole possession, beginning with the

large and important one of Martinico.

Martinico, which is situated between 14 and 15 degrees of N. lat. and in 62 degrees W. long. lying about 40 degrees N. W. of Barbadoes, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The inland part of it is hilly, from which are poured out upon every side, a number of agreeable and useful rivers, which adorn and enrich this illand in a high degree. The produce of the soil is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and fruits. Martinico is the residence of the governor of the French islands in these seas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, safe, commodious, and well fortissed.

and almost as many fouth of Antigua; being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. Its soil is equally fertile, and abounds

in the same productions with that of Martinico.

St. Lucia, 80 miles northwest of Barbadoes, is 23 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The soil in the valles is extremely rich. It produces excellent timber.

and abounds with pleafant rivers.

Tobago.] This island is situated about 11 degrees N. lat. 120 miles south of Barbadoes, and about the same distance from the Spanish Main. It is about 32 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It has a fruitful soil, capable of producing sugar, and indeed every thing else that is raised in the West Indies, with the addition of the cinnamon, nutmeg and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous springs. It was taken by the British in 1793.

St. Bartholomew, Defeada, and Marigalante, are three small islands, lying in the neighbourhood of Antigua

and St. Christopher's.

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### Dutch West Indies.

The have aready menagered the Francis

St. Euflatius, or Euflatia, SITUATED in 17° 29' N. lat. and 63° 10' W. long, and three leagues northwest of St. Christopher's, is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compass, rising out of the fea, like a pyramid, and almost round. But though fo finall, and inconveniently laid out by nature, the industry of the Dutch have made it turn to very good account; and it is faid to contain 5,000 whites, and 15,000 negroes. The fides of the mountains are laid out in very pretty fettlements; but they have neither fprings nor rivers. They raife here fugar and tobacco.

Curaffou, fituated in 12 degrees north lat. 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. It feems as if it were fated, that the ingenuity and patience of the Hollanders, should every where, both in Europe and America, be employed in fighting against an unfriendly foil; for the island is not only barren, and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worst in America; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect; they have, upon this harbour, one of the larg-

eft, and by far the most elegant and cleanly towns in

the West Indies.

and shounds with pleasant reserve. The trade of Curaffou, even in times of peace, is faid to be annually worth to the Dutch, no less than 500,000/. but in time of war, the profit is still greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the West Indies; it affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and refuses none of them arms and ammunition. The French come hither to buy beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the United States, or exported from Ireland; to that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this illand flourishes.

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## Danish West Indies.

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Et. Thomas, A Ninconsiderable member of the Caribbees, is situated in 64° west long, and 18° N. lat. Sout 15 miles in circumference, and has a safe and commodious harbour. It produces upwards of 3,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides other West India commodities.

St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, another small and unhealthy island, lying about five leagues east of St. Thomas, ten or twelve leagues in length, and three or four where it is broadest. From a perfect desert, a few years since,

it has rifen into confiderable importance.

## New Difcoveries.

OUR knowledge of the globe has been considerably augmented by the late discoveries of Russian, British, and American navigators, which have been numerous and important.

The Northern Archipelago.] This confifts of feveral groups of islands, which are fituated between the eastern coast of Kamtscatka and the western coast of the

Continent of America.

The most perfect equality reigns among these islanders. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest slesh, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the sea side, and, whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water until it is quiet. This custom is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them against the cold, and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter without the least inconvenience. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the apprehension of even an uncertain evil, often leads them to despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility.

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The Pelew Islands.] The Antelope Packet (belonging to the East India Company) was wrecked on one of them, in August, 1783: From the accounts given of these islands, by Capt. Wilson, who commanded the packet, it appears, that they are situated between the 5th and 9th degrees of north latitude, and between 130 and 135 degrees of east longitude from Greenwich.

The natives of these islands are a stout, well made

people.

The government is monarchical, and the king is abfolute, but his power is exercised more with the mild-

ness of a father than a sovereign.

It appears that when the English were thrown on one of these islands, they were received by the natives with the greatest humanity and hospitality; and till their departure, experienced the utmost courtesy and attention. They selt our people were distressed, and in consequence, wished they should share whatever they had to give. It was not that worldly muniscence, that bestows and spreads its favours with a distant eye to retribution. It was the pure emotion of native benevolence. It was the love of man toman. It was a scene that pictures human nature in triumphant colouring; and whilst their liberality gratisted the sense, their virtue struck the heart!"

by Capt. Joseph Ingraham, of Boston, commander of the brigantine Hope, on the 19th of April,\* 1791. They lie between 8° 3′ and 8° 55′ S. lat. and between 140° 19′ and 141° 18′. W. lon. from London. They are seven in number, which Capt. Ingraham named as follows, viz.—Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal,

Franklin, Hancock, Knox. +

Otaheite, was discovered by Capt. Wallis, on the 19th of June, 1767. It is fituated between 17° 20' and 17° 53' fouth latitude, and between 149° 11' and 149° 39' well long.

A day memorable to Americans, as on this day, (April, 1775) the Revolutionary War in America commenced with the battle of Lexington.

+ The Marquefas Islands are five in number, lying from 35 to 50

leagues E. S. E. from Ingraham's Iflands.

long. Some parts of Otaheite are very populous; and Capt. Cook was of opinion, that the number of inhabitants on the whole island amounted to 204,000, including women and children. They are remarkable for their cleanlines; for both men and women constantly wash their whole bodies in running water, three times every day. Their language is soft and melodious, and abounds with vowels.

The inhabitants of Otaheite believe in one Supreme Deity, but at the fame time acknowledge a variety of fubordinate deities: they offer up their prayers without the use of idols, and believe the existence of the soul in a separate state, where there are two situations, of different degrees of happiness. Otaheite is said to be able to fend out 1,720 war canoes, and 68,000 fighting men.

ety, were discovered by Capt. Cook, in the year 1769.

The Friendly Islands. These islands were so named by Capt. Cook, in the year 1773, on account of the friendship which appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers.

Their great men are fond of a fingular kind of luxury, which is to have women fit befide them all night, and beat on different parts of their body until they go to fleep; after which, they relax a little of their labour, unless they appear likely to wake; in which case, they redouble their exertions, until they are again fast alleep.

New Zealand was first discovered by Tasman, the Dutch navigator in the year 1642. From the late discoveries of Capt. Cook, who failed round it, it is found to confist of two large islands, divided from each other by a strait 4 or 5 leagues broad. They are situated between the latitudes of 34 degrees 48 minutes S. and between the longitudes of 166 and 180 degrees E. of Greenwich.

We conclude this article with the following character of Capt. Cook, to perpetuate the memory and fervices of so excellent a navigator and commander.

Perhaps no science ever received greater additions from the labours of a fingle man, than geography has

done

done from those of Capt. Cook. In his first voyage to the South Seas, he discovered the Society Islands; determined the infularity of New Zealand; discovered the straits which separate the two islands, and are called after his name; and made a complete survey of both. He afterwards explored the Eastern coast of New Holland, hitherto unknown; an extent of 27 degrees of

latitude, or upwards of 2,000 miles.

In his fecond expedition he folved the great problem of a fouthern Continent, having traversed that hemisphere between the latitude of 40° and 70°, in such a manner as not to leave a possibility of its existence, unless near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage he discovered New Caledonia, the largest island in the Southern Pacific, except New Zealand; the island of Georgia; and an unknown coast, which he named Sandwich land, the Thule of the southern hemisphere, and having twice visited the tropical feas, he settled the situations of the old, and made several new discoveries.

But the last voyage is distinguished above all the rest, by the extent and importance of its discoveries. Befides feveral smaller islands in the Southern Pacific, he discovered, to the north of the equinoxial line, the group called the Sandwich Islands, which, from their fituation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of consequence in the system of European navigation, than any other discovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the western coast of America, from the lat. of 43° to 70° north, containing an extent of 3,500 miles; afcertained the proximity of the two great continents of Afia and America; passed the straits between them, and furveyed the coast on each side, to such a height of northern latitude; as to demonstrate the impracticability of a passage in that hemisphere, from the Atlantic into the Pacific ocean, either by an eaftern or western course. In short, if we except the Sea of Amur, and the Japanese Archipelago, which still remain imperfectly known to Europeans, he has completed the hydrography of the habitable globe.

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As a navigator, his fervices were not, perhaps, less fplendid; certainly not less important and meritorious. The method which he discovered, and so successfully purfued, of preferving the health of feamen, forms a new era in navigation, and will transmit his name to future ages, among the friends and benefactors of mankind.

Those who are conversant in naval history, need not be told at how dear a rate the advantages which have been fought, hrough the medium of long voyages at fea, have always been purchased. That dreadful disorder which is peculiar to the fervice, and whose ravages have marked the tracks of difeoverers with circumstances almost too shocking to relate, must, without exercifing an unwarrantable tyranny over the lives of our feamen, have proved an infuperable obstacle to the profecution of fuch enterprizes. It was referved for Capt. Cook, to flew the world, by repeated trials, that voyages might be protracted to the unufual length of three, or even four years, in unknown regions, and under every change and rigour of the climate, not only without affecting the health, but even without diminishing the probability of life, in the smallest degree.

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From AMERICA we pass to the Eastern Continent, in the description of which we begin with

#### E U R O P E.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

less the their areas of the contract of the

Miles.
Length 3000 between \[ \frac{100 W. & 650 E. lon. fr. Lon.}{360 and 720 N. latitude.} \]

Boundaries. BOUNDED north, by the Frozen Ocean; east, by Asia; south, by the Mediterranean Sea; west, by the Atlantic Ocean,

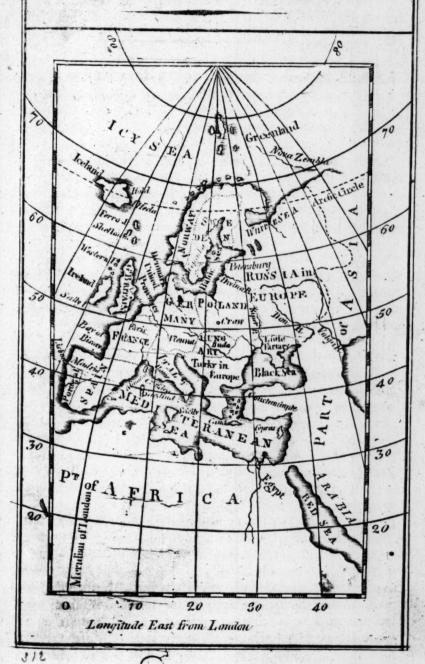
which separates it from America.

Europe is the least extensive quarter of the globe, containing only about 2,627,574 square miles, whereas the habitable parts of the world in the other quarters, are estimated at 36,666,806 square miles. Here the arts of utility and ornament, the sciences, both military and civil, have been carried to the greatest persection. If we except the earliest ages of the world, it is in Europe that we find the greatest variety of character, government, and manners, and from whence we draw the greatest number of facts and memorials, both for our entertainment and instruction.

Besides monarchies, in which one man bears the chief sway, there are, in Europe, aristocracies, or governments of the nobles, and democracies, or governments of the people. Venice is an example of the former; Holland, and some states of Italy and Switzerland, afford examples of the latter. There are likewise mixed governments, which cannot be assigned to any one class.

The

## EUROPE



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The christian religion is established throughout every part of Europe, except Turkey; but from the various capacities of the human mind, and the different lights in which speculative opinions are apt to appear, when viewed by persons of different educations and passions, that religion is divided into a number of different fects, but which may be comprehended under three general denominations; 1st, The Greek church; 2d, The Roman Catholic; and 3d, Protestantism: which last is again divided into Lutheranism and Calvinism, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two diftinguished reformers of the 16th century.

The number of Roman Catholics, before the French Revolution, was estimated at 90,000,000; the number

of Protestants, at about 24,000,000.

The languages of Europe are derived from the fix following: The Greek, Latin, Teutonic or old German,

the Celtic, Sclavonic, and Gothic.

The armies of all the countries in Europe amount to about two millions of men; fo that supposing 140 millions of inhabitants in Europe, no more than 10 of the

whole population are foldiers.

Cc

The greatest part of Europe being situated above the 45th degree of northern latitude, and even its most fouthern provinces being far distant from the torrid zone, the species of organized bodies are much less numerous in Europe, than in the other parts of the globe. Thus, for instance, upon an equal number of square miles, the number of species of quadrupedes in Europe, is to the number of them in Asia, as 1 to 21, to that in America, as I to 21, and to that in Africa as I to 10, and the number of the vegetable species in the other three divisions of the globe, is greatly superior to that in Europe. But nature has enriched the European continent with every species of minerals; diamonds and platina, perhaps, excepted. Gold, the first of metals, is not found in Europe fo plentifully as in the other continents. However, as the European nations have the skill of making the best use of their natural productions, and have taken care to transplant into their own foil as many of the foreign productions as their nature will permit, Europe, upon the whole, must be allowed to be one of the richest parts of the globe. The

The greatest part of Europe is under the influence of a climate, which, being tempered with a moderate degree of cold, forms a race of men, strong, bold, active and ingenious; forced by necessity to make the best use they can of the smaller share of vegetable and and animal treasures, which their soil produces.

#### GRAND DIVISIONS.

-Kingdoms.	Leng.	Bread.	Chief Cities.	Diftance and Bearing from London.	Religions.
England Scotland Ireland	380 300 285	300 150 160	London Edinburg Dublin	Miles. 400 N. 270 N.W.	Luth, Calv. &c. Calvinifts, &c. Lu. Cal. & R. C
Norway Denmark	1000	300	Bergen Copenhag.	540 N. 500 N. E.	Lutherans Lutherans
Sweden .	800	500	Stockholm	750 N. E.	Lutherans
Ruffia	1500	1100	Petersburg	1140 N. E.	Greek Church
Poland	700	680	Warfaw	760 E.	R. C. Lu. & Cal.
Pruf. Dom.	609	350	Berlin	540 E.	Luther. & Calv.
Germany	600	500	Vienna	600 E.	R. C. Lu. & Cal.
Bohemia	300	250	Prague	600 E.	Roman Catholics
( Holland	150	100	Amtterdam	180 E.	Calvinitts
Holland   Flanders   France	200	200	Bruffels	180 S. E.	Roman Catholics
France	600	500	Paris	200 S. E.	Unknown
Spain	700	500	Madrid	800 S.	Roman Catholics
Portugal	300	100	Lithon	850 S. W.	Roman Catholics
Switzerland	260	001	Bern, Coire,	420 S. E.	Cal. & R. Cath.
· )	ntf. Mil	an, Par	States, with	their Chief Citi Mantua, Venic Mantua, Venic 820 S. E	es. e, Cenoa, Tuscam e, Genoa. Florence Roman Catholic
	240	120			Reman Catholic
Naples	280	120	Napies	870 S. E.	
Hungary	300	200	Buda	780 S. E.	R. C. & Protest
Sanubian   Provinces	600	420.	Constan-	1320 S. E.	Mahometans and
Danubian Provinces L. Tartary*	380	240	Precop Athens	1360 S. E.	Greek Church.

Exclusive

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This includes Crim Tartary, now ceded to Ruffa,

Exclusive of the British isses, Europe contains the following principal islands:

	Islands.	Chief Towns	Subject to
In the North-	[Iceland]	Skalholt.	Denmark
Baltic Sea.	Zealand, Funen, Alfen, Fal- fter, Langland, Laland, Fe- meren, Mona, Bornholm, Gothland, Aland, Rugen, - Ofel, Dagho, Ufedom, Wollin,		Denmark Sweden Ruffia Pruffia
Mediterrane- an Sea	Vica, Majorca,	Majorca, Port Mahon, Bastia, Cagliari,	Spain Ditto Ditto G. Brit.+ K. of Sard, K. of 2 Signal
	Lusiena, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zant, Leucadia,	- 1-	Venica
Archipelago, and Levant< Seas	Candia, Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Pat- mos, Paros, Cerigo, Santo- rin, &c. being part of an- cient and modern Greece,		Turkey.

<sup>\*</sup> Minorca was taken from Spain by general Stanhope, 1708, and confirmed to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, but was belieged and taken by the Spaniards, February 15, 1782, and confirmed to them by the definitive Treaty of Peace, figned at Paris; September 3, 1783.

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<sup>+</sup> Surrendered to the British in 1794.

### Possesions of DENMARK, in Europe.

A LL the Danish provinces contain 182,400 square miles, and, including the colonies, 2,500,000 inhabitants.

Divisions.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Inhabit.
I Denmark Prop- er, on the Bal- tic Sea,	13,000	1,125,000	Copenhagen,	87,000
2 Dutchy of Hol- ftein in Ger- many,		310,000	Glukftadt,	2,483
3 Norway, which has the Atlan- tic west,	Į12,000	723,141	Bergen,	18,000
4 Faro Islands, 5 Iceland,	46,400	5,000 46,201	Skalholt,	

The whole of Denmark contains 68 towns, 22 boroughs, 15 earldoms, 16 baronies, 932 estates of the inferior nobility, and 7,000 villages.

Norway contains only 18 towns, 2 earldoms, and 27

estates of the other nobility.

The Danes have fettlements at Coromandel in Asia, on the coast of Guinea and other places in Africa, and in Greenland in America. Greenland is divided into East and West Greenland, a very extensive country, but thinly inhabited. Crantz reckons only 957 stated, and 7,000 wandering inhabitants in West Greenland. The Danes are the only nation who have settlements in West Greenland; where, under their protection, the Moravian brethren have missionaries, and very useful establishments.

Wealth and Commerce.] If the cold and barren kingdom of Norway did not require large supplies of corn from Denmark, the latter could export a considerable quantity of it. Sleswick, Jutland, Zealand and Leland, are very rich corn countries, and abound in black cat-

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tle. The chief produce of Norway is wood, timber, and a great variety of peltry. The mines of Norway are very valuable, as well as its fisheries. Only one fourteenth part of it is fit for agriculture. The balance of trade is in favour of Norway, and against Denmark. The whole of the exports of Denmark and Holstein, amounted in 1768, to 1,382,681 rix dollars; the imports to 1,076,800. The exports of Norway to 1,711,369, and the imports to 1,238,284 dollars.

Manufactures do not thrive in Denmark.

Capital. Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark, and the residence of the King. It lies in N. lat. 53° 41', and E. long. 12° 50', and stands on a low marshy ground, on the margin of the Baltic Sea, and has a beautiful and commodious harbour, which admits only one ship to enter it at a time, but is capable of containing 500. The road for the shipping begins about two miles from the town, and is defended by 90 pieces of cannon. On the land side are some lakes which surnish the inhabitants with plenty of fresh water. The adjacent country is pleasant; and opposite the city lies the island of Amac, which is very fruitful, and forms the harbour. It is joined to the town by two bridges. This city is more than six miles in circumterence, and makes a sine appearance at a distance.

Religion.] The established religion is the Lutheran. Government.] Denmark is an hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner; but the Danish Kings are legal sovereigns, and perhaps the only legal sovereigns in the world; for the senators, nobility, clergy and commons, divested themselves of their right as well as power, in the year 1661, and made a formal surrender of their liberties to the then King Frederic III.

History. Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, was little known till the year 714, when Gormo was King. Christian VII. is the present severeign; he visited England in 1768. His Queen, the youngest sister of George III. King of Great Britain, was suddenly seized, confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom. The Counts Strucusee and Brandt (the first prime minister, and the Cc 2

Queen's physician) were seized at the same time, Janu-

ary 1772, and beheaded the same year.

Bartholinus, celebrated for his knowledge of anatomy, and Tycho Brahe, the famous aftronomer, were natives of this country.

#### L A AP N

HE whole country of Lapland extends, fo far as it is known, from the North Cape in 71° 30' N. lat. to the White Sea, under the arctic circle. Part of Lapland belongs to the Danes, and is included in the government of Wardhuys; part to the Swedes, which is by far the most valuable; and some parts in the east, to the Muscovites or Russians. It is impossible to point. out the dimensions of each. It has been generally thought, that the Laplanders are the descendants of Finlanders driven out of their own country, and that they take their name from Lappes, which fignifies exiles. In Lapland, for some months in the summer, the sun never fets; and during winter, it never rifes: but the inhabitants are fo well affifted by the twilight, and the au ora borealis, that they never discontinue their work on account of the darkness.

Climate.] The winters here, as may eafily be concluded, are extremely cold. Drifts of fnow often threaten to bury the traveller, and cover the ground four or five feet deep. A thaw fometimes takes place; and then, the frost that succeeds, presents the Laplander with a fmooth level of ice, over which he travels with a reindeer, in a fledge, with inconceivable swiftness. heats of fummer are excessive for a short time; and the cataracts, which dash from the mountains, often prefent

to the eye the most picturesque appearances.

People, Customs and Manners.] The majority of the Laplanders are Pagans. The number and oddities of their superstitions have induced the northern traders to believe that they are skilled in magic and divination.

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They still retain the worship of many of the Teutonic gods; but have among them great remains of the Druidical institutions. They believe the transmigration of the soul; and have festivals set apart for the worship of certain genii, called Jeuhles, who they think inhabit the air, and have great power over human actions; but being without form or substance, they assign to them neither images nor statues.

The employment of the women confifts in making nets for the fishery, in drying fish and meat, in milking the rein-deer, in making cheese, and in tanning hides; but it is understood to be the business of the men to look after the kitchen, in which, it is said, the women never

interfere.

The Laplanders live in fruts in the form of tents, from 25 to 30 feet in diameter, and not much above fix feet in height. They cover them according to the feason, and the means of the possession; some with briars, bark of birch, and linen; others with turf, coarse cloth, or felt, or the old skins of rein-deer. The door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open as funder. A little place surrounded with stones, is made in the middle of the hut, for fire, over which a chain is suspended to hang the kettle upon. In winter, at night, they put their naked feet into a fur bas.

Lapland is but poorly peopled, owing to the general barrenness of its soil. The whole number of its inhabitants may amount to about 60,000. Both men and women are in general considerably shorter than more southern Europeans. Maupertuis measured a woman who was suckling her child, whose height did not exceed four feet two inches and a half; they make, however, a much more agreeable appearance than the men, who are often ill shaped and ugly, and their heads too large for their bodies. The women are complaisant, chaste, often well made, and extremely nervous; which is also observable among the men, although more rarely.

When a Laplander intends to marry a female, he, or his friends, court her father with brandy; when with fome difficulty he gains admittance to his fair one, he offers her a beaver's tongue, or fome other eatable,

which she rejects before company, but accepts of in private. Cohabitation often precedes marriage; but every admittance to the fair one is purchased from her father, by her lover, with a bottle of brandy, and this prolongs the courtship sometimes for three years. The priest of the parish at last celebrates the nuptials; but the bridegroom is obliged to ferve his father-in-law for four years after. He then carries his wife and her for-

#### N. E W E

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 800 Breadth 500 between {55° and 70° N. lat.

OUNDED north, by the Frozen Boundaries. B Ocean; east, by Russia; south, by Denmark and the Baltic; west, by Norway. whole kingdom of Sweden contains 104 towns, 80,250 villages, and 1,200 estates of the nobility.

Divisions.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Cap. Foruns.
1 Sweden Proper, 2 Gothland,	64,000	2,100,000	STOCKHOLM, 80,000 inhabitants.
3 Nordland,	95,472	150,000	Lund.
4 Lapland,			
5 Finland,	48,780	624,000	Abo.
6 Swedish Pomerania,	1,440	100,550	Bergen.
7 In the West Indies,	Sweden ob	tained from	France, in the year
1785, the island of B			

Next to Ruffia, Sweden is the largest state in Europe. Capital. ] STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, and the refidence of the king, is fituated in N. lat. 59° 20', and E. long. 19° 30', 760 miles N. E. from London. Standing at the junction of the Baltic Sea, and the lake Maler, it has the advantage of both falt and fresh water. It is built partly on fix islands, and partly on peninfulas, and its circuit is computed at 12 miles. Most of the streets are broad, and the market places spacious. In the quarter

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of the town properly called the city, are above 5000 houses, most of them standing on piles. They are built entirely of stone, and are four or five stories high; but some are covered with copper or iron plates, and others with tiles.

All parts of this city are connected by bridges. It affords a fine profpect of the lake Maler on one fide, and of the harbour on the other. The number of inhabit-

ants who pay taxes, is computed at 60,000.

Climate, Soil, Exports and Imports.] Sweden has a cold but healthful climate. Linnæus reckons 1300 species of plants, and 1400 species of animals in this kingdom. The industry of the inhabitants, in arts and agriculture, has raifed it to the rank of a fecondary European power. Sweden imports 300,000 tons of corn, and 4,535 hogfheads of spirituous liquors, besides hemp, flax, salt, wine, beef, filk, paper, leather, and East and West India goods. The exports of Sweden confift chiefly of wood, pitch, tar, fish, furs, copper, iron, some gold and filver, and other minerals, to the amount, in the year 1768, of upwards of 13 millions of dollars; and their imports in the same year amounted to little more than 10 millions of dollars. The Swedes trade to all parts of Europe, to the Levant, the East and West Indies, to Africa and China. Revenue.] In 1784, four millions of rix dollars.

Government.] Since the memorable revolution in 1772, Sweden may be called a monarchy. The fenate still claim some share in the administration, but its members are chosen by the King. The King has the absolute disposal of the army, and has the power of calling and of dissolving the affembly of the states; but he cannot impose any new tax, without consulting the diet. The senate is the highest court or council in the kingdom, and is composed of 17 senators, or supreme counsellors. The provinces are under governors, called pro-

vincial-captains.

Army.] In 1784, it consisted of 50,421 men.

Religion.] The religion established in Sweden is the Lutheran, which the sovereign must profess, and is engaged to maintain in the kingdom. Calvinists, Roman Catholics and Jews are tolerated. The superior clergy of Sweden have preserved the dignities of the Roman Catholic

Catholic church; it is composed of the Archbishop of Upsal, of 14 Bishops, and of 192 Presidents. The jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters is in the hands of 19 consistories. The number of the inferior clergy, comprehending the ministers of parishes, &c. amounts only

to 1387.

History.] We have no account of this country till the reign of Bornio III. A.D. 714. Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced refignation of Albert their King, A.D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and ever fince it has remained independent; but was made an absolute monarchy, by Gustavus III. in 1772. The late King, Gustavus IV. was assassinated by Ankerstrom, on the 16th of March, 1792; and was succeeded by his son, the present King, then 14 years old. The enthusiastic assassination, amidst the greatest sufferings, gloried in his villany.

# MUSCOVY, OR THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 4,800
Breadth 1,200
between {22° 20' & 186° 20' E. long.
44° 40' and 72° N. lat.

THIS immense empire stretches from the Baltic Sea and Sweden on the west, to Kamtschatka and the Pacific Ocean on the east; and from the Frozen Ocean on the north, to nearly the 44th deg. of lat. on the south, on which side it is bounded by Poland, Little Tartary, Turkey, Georgia, the Euxine and Caspian Seas, Great Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and other unknown regions in Asia.

The country now comprised under the name of Rusfia or the Russias, is of an extent nearly equal to all the rest of Europe, and greater than the Roman empire in the zenith of its power, or the empire of Darius subdued by Alexander, or both put to rether.

by Alexander, or both put together.

Divisions and Population. Russia is at present divided into 42 governments, which are comprehended again

under 10 general governments, viz.

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Governments. Inbab. Capitals. Inbab.
Europeau part of Russia, 30 20,000,000\* Petersburg, 217,948
Assatic Russia, 12 4,000,000 Casan, 25,000

The fuperiority of the European part over the vast but uncultivated provinces of Asia, is striking. The provinces acquired by the division of Poland are highly valuable to Russia, to which the acquisition of Crimea is by no means comparable in value.

This immense empire comprehends upwards of 50 different nations, and the number of languages is suppo-

fed not to be less than the number of nations.

Wealth and Commerce. In fo vast a tract of country as the empire of Rusha, spreading under many degrees of latitude, watered by more than eight rivers, which run through the space of 2000 miles, and crossed by an extenfive chain of mountains, we may expect to find an infinite number of natural productions, though we must make some allowances for the great deferts of Siberia, and the many parts, not yet thoroughly investigated by natural historians. The species of plants peculiar to this part of the globe, which have already been discovered, amount to many thousands. The foil contains almost all minerals, tin, platina and fome femi-metals excepted. Russia abounds with animals of almost all the various kinds, and has many that have never been described. has the greatest variety of the finest fur. In 1781, there were exported from Petersburg alone, 428,877 skins of hares, 36,004 of grey fquirrels, 1,354 of bears, 2,018 of ermine, 5,639 of foxes, 300 of wild cats, besides those of wolves, and of the fuffic (a beautiful animal of the rat kind) exclusive of the exportation of the fame articles from Archangel, Riga, and the Caspian sea. In one year there were exported from Archangel, 783,000 pud of tallow (a pud is equal to 40lb.) 8,602 pud of candles, and 102 pud of butter. In 1781 from Petersburg, 148,009 pud of red leather, 10,885 pud of leather for foals, 530,656 pud of candles, 50,000 pud of foap, 27,416 pud of ox bones, 990 calve skins. The fisheries belonging to Russia are very productive. The forests of fir trees are immensely valuable. Oak and beech do not grow to a ufeful fize beyond the 60th degree of north latitude.

<sup>\*</sup> Later estimates give to the Russian empire 30 millions of inhabitants.

latitude. They export timber, pitch, tar and potash to a vast amount. Rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, slax, fail cloth, lindseed oil, slaxseed, iron, silver, copper, falt, jasper, marble, granite, &c. are among the productions of Russia. The whole of the exports of Russia, amounted in 1783, to near r3 millions of rubles or dollars; the imports did not much exceed the sum of 12 millions. The imports consist chiefly of wine, spices, fruits, sine cloth, and other manufactured commodities and articles of luxury. There are said to be, at present, no more than 484 manufacturers in the whole empire.

Army.] It consisted in 1772, of 600,000 men. In

1784, of 368,901.

Navy.] Sixty three armed ships and 20,000 failors. Government. The Emperor or Autocrator of Russia, (the present Empress styles herself Autocratrix) is absolute. He must be of the Greek church, by the ancient custom of the empire. The only written fundamental law existing, is that of Peter I. by which the right of fuccession to the throne depends entirely on the choice of the reigning monarch, who has unlimited authority over the lives and property of all his subjects. The management of public affairs is entrusted to several departments. At the head of all those concerned in the regulation of internal affairs (the ecclefialtical fynod excepted) is the fenate, under the prefidency of a chancellor and vice chancellor. The fovereign nominates the members of this supreme court, which is divided into 6 chambers, 4 at Petersburg and 2 at Moscow. The provinces are ruled by governors appointed by the fovereign, containing, on an average, 400,000 lubjects.

Chief Cities.] PETERSBURG, the capital of Russia, lies at the junction of the river Neva with the lake Ladoga, in N. lat. 59° 57', and E. long. 31°; but the reader may have a better idea of its situation, by being informed that it stands on both sides the river Neva, between that lake and the bottom of the Finland gulf. In the year 1703, this city consisted of a few small sishing huts, on a spot so marshy that the ground was formed into nine islands. It now extends about six miles every way, and contains every structure for magnificence, the improvement of the arts, revenue, navigation, war and commerce, that are to be found in the most celebra-

ted cities in Europe.

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The city of Moscow, formerly the capital of this great empire, stands on a pleasant plain, in N. lat. 55ª 40', E. long. 38°; 1,414 miles N. E. of London. The river Moskwa, running through it in a winding course, and feveral eminences, interspersed with gardens, groves, and lawns, form most delightful prospects. It seems rather to a be a cultivated country than a city. The ground it stands on is computed to be 16 miles in circumference. It contains 1,600 churches. The number of inhabitants is about 250,000, besides 50,000 in the adjacent villages.

The great bell of Moscow, the largest in the world,

weighs 443,772 pounds.

Religion.] The religion established in the Russian empire, is the Greek. The most effential point in which their profession of faith disters from that of the Latin church, is the doctrine, that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father only. Their worship is as much overloaded with ceremonies as the Roman Catholic. Saints are held in veneration, and painted images of them, but no statues, are suffered in the churches. The church has been governed, fince the time of Peter the great, by a national council, called the Holy Synod.

Marriage is forbidden to the Archbishops and Bishops. but is allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 479 convents for men, 74 for women, in which are about Above 900,000 peafants belong to the 70,000 persons.

estates in possession of the clergy.

History.] The earliest authentic account we have of Rushia, is, A. D. 862, when Ruric was grand duke of Novogorod, in this country. In the year 931, Wolidimer, was the first Christian King. The Poles conquered it about 1058, but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1,200 of the Mungul Tartars conquered it, and held it fubject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the fixteenth century, the Ruffians discovered and conquered Siberia. It became an empire 1721; when Peter I. assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe, to be observed in future negociations with the court of Petersburg. Catharine

Catharine II. is the present Empress of Rusha, aged

(in 1796) 67 years.

The reign of Elizabeth, in the course of the present century, is remarkable, on account of her abolishing the use of torture, and governing her subjects for twenty years without inslicting a single capital punishment.

The present Empress is actually employed in founding a number of schools, for the education of the lower classes of her subjects, throughout the best inhabited parts of the empire; an institution of the most beneficial tendency, which, if rightly executed, will entitle the Great Catharine, more than any of her predeceffors, to the gratitude of the Russian nation.

# GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Between 40° and 58° 50' North latitude, and 2° East, and 6° 20' West longitude.

Divisions.	fg. mil.	population.	capital.	inhabitants
LNGLAND and Wales	54,112	7,000,000	LONDON,	1 800,coo
Scotland	25,100	1,300,000	Edinburg,	80,000
Ireland	21,216	2,161,514	Dublin,	160,000
	unties.		unties.	All the second
England is divided into	40	Scotland,	and a flev	wardships.
Wales-			o in 4 prov	

#### British Possessions beyond the Seas.

1. In EUROPE, the fortress of Gibraltar, on the coast of Spain, 3,200 inhabitants.

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2. In Africa, Cabo Corfe, on the coast of Guinea, and some other forts there near the Gambia, and the island of St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope.

3. In Asia, the extensive countries of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Orixa. 1. The capital of Bengal is Calcutta, or Fort William, the residence of the Governor General of the East India settlements. These territories are computed to contain 10,000,000 inhabitants, and to be in extent near 150,000 square miles. 2. Large settlements on the coast of Coromandel, of which Madras

Madras is the capital, containing 80,000 inhabitants. 3. The fettlements of Bombay and Surat, on the Malahar coaft, and many other forts and factories on the continent of India, and the islands of Sumatra, Bally, and Banca.

4. In AMERICA, the extensive provinces of Canada, 1. Nova Scotia; settlements in Labrador and Hudson's Bay, the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John. 2. In the West Indies; the islands mentioned

in page 204.

Wealth and-Commerce.] The two divisions of Great Britain, England and Scotland, differ widely with refpect to their natural fertility, and to the wealth of their inhabitants. South Britain, or England, abounds with all the useful productions of those countries of Europe, which are in parallel latitudes, wine, filk, and fome wild animals excepted. Agriculture, gardening, the cultivation of all those plants which are most useful for feeding cattle, and breeding horses and sheep, are carried on in England to an aftonishing height. Of about 42,000,000 acres, which England contains, only 3,500,000 produce corn; the rest is either covered with, wood, or laid out in meadows, gardens, parks, &c. and a confiderable part is still waste land. Yet out of the crops obtained from the fifth part of the lands, there have been exported, during the space of five years, from 1745 to 1750, quantities of corn to the value of 7,600,000% The net produce of the English corn land, issterling. estimated at 0,000,000/. sterling. The rents of pasture ground, meadows, &c. at 7,000,000. The number of people engaged in, and maintained by farming, is fupposed to be 2,800,000. England abounds in excellent cattle and sheep. In the beginning of the present century, there were supposed to be 12,000,000 of sheep, and their number has fince been increasing. years 1769, 1770, and 1771, the value of the woollens exported from England, including those of Yorkshire, amounted to upwards of 13,500,000/. Sterling.

Copper, tin, lead and iron are found in great abundance in Great Britain, where there is made every year from 50 to 60,000 tons of pig iron, and from 20 to 30,000

tons of bar iron.

England possesses a great treasure in its inexhaustible coal mines, which are worked chiefly in the northern counties, whence the coal is conveyed by sea, and by the inland canals to every part of the kingdom. The mines of Northumberland alone, send every year upwards of 600,000 chaldrons of coals to London, and 1,500 vessels are employed in carrying them along the eastern coast of England.

Scoti. And's natural productions are greatly inferior to those of England, both with respect to plenty and variety. It produces chiefly, flax, hemp, coals, some iron, and much lead. The trade of this country confists chiefly in linen, thread and coals; they have lately

begun to manufacture cloth, carpets, fugar, &c.

IRELAND is, in most of its provinces, not inserior in fertility to England. The chief articles of its produce are cattle, sheep, hogs and slax; large quantities of excellent salted pork, beef and butter, are annually ex-

ported.

The Irish wool is very fine. The principal manufacture of Ireland, is that of linen, which, at present is a very valuable article of exportation. Fifteen hundred persons are employed in the filk manufactures at Dublin.

With the increase of liberty and industry, this kingdom will soon rife to the commercial consequence to which it is entitled by its fertility and situation.

The total value of the exports from Ireland to Great Britain, in 1779 and 1780, at an average, was 2,300,000%.

The balance is greatly-in favour of Ireland.

The manufactures in England are, confessedly, with very few exceptions, superior to those of other countries. For this superiority, they are nearly equally indebted to national character, to the situation of their country, and to their excellent constitution.\*

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<sup>\*</sup> Though the British Constitution be, in general, good in theory, great complaints are made by the people, respecting its present administration. The great inequality of the Representation of the people, and some other desects in the constitution, seem to point out the necessity of a reform.

The English government, favourable to every exertion of genius, has provided by wife and excellent laws, for the secure enjoyment of property acquired by ingenuity and labour, and has removed obstacles to industry, by prohibiting the importation of such articles from abroad, which could be manufactured at home.

The British islands, among other advantages for navigation, have coasts, the sea line of which, including both Great Britain and Ireland, extends nearly 3,800 miles. The commerce of Great Britain is, immense and increasing. In the years 1783 and 1784, the Thips cleared outwards, amounting to 950,000 tons, exceeded the number of tons of the thips employed in 1760 (24 years before) by upwards of 400,000 tons. The value of the cargoes exported in 1784 amounted to upwards of 15,000,000! fterling; and the net customs paid by them into the exchequer were upwards of 3,000,000/. fterling; and even this fum was exceeded the following year, 1785, by upwards of 1,000,000!. sterling. The balance of trade in favour of England fterling. is estimated at 3,000,000%. The inland trade is valued at 42,000,000/. Iterling. The fisheries of Great Britain are numerous and very productive. The privileged trading companies, of which the East India Company, chartered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the principal, carry on the most important foreign commerce.

may be called a limited monarchy. It is a combination of a monarchical and popular government. The King has only the executive power; the legislative is shared by him and the parliament, or more properly by the people. The crown is hereditary; both male and female descendants are capable of succession. The King must profess the Protestant religion.

Religion.] The established religion, in that part of Great Britain called England, is the Episcopal church of England, of which the King, without any spiritual power, is the head. The revenues of the church of England are supposed to be about 3,000,000% sterling. All other denominations of Christians, called Dif-

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fenters, and Jews, are tolerated. Four-fifths of the people of Ireland, are Roman Catholics, and are confequently excluded from all places of trust and profit. There clergy are numerous. The Scotch are Presbyterians, and are Calvinists in doctrine and form of ecclefiastical government. The other most considerable religious sects in England, are, Unitarians, Baptists, Quakers (60,000) Methodists, Roman Catholics (60,000) 12,000 families of Jews, and French and German Lu-

therans and Calvinists.

History. Britain was first inhabited by a tribe of Gauls. Fifty-two years before the birth of Christ, Julius Cæfar fubjected them to the Roman empire. The Romans remained mafters of Britain 500 years, till they were called home in defence of their native country against the invasion of the Goths and Vandals. Picts, Scots, and Saxons then took possession of the Island. In 1606, William, Duke of Normandy, obtained a complete victory over Harold, King of England, which is called the Norman Conquest. Magna Charta was figned by John, 1216. This is called the bulwark of English liberty. In 1485, the houses of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VII. after a long and bloody contest. In 1603 King James VI. of Scotland, who fucceeded Queen Elizabeth, united both kingdoms, under the name of Great Britain. The usurpation of Cromwell took place in 1647. The revolution (so called, on account of James the fecond's abdicating the throne, to whom William and Mary succeeded) happened 1688. Queen Anne succeeded William and Mary in 1702, in whom ended the Protestant line of Charles 1. George I. of the house of Hanover, ascended the throne in 1714, and the fuccession has since been regular in this line. George the III. is the present King.

#### GERMANY.

Length 600 between \{45° 4' and 54° 40' N. latitude. Breadth 520 between \{5° and 19° East longitude.

BOUNDED north, by the German ocean, Denmark and the Baltic; east, by Poland and Hungary; fouth,

fouth, by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide its from Italy; west, by the dominions of France and the Lew Countries, from which it is separated by the Rhine, Moselle, and the Maese or Meuse.

Divisions.] The German empire is divided into ten.

circles, viz.

Circles.	Population.	Circles,	Population.
Upper Saxony	3,700,000	Burgundy	1,880,000
Lower Saxony.	2,100,000	Franconia	1,000,000
Westphalia	2,300,000	Swabia.	1,800,000
Upper Rhine	1,000,000	Bavaria	1,600,000
Lower Rhine	1,100,000	Auftria.	4,182,000

Total 26,265,000

Besides these ten circles, there belong also to the German empire,

The Kingdom of Bohemia, divided into 16 circles,	Population. 2,266,000
The Marquifate of Moravia, in 5 circles,	1,137,000
The Marquifate of Lufatia, (belonging to the Elector of Saxony)	400,000
Silesia, (belonging to the Roman empire)	1,800,000

According to the latest accounts, Germany contains 28 millions of inhabitants—300 free and sovereign States, upwards of 2,300 cities—3,000 towns, and

82,000 villages.

Rivers.] No country can boast of a greater variety of noble large rivers than Germany. At their head stands the Danube or Donaw, so called from the swistness of the current, and which some pretend to be naturally the finest river in the world. From Vienna to Belgrade, in Hungary, it is so broad, that in the wars between the Turks and Christians, ships of war have been engaged on it; and its conveniency for carriage to all the countries through which it passes, is inconceivable. The Danube, however, contains a vast number of cataracts and whirlpools; its stream is rapid, and its course, without reckoning turnings and windings, is computed to be 1,620 miles. The other principal rivers are, Rhine, Eibe, Oder, Weser, and Moselle.

Productions and Commerce.] From the advantageous fituation and the great extent of Germany, from the various appearance of the foil, the number of its mountains, forests, and large rivers, we should be led to expect, what we actually find, a great variety and plenty of

useful productions. The northern, and chiefly the northeastern parts, furnish many sorts of peltry, as skins of foxes, bears, wolves, squirrels, lynxes, wild-cats, boars, &c. The southern parts produce excellent wines and fruits; and the middle provinces great plenty of corn, cattle, and minerals. Salt is found in Germany, in greater abundance and purity, than in most other countries.

Government.] The German empire, which, till the year 843, was connected with France, now forms a state by itself, or may be considered as a combination of upwards of 300 sovereignties, independent of each over, but composing one political body, under an elective head, called the Emperor of Germany, or the Roman Emperor. All other sovereigns allow him the first rank among the European monarchs. Eight princes of the empire, called Electors, have the right of electing the Emperor. The electors are divided into ecclesialtical and temporal.

The Archbishop of Mentz,
The Archbishop of Treves,
The Archbishop of Cologne,

	The King or Elector of Bo-	
1-1	hemia,	
	The Elector of the Palatine	1.0
	of Bavaria,	3
	The Elector of Saxony,	og.
	The Elector of Brandenburg,	2
	The Elector of Brunfwick,	
	The Elector of Hanover, .	

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Army.] The army of the Empire, when complete, must amount, according to agreement in 1681, to

28,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

Religion.] Since the year 1555, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist, generally called the Reformed Religion, have been the established religions of Germany. The first prevails in the south of Germany, the Lutheran in the north, and the Resormed hear the Rhine.

Capital.] VIENNA, on the Danube, is the capital of Austria, and of the whole German empire; and is the

residence of the Emperor.

Improvements.] The Germans can boast of a greater number of useful discoveries and inventions in arts and sciences, than any other European nation. They have the honour of inventing the Art of Printing, about the year 1450.

History,

History, &c.] Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, King of France, was the founder of the German empire, in 800. The Emperor Joseph died Feb. 20, 1790; and his fuccessor, Leopold II. was poisoned March 1,

1792. The prefent Emperor is Francis.

The German empire, when considered as one single power or state, with the Emperor at its head, is of no great political consequence in Europe, because from the inequality and weak connexion of its parts, and the different nature of their governments, from the infignificancy of its ill composed army, and above all, from the different views and interests of its masters, it is next to impossible its force should be united, compact and uniform.

#### PRUSSIA.

THE countries belonging to this monarchy, are feattered, and without any natural connexion. The kingdom of Prussia is bounded north, by part of Samogitia; south, by Poland Proper and Masovia; east, by part of Lithuania; west, by Polish Prussia and the Baltic; 160 miles in length, and 112 miles in breadth. Prussia extends to 55° N. lat, and is divided into

The countries which are independent of the German Empire, 6,000,000.
The countries which are dependent, 6,200,000

Wealth and Commerce.] The different provinces of the Prussian monarchy are by no means equal to one another, with respect to sertility and the articles of their produce. The kingdom of Prussia, being the most northern part of the monarchy, is rich in corn, timber, manna, grass, flax and peltry of all sorts, and exports these articles. Amber is exported annually, to the value of 20,000 dollars. Prussia wants falt, and has no metals but iron. The profits of its sisteries are considerable. Other parts of the monarchy produce various metallic ores, minerals, and precious stones. The sum accruing to the King from the mines, amounts to 800,000 dollars, and the profits of private proprietors to 500,000 dollars. Five thousand hands are employed in the silk manufactures.

manufactures. Prussia annually exports linen to the value of 6 millions of dollars. Their manufactures of iron, cloth, silk, linen, leather, cotton, porcelain, hard wares, glass, paper, and their principal manufactures, employ upwards of 165,000 hands, and the produce of their industry is estimated at upwards of 30 millions of dollars.

Capital Towns.] Koningsburg, a city of Poland, the capital of Ducal Prussa, and of the King of Prussa's Polish dominions, is situated on the river Bregal, over which it has seven bridges. According to Busching, it is seven miles in circumference, and contains 3800 houses, and about 60,000 inhabitants. Its river being navigable for ships, it has made a considerable figure in the commercial world. A university was founded at Koningsburg in 1554.

BERLIN is the capital of the Prussian dominions in Germany, situated on the river Spree, in the marqui-

fate of Brandenburg.

Government and Religion. The Prussian Monarchy resembles a very complicated machine, which, by its ingenious and admirable construction, produces the greatest esseets with the greatest ease, but in which the yielding of a wheel, or the relaxation of a spring, will stop the motion of the whole. The united esseets of flourishing sinances, of prudent economy, of accuracy and dispatch in every branch of administration, and of a formidable military strength, have given such consequence to the Prussian monarchy, that the tranquillity and security not only of Germany, but of all Europe, depend, in a great measure, on the politics of its cabinet. The administration of justice is likewise admirably simplified, and executed with unparalleled quickness.

Under the reign of the late King, Frederick the Great, all fects of Christians lived peaceably together, because the established religion, which is the reformed, had no power to oppress those of a different persuasion. Roman Catholics and Jews are very numerous in the Prussian dominions; they enjoy the most persect free-

dom in the exercise of the religion.

Army.] In 1783, the army of Prussia amounted to 224,431 men.

Finances.]

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Finances. The finances of this monarchy amount to

23 millions of dollars.

History. Prusha was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. The barbarity and ravages they were continually making upon their neighbours, obliged Conrad, Duke of Masovia, about the middle of the thirteenth century, to call to his affiftance the Knights of the Teutonic order, who were just returned from the holy land. These Knights chose a grand master, and attacked those people with fuccess, and after a bloody war of fifty years reduced them to obedience and obliged them to embrace Christianity. They maintained their conquest till 1525, when Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, their last Grand Master, having made himself master of all Prussia, ceded the western part to the king of Poland, and was acknowledged duke of the eaftern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The elector, Frederick William, furnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Pruffia to him and his heirs, free from vaffalage, and, in 1663, he was declared independent and fovereign Duke. With these titles, and as Grand Master of the Teutonic order, they continued till 1701, when Frederick, fon of Frederick William the Great, and grandfather of the late king, raifed the dutchy of Prussia to a kingdom, and on January 18, 1701, in a folemn affembly of the states of the empire, placed the crown, with his own hands, upon his head; foon after which he was acknowledged as King of Prussia by all the other European powers. Frederick III. died August 17, 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William, the prefent King, who was born in the year 1744.

### AUSTRIA.

THE Austrian dominions, include, 1. The circle of Austria, the kingdom of Bohemia, Marquisate of Moravia, part of Silesia, and the Austrian Netherlands; all which belong to the German empire. 2.

Lombardy

Lombardy in Italy; Hungary, Illyria, Transylvania, Buckowina, Gallicia and Lodomiria; countries, which

are independent of the German empire.

Wealth, Commerce, &c.] The provinces of the Auftrian monarchy, are not only favourably fituated as to climate, but they may be reckoned among the most fertile in Europe. There is scarcely any valuable product which is not to be met with in them. Bohemia produces and exports flax, wool, hides, fkins, hops, iron, fteel, tin, cobalt, vitriol, brimstone, allum, garnets, and other precious stones; it imports falt, wine, filk, cotton, spices, &c. upon the whole, the value of exports exceeds that of the imports by two millions of florins. Silefia exports large quantities of linen, and Moravia has a great number of manufactures of all forts, chiefly of cloth, the produce of which amounts to the value of 13 millions. The exports of Lower Austria to the Levant, are computed at fix millions; but the imports, confifting of the articles of cotton, goats or camel hair, fpices and coffee, at nine millions. The diffrict comprehending the provinces of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, called by the German geographers Interior Auftria, is famous for its minerals. Lombardy, the population of which is prodigious, produces vast quantities of filk, to the amount of 4,500,000 florins. The value of the mines of the Austrian monarchy is computed to amount to 19,000,000 florins. It is well known that Hungary produces an incredible quantity of excellent wines; the most delicious of which is the famous Tokay. The Austrian Netherlands have been long famous for their fisheries, corn, madder, and flax of a superior fineness, of which the Brabant lace is made, which brings a great deal of money into the country.

VIENNA is the capital of the circle of Austria, and is the residence of the Emperor of the whole empire of-Germany. It is a noble and a strong city, and the princes of the House of Austria have omitted nothing that could contribute to its grandeur and riches. Its in-

habitants are reckoned at 206,000.

Finances.] The finances of the Austrian monarchy amount to above 100 millions of florins.

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Their debts to about 200 millions of florins.

Army.] The Austrian army, according to the new

regulations of 1779, amount to 283,000 men.

General Remarks.] The Roman Catholic religion is the established religion of the monarchy: there are, however, at least 80,000 Protestants in the provinces belonging to the German empire. In Hungary the number of Protestants is so great, that since the act of toleration has been published, no less than 200 churches have been allowed to them. There are besides many thousand Greeks, 223,000 Jews, and about 50,000 Egyptians or Gypfies, in the Austrian dominions. At the beginning of the present reign, there were upwards of 2,000 convents of monks and nuns, which are now wifely reduced to 1,143. The arts and sciences, hitherto greatly neglected, begin to make confiderable progrefs. The Emperor Joseph appropriated the greatest part of the revenues, arising from the estates of the fecularized convents, to the improvement of the schools, and the encouragement of literary merit.

#### KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA.

[BELONGING TO THE AUSTRIAN MONARCHY.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 478 Breadth 322 between {48° and 52° N. lat. 12° and 19° E. lou.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Saxony and Brandenburg, on the north; by Poland and Hungary on the east; by Austria and Bavaria, on the fouth; and by the Palatinate of Bavaria, on the west; formerly comprehending, 1. Bohemia Proper; 2. Silesia; and 3. Moravia.

Cities and Towns.] PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, is one of the finest and most magnificent cities in Europe, and famous for its noble bridge. Its circumfer-

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ence is so large, that the grand Prussian army, in its last fiege, never could completely invest it. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. It contains 92 churches and chapels, and 40 cloifters. It is a place of little or no trade, and therefore the middling inhabitants are not wealthy; but the Jews are faid to carry on a large commerce in jewels. Olmutz is the capital of Moravia. It is well fortified, and has manufacture: of woollen, iron, glass, paper and gunpowder. It contains 11,000 inhabitants. Breflaw is the capital of Silefia.

Commerce and Manufactures. See Austria. Constitution and Government. The forms, and only the forms of the old Bohemian constitution still subsist; but the government under the Emperor is despotic. Their states are composed of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and representatives of towns.

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History.] The Bohemian nobility used to elect their own princes, though the Emperors of Germany sometimes imposed a King upon them, and at length usurped that throne themselves. In the year 1438, Albert II. of Austria received three crowns, that of Hungary,

the Empire, and Bohemia.

In 1414, John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, and Bohemians, were burnt at the council of Constance, though the Emperor of Germany had given them his protection. This occasioned an infurrection in Bohemia. The people of Prague, threw the Emperor's officers out of the windows of the council chamber; and the famous Zifca, affembling an army of 40,000 Bohemians, defeated the Emperor's forces in feveral engagements, and drove the Imperialists out of the kingdom. The divisions of the Hushites among themselves, enabled the Emperor to keep possession of Bohemia, though an attempt was made to throw off the Imperial yoke, by electing, in the year 1618, a Protestant King, in the person of the Prince Palatine, son-inlaw to James I. of England. He was driven from Bohemia by the Emperor's generals, and, being stripped of his other dominions, was forced to depend on the court of England for a fublistence. After a war of 30 years duration, which defolated the whole empire, the Bohemians, fince that time, have remained subject to the House of Austria.

#### HUNGARY.

[BELONGING TO THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 300 between \[ \frac{17^\circ & 23^\circ E. \text{lon.}}{45^\circ & 49^\circ N. \text{lat.}} \] 36,060

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Poland; east, by Transylvania and Walachia; fouth, by Sclavonia; west, by Austria and Moravia. Divided into Upper Hungary, north of the Danube, capital, Presburg; and Lower Hungary, south of the Danube, capital, Buda, N. lat. 47° 40′, E. lon. 19° 20′.

Rivers.] These are the Danube, Drave, Save,

Teyfle, Merifh and Temes.

Population.] Hungary contains 3,170,000 inhabit-

ants.

Air, Soil and Produce. The air in the fouthern parts of Hungary is very unhealthy, owing to stagnated waters in lakes and marshes. The air in the northern parts is more ferene and healthy. The soil in some parts is very fertile, and produces almost every kind of fruits. They have a fine breed of mouse-coloured horses, much esteemed by military officers.

Religion.] The established religion in Hungary is the Roman Catholic, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Protestants or Greeks; and they now en-

joy the full exercise of their religious liberties.

Government.] By the constitution of Hungary, the crown is still held to be elective. This point is not disputed. All that is insisted on is, that the heir of the House of Austria shall be elected as often as a vacancy

happens.

The regalia of Hungary, confisting of the crown and sceptre of St. Stephen, the first King, are deposited in Presburg. These are carefully secured by seven locks, the keys of which are kept by the same number of Hungarian noblemen. No prince is held by the populace

as legally their fovereign, till he be crowned with the diadem of King Stephen; and they have a notion that the fate of their nation depends upon this crown's remaining in their possession; it has therefore been always removed in times of danger, to places of the greatest lafety.

Chief Towns.] PRESBURG, N.lat. 48° 20', E.lon. 17° 30', in Upper Hungary, is the capital of the whole kingdom. It is well built on the Danube, and, like Vienna, has suburbs more magnificent than itself. In this city the States of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in

the cathedral church the fovereign is crowned.

History. This kingdom is the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæsar was the first Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius subdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and in the year 376 it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards. It was annexed to the Empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an independent kingdom in 920. It was the feat of bloody wars between the Turks and Germans, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. Formerly it was an assemblage of different states, and Stephen was the first who assumed the title of King, in the year 997. He was distinguished with the appellation of Saint, because he first introduced Christianity into this country.

## TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, CROA-TIA AND HUNGARIAN DALMATIA.

E have thrown those countries under one divifion, for several reasons, and particularly because we have no account sufficiently exact, of their extent and boundaries. The best account of them follows: Transylvania belongs to the House of Austria, and is bounded on the north, by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland; on the east, by Moldavia and Walachia; on the south, by Walachia; and on the g I ea It

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west, by Upper and Lower Hungary. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of east longitude, and 45 and 48 of north latitude. Its length is extended about 185, and its breadth 120 miles, and contains nearly 14,400 fquare miles, but it is furrounded on all fides by high mountains. Its produce, vegetables and animals are almost the fame with those of Hungary, Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Mahometans, and other fectaries here enjoy their feveral religions.

Transylvania is part of the ancient Dacia, the inhabitants of which long employed the Roman arms, before they could be fubdued. The Tranfylvanians can bring to the field 30,000 troops. Stephen I. King of Hungary, introduced Christianity there about the year

1000.

Sclavonia lies between the 16th and 23d degrees of east longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is thought to be about 200 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and contains about 10,000 fquare miles. It is bounded by the Drave, on the north; by the Danube on the east; by the Save on the south; and by Kiria in Austria on the west. The Sclavonians are zealous Roman Catholics, though Greeks and Jews are tolerated. In 1746, Sclavonia was united to Hungary, and the States fend representatives to the diet of Hungary.

Croatia lies between the 15th and 17th degrees of east longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is 80 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and contains about 2,500 square miles. The manners, government, religion, language and customs of the Croats are fimilar to those of the Sclavonians and Transylvanians, who are their neighbours. Carolitadt is a place of some

note, but Zagrab is the capital of Croatia. .

Hungarian Dalmatia lies in the upper part of the Adriatic Sea, and confifts of five diffricts, in which the most remarkable places are Segna, which is a royal free town, fortified both by nature and by art, and fituated near the fea, in a bleak, mountainous and barren foil; and Ottoschatz, a frontier fortification on the river

Gatzka.

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# POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

Length 700 Breadth 680 between {16° and 34° E. lon. 46° 30' and 57° 35' N. lat.

BEFORE the extraordinary partition of this country by the King of Prussia, aided by the Emperor and Empress Queen, and the Empress of Russia, which event happened since the year 1771, the kingdom of Poland, with the Dutchy of Lithuania annexed, was bounded north, by Livonia, Muscovy and the Baltic; east, by Muscovy; south, by Hungary, Turkey and Little Tartary; west, by Germany. Containing 230 towns.

In Poland, were villages 2,377, convents of nuns 86, noblemen's estates 22,032, abbeys 37, convents of monks 579, houses in general 1,674,328, peasants 1,243,000,

Jews 500,000.

Divisions.] The kingdom of Poland formerly contained 155 towns, and was divided into, 1. Great Poland. 2. Little Poland. 3. Prussia Royal. 4. Samogitia. 5. Courland. 6. Lithuania. 7. Masovia. 8. Podolachia. 9. Polesia. 10. Red Russia. 11. Podolia. 12. Volhinia.

By a manifesto published March 25, 1793, this unfortunate country underwent another excision, which left to the kingdom of Poland three of its smallest provinces, viz. Masovia, Samogitia, and Podolachia, containing 20,000 square miles, out of 226,000, which for-

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merly belonged to this kingdom.

Wealth and Commerce.] Poland is one of the weakest states in Europe, owing to the oppression of the trades people in the towns, and the slavery of the peasantry. If the skill of the natives in agriculture bore any proportion to the fertility of the soil, Poland might be one of the richest countries in the world; for though a large part of it lies uncultivated, it exports no inconsiderable quantity of corn. Want of industry and of freedom, are the chief reasons that the balance of trade is so much against Poland. The exports are corn, hemp, slax, horses, cattle.

eattle, (about 100,000 oxen every year) peltry, timber, metals, manna, wax, honey, &c. the value of them in the year 1777, amounted to nearly 30 millions of dollars. The imports, confifting chiefly in wine, cloth, fift, hard ware, gold, filver, East and West India goods, were supposed to amount to no less than 47 millions of dollars.

Government.] What their more powerful and tyran-

nical neighbours are pleased to appoint.

Religion.] The established religion is the Roman Catholic. Protestants, to whom the name of Dissidents is now confined, are tolerated. The power of the Pope and of the Priests is very great.

Population.] Previous to the diffmemberment of this kingdom, in 1772, its inhabitants amounted to 14,000,000; afterwards to 9,000,000; now to less

than half the last number.

Capital.] Warfaw, fituated on the river Viftula, in.

the centre of Poland, contains 70,000 inhabitants.

History. T Poland was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a duchy, of which Lechus was the first Duke, A. D. 694. In his time the use of gold and filver was unknown to his fubjects, their commerce being carried on only by exchange of goods. It became a kingdom in the year 1000; Otho III. Emperor of Germany, conferring the title of King on Bolef-· laus I. Red Russia was added to this kingdom by Boleflaus II. who married the heirefs of that country, Dismembered by the Emperor of Ger-A. D. 1059. many, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, who, by a partition treaty, feized the most valuable territories, 1772. These nations have lately made another partition of this kingdom, in consequence of which, it is faid that the King and Diet of Poland, have by treaty formally refigned their country into the hands of their This event took place early in the year oppreffors. 1795.

Many interesting particulars respecting this country may be found in the American Universal Geography,

vol. II. p. 254-303.

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SWITZERLAND.

### SWITZERLAND.

Length 260 between 60 and 11° E. longitude.

Breadth 100 between 45° and 48° N. latitude.

BOUNDED north, by Germany; East, by Tirol, Trent and Lake Constance; fourth, by Italy; west,

France.

Divisions.] Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons, which stand in point of precedency as follows:
1. Zurich; 2. Berne; 3. Lucerne; 4. Uri; 5. Switz;
6. Underwald; 7. Zug; 8. Glaris; 9. Basil or Basile;
10. Fribourg; 11. Soleure; 12. Schaffhause; 13. Appenzell.

Cities.] BERNE, on the river Aar, contains 10,500 inhabitants. BASIL: or BASLE, on the banks of the Rhine, contains 220 ftreets, and by some is reckoned the capital of all Switzerland, 15,000 inhabitants.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Rhine and

Rhone, both of which rife in the Alps...

Air, Soil and Productions.] This country is full of mountains; on the tops of some of them, the snow remains the year round; the air, of consequence, is keen, and the frosts severe. In the summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons. On one side of the mountains, called the Alps, the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are sowing on the other. The vallies, however, are warm, fruitful, and well cultivated. The water of Switzerland is excellent, descending from the mountains in beautiful cataracts, which have a most pleasing and delightful effect. Its productions are sheep, cattle, wine, shax, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, cherries, chesnuts and plums.

Population and Character.] The number of inhabit-

ants, in 1793, was 1,020,000.

The Swiss are a brave, hardy, industrious people, remarkable for their fidelity, and their zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. A general simplicity of manners, an open, unaffected frankness, together with an invincible spirit of freedom, are the most distinguishing distinguishing characteristics of the inhabitants of Switzerland. On the first entrance into this country, travellers cannot but observe the air of content and satisfaction, which appears in the countenances of the inhabitants. A taste for literature is prevalent among them, from the highest to the lowest rank. These are the happy consequences of a mild republican government.

Religion.] The established religions are Calvinism and Popery; though, in some doctrinal points, they dister much from Calvin. Their sentiments on religious toleration are much less liberal than upon civil

government.

Government.] Switz rland comprehends thirteen cantons, that is, so man, different republics, all united in one confederacy, for their mutual preservation. The government is partly aristocratical, and partly democratical. Every canton is absolute in its own jurisdiction. But whether the government be aristocratical, democratical, or mixed, a general spirit of liberty pervades and actuates the several constitutions. The real interests of the people appear to be attended to, and they enjoy a degree of happiness, not to be expected in

despotic governments.

The old inhabitants of this country were History. called Helvetii; they were defeated by Julius Casfar, 57 years before Christ, and the territory remained subject to the Romans, till it was conquered by the Alemans, German engigrants, A. D. 395; who were expelled by Clovis, King of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, to Conrad II. Emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till the year 1307, when a very fingular revolt delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke. Grifler, Governor of these provinces for the Emperor Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illustrious Swifs patriot, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple, placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the diffance was very confiderable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant, perceiving that he had another arrow under his cloak,

asked him for what purpose he intended it? he boldly replied, "To have shot you so the heart, if I'd had the misfortune to kill my son." The enraged Governor ordered him to be hanged; but his fellow citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, slew to arms, attacked and vanquished Grisler, who was shot dead by Tell, and the independency of the several states of this country, now called the Thirteen Cantons, under a republican form of government took place immediately; which was made perpetual, by a league among themselves, in the year 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of these cantons are Roman Catholics, and six Protestants.

#### NETHERLANDS.

THE feventeen provinces, which are known by the name of the Netherlands, were formerly part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the circle of Belgium, or Burgundy, in the German empire. They obtained the general name of Netherlands, Pais Bas, or Low Countries, from their fituation in respect of Germany.

Extent, Situation, and Boundaries of the Seventeen Provinces.

Length 360 between \[ 49° and 54° N. latitude. 2° and 7° E. longitude.

They are bounded by the German sea on the north; by Germany, east; by Lorrain and France, south; and

by the British channel, west.

We shall, for the take of perspicuity, and to avoid repetition, treat of the seventeen provinces under two great divisions: First, the Northern, which contain the seven United Provinces, usually known by the name of HOLLAND: Secondly, the Southern, containing the Austrian and French Netherlands.

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# HOLLAND, OR THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

Miles.
Length 180
Breadth 145
between \[ 51^\circ 20' & 53^\circ 30' \text{N.L.} \]
10000

BOUNDED east, by Germany; south, by the Austrian and French Netherlands; west and north, by the German ocean. Containing 113 towns, 1,400 villages.

#### Divisions and Population.

	Trois cons	tinte T objections	
Pravinces.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Inhab.
Gelderland,		Nimiguen,	12,000
Holland,	980,000	Amsterdam,	213,000
Utrecht	85,000	Utrecht,	30,000
Zealand,	85,000	Middleburg,	. 24,000
Friefland,	140,000	Leuwarden,	
Overyffel,		Deventer,	
Gronningen,	100,000	Grenningen.	

Total 2,758,632 in 1785.

Country of Drenthe, under the protection of the United Provinces.

Lands of the Generality, commonly called Dutch Brabant, 435,000 inhabitants. Chief town, Bois le

Duc, 12,000 inhabitants.

Possessions.] 1. In Asia. The coast of the island of Java; the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor-general of all the East India settlements of the Dutch. 2. Some settlements on the coast of Sumatra. 3. The greatest part of the Molucca, or Spice Islands; chiefly Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Tidor, Motyr, Bachian; settlements or factories on the island of Celebes, &c. 4. On the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel; Sedraipatam, Bimlipatan, Tepatam, Cochin, and Canannore; sactories at Surat, Petra, &c. also, in the Gulf of Persia, at Gamron, Bassora, &c. 5. On the island of Ceylon\* the chief place is Columbo; they have besides, Trincomale, Jasnapatam, Negambo, and a great number of lodges, or factories.

<sup>\*</sup> This place has been taken by the English in the present war.

2. In Africa. 1. The Cape of Good Hope,\* a large fettlement, of which the Capetown, with its fortress, is the capital. There is also a French colony at the Cape, called Nouvelle Rochelle. The governor of the Cape does not depend on the governor of Batavia, but is under the immediate control of the States of Holland.

2. George de la Mina, and other fortresses and factories in Guinea.

3. In America. 1. The islands of St. Eustatia, Saba, Curacoa. 2. The colonies of Essequibo, Demarara, Surrinam, and Berbice, on the continent of Guiana.

Wealth and Commerce.] The Seven United Provinces afford a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are bad: the soil naturally produces scarcely any thing but turf; and the possession of this soil, poor as it is, is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, can only be prevented by strong and expensive dykes, from overslowing a spot which seems to be stolen from its natural domains. Notwithstanding these difficulties, which might seem insurmountable to a less industrious people, the persevering labours of the patient Dutchmen have rendered this small, and seemingly insignificant territory, one of the richest spots in Europe, both with respect to population and property.

In other countries, which are possessed of a variety of natural productions, we are not surprised to find manufactures employed in multiplying the riches which the bounty of the foil bestows; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are scarcely any flocks; numberless artists employed in metals, where there is no mine; thousands of faw mills, where there is scarcely any forests; an immense quantity of corn exported from a country where there is not. agriculture enough to support one half of its inhabitants, must strike every observer with admiration. the most valuable productions of this country may be reckoned their excellent cattle. They export large quantities of madder, a vegetable much used in dying. Their fisheries yield a clear profit of many millions of floring.

\* This place has been lately captured by the English.

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Morins. The trade of Hollar extends to almost every part of the world, to the exclusion, in some branches,

of all their European competitors.

Capital.] AMSTERDAM, which is built on piles of wood, and is one of the most commercial cities in the world, has more than one half the trade of Holland; and, in this celebrated centre of an immense commerce, a bank is established of that species, called a Giro Bank,

of very great wealth and greater credit.

Government.] Since the great confederation of Utrecht, made in the year 1579, the Seven United Provinces must be looked upon as one political body, united for the prefervation of the whole, of which each fingle province is governed by its own laws, and exercises most of the rights of a fovereign state. In consequence of the union, the Seven Provinces guaranteed each other's rights, they made war, and peace, they levied taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent of the other provinces, and of the supreme power of the republic. inces rank in the order they are mentioned. They fent deputies chosen out of the provincial states, to the general affembly, called the States General, which was invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. Each province might fend as many members as it pleased, but it had only one voice in the assembly of the states. Before the late revolution, that affembly was composed of 58 deputies. At the head of this government was the Stadtholder, who exercised a very confiderable part of the executive power of the state. present the government is unfettled.

Religion.] The Calvinist or Reformed religion is ef-

tablished in Holland; but others are tolerated.

None but Calvinists can hold any employment of trust or profit. The church is governed by Presbyteries and Synods. Of the latter, there are nine for single provinces, and one national Synod, subject, however, to the control of the States General. The French and Walloon Calvinists have Synods of their own. In the Seven Provinces are 1,579 ministers of the established church, 90 of the Walloon churc's, 800 Roman F f

Catholic, 53 Lutheran, 43 Arminian, and 312 Baptist ministers. In the East Indies there are 46 and in the West Indies 9 ministers of the established church.

History.] These provinces were originally an assemblage of several Lordships, dependent upon the Kings of Spain; from whose yoke they withdrew themselves during the reign of Philip II. in the year 1579, under the conduct of the Prince of Orange, and formed the republic, now called the Seven United Provinces, or Holland, that being the most remarkable province. The office of Stadtholder, or Captain General of the United Provinces, was made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, in 1747.

# THE AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH NETHERLANDS.

Length 200 between \[ 49\circ \text{ and 52\circ north latitude.} \]

Breadth 200 between \[ 49\circ \text{ and 7\circ east longitude.} \]

BOUNDED north, by Holland and the German ocean; east, by Germany; south and west, by France and the British channel.

Divisions.] This country is divided into ten prov-

inces, viz.\*

Brabant, belonging to the Dutch and Austrians,

Antwerp, Inbject to the House of Austria,

Malines, Limburg, belonging to the Dutch and Austrians,

Luxemburg, Austrian and French,

Namur, middle parts belonging to Austria,

Haihault, Austrian and French,

Cambress, subject to France,

Artois, subject to France,

Provinces.

Flanders, belonging to the Dutch, Austrians, and French,

Chief Towns.

Seeda.

Brutleis.

Antwerp.
Limburg.
Luxemburg.
Namur.
Mons.
Cambray.
Arras.

Shent. Oftend.

Inhabitants

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<sup>\*</sup> This country is described as it existed before the late revolution. It is now in a revolutionary state, and the seat of war.

Inhabitases and Religion.] The Netherlands are inhabited by about 1,500,000 fouls. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but Protestants and Jews

are not molested.

Manufactures.] Their principal manufactures are, fine lawns, cambrics, lace and tapestry, with which they carry on a very advantageous trasse, especially with England, from whence it is computed they receive a balance of half a million annually, in time of peace.

Chief Towns.] Brussels is the chief town of Brabant, and the capital of Flanders. Here the best camblets are made, and most of the fine laces, which are

worn in every part of the world.

Government. The Austrian Netherlands are still confidered as a circle of the empire, of which the archducal house, as being fovereign of the whole, is the fole director and fummoning prince. This circle contributes its share to the imposts of the empire, and sends an envoy to the diet, but is not subject to the judicatories of the empire. It is under a governor-general, appointed by the court of Vienna. The face of an affembly, or parliament, for each province, is still kept up, and confifts of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of towns, who meet at Bruffels. Each province claims particular privileges, but they are of very little effect; and the governor feldom or never finds any refiftance to the will of his court. Every province has a particular governor, subject to the regent; and eauses are here decided according to the civil and canon law.

History.] Flanders, originally the country of the ancient Belgæ, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, fortyseven years before Christ; passed into the hands of France, A. D. 412; and was governed by its Earls, subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage, it then came into the House of Austria; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Shook off the Spanish yoke 1572; in the year 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire; and is now (1796)

annexed to France.

### E R A N G E.

Length 600 Between \[ \begin{cases} \ 45\circ \text{ and 51\circ N. latitude.} \\ 5\circ \text{ and 8\circ E. longitude.} \end{cases} \]

BOUNDED North, by the English channel and the Netherlands; East, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; South, by the Mediterranean and Spain; West, by the Bay of Biscay. Containing, before the revolution, 400 cities, 1,500 smaller towns, 43,000 parishes, 100,000 villages.

#### Possessions in other parts of the Globe.

1. In Asia.] Some districts on the coast of Coromandel, of which Pondicherry is the capital. Some less confiderable settlements on the Malabar coast, and in Ben-

gal, and feveral factories.

2. In Africa.] In Barbary, Bastion de France. The island of Goree, part of Senegambia, Fort Louis on the Senegal, and Podar, Galam, Portendic, Fort Arguin. On the coast of Guinea, Francois. In the Indian Sea, the islands of Bourbon and Isle of France.

3. In America.] The North American islands, of St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, the island of St. Domingo, the island of Martinique, Gaudaloupe, St. Lucia, Maria Galante, St. Martin and Tobago. In South America, some settlements in Guiana and Cayenne.

All these possessions, according to Neckar, contain about 600,000 inhabitants. Some of these places have

lately fallen into the hands of the British.

Since the revolution, a new division of the king-dom has been made as follows: "Each district to be divided into cantons of about four square leagues each, with at least one primary assembly in each canton. If the number of citizens in a canton do not amount to 900, there is to be only one assembly; but if they amount to that number, there are to be two assemblies of 450 each. Each ordinary assembly to consist as nearly as possible, of 600, which shall be the mean number;

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cult late of I the least to be 440. The number of deputies sent to the national assembly by each district, to be in proportion to the population, taxes, and territory, jointly considered."

This new political division of France, corresponds in some respects with the divisions of New England: districts in France, answer to counties in New England, cantons to townships, and assemblies to town-meet-

ings.

Climate, Soil, Rivers, Commerce, &c. ] France is fituated in a very mild climate. Its foil in most parts is very fertile; it is bounded by high ridges of mountains, the lower branches of which crofs the greater part of the kingdom; it abounds with large rivers, viz. the Rhone, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, &c. to the amount of 200, many of which are navigable; and it is contiguous to two oceans. These united advantages render this kingdom one of the richest countries in Europe, both with respect to natural productions and commerce. Wine is the staple commodity of France. One million fix hundred thousand acres of ground are laid out in vineyards, and the net profit from each acre is estimated at from four to feven pounds sterling. France annually exports wines to the amount of twenty four millions of livres. The fruits and other productions of France do not much differ from those of Spain, but are raised in much greater plenty. France has very important fisheries, both on her own and on the American coaft.

In 1773, there were in France 1,500 filk mills, 21,000 looms for filk studs, 12,000 for ribbons and lace, 20,000 for filk stockings; and the different filk manufactories

employed 2,000,000 of people.

In point of commerce, France may be ranked next to England and Holland. Before the revolution, the French had the greatest share of the Levant trade—they enjoyed some valuable commercial privileges in Turkey; but their West India possessions, which were admirably cultivated and governed, were the richest. Before the late American war, the balance of commerce, in favour of France, was estimated at 70,000,000 livres.

Government.] Republican. The Conftitution established by the French nation, September 1795, is very similar to that of the United States of America.

In this country there were 18 archbishops, 111 bishops, 166,000 clergymen, 5,400 convents, containing 200,000 persons devoted to monastic life. These were

all abolished by the revolution.

Learning.] The sciences have arisen to a very great height in this nation, which can boast of having produced great master-pieces in almost every branch of scientific knowledge and elegant literature. There are 20 universities in France. The royal academies of sciences, of the French language, and of inscriptions

and antiquities at Paris, are justly celebrated.

History.] France was originally the country of the ancient Gauls, and was conquered by the Romans twenty-five years before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A.D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the soundation of the present kingdom under Clovis. It was conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. In 1420 an entire conquest was made by Henry V. who was appointed regent, during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.

The last king of this potent empire, was Louis XVI. the friend of America, and of the rights of mankind. He was born August 23, 1754; married Maria Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770; acceded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather Louis XV. May 10, 1774; and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775. He was beheaded January 21, 1793, and his queen met with the same untimely fate, Oct. 16, in the same year.

A most interesting and important revolution in favour of liberty, has been accomplishing in France, since 1789, in which have been facrificed millions of lives,

and is not yet completed.

0

Capital.]

#### S P A I N.

#### SITUATION AND EXTENT-

Length 700 Breadth 500 between { 36° and 44° N. latitude.—
3° and 10° E. longitude.

Boundaries. BOUNDED West by Portugal and the Atlantic; North, by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France; East and South, by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

Spain is divided into 14 districts, in which are 139

towns, and 21,083 villages and boroughs.

#### Possessions in other parts of the Globe.

1. In Africa.] On the coast of Barbary, the towns of Ceuta, Oran, Melilla, and Masalquiver: the Canary Islands, viz. Canaria, Ferro, Tenerisse, &c. The islands of Annabou and Delpo, under the equator.

of which is Luzon, whose capital is Manilla. The

Marian, the Caroline, and Palaos islands.

3. In America.] Immense provinces, much larger than all Europe, most of which are astonishingly fertile.

(1.) In North America, Louisiana, California, Old Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, both the Floridas.

(2.) In the West Indies, the island of Cuba, one half of St. Domingo,\* Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margaretta, Tortuga, &c.

(3.) In South America, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili,

Tucuman, Paraguay, Patagonia.

These extensive countries we have already mentioned. Rivers.] The Deuro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, all which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, and the Ebro, the ancient Iberus, which falls into the Mediterranean.

. This has lately been ceded to France by treaty.

er Tagus, contains 140,000 inhabitants. CADIZ, fituated on the Atlantic, a little to the northward of the Straits of Gibraltar, is the great emporium of Spain,

and contains 80,000 inhabitants.

Wealth and Commerce.] The advantages of Spain as to climate, foil, natural productions, rivers, navigation, and foreign possessions, which are immensely rich, ought to raise this monarchy high above all the other powers of Europe. Yet the reverse is the case: Spain is but thinly peopled—has but little commerce—few manufactures—and what little commerce it has, is almost entirely in the hands of strangers, notwithstanding the impediments.

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thrown in their way by government.

Spain produces excellent oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, grapes, pomegranates, dates, piftachios, capers, chefnuts, tobacco, foda, fasfron, honey, falt, saltpetre, wines of a rich and delicious flavour, cotton, rice, corn, oil, wool, silk, hemp, flax, &c. which, with proper industry, might be exported to an amazing amount. And yet all the exports of Spain, most articles of which no other country can supply, are estimated at only 3,333,333/sterling. Spain does not produce corn enough for its own consumption, and is under the necessity of importing large quantities.

Government.] Spain is an absolute monarchy. The provinces of Navarre, Biscay and Arragon have preferved some of their ancient privileges. The king's edicts must be registered in the court of Castile before they acquire the force of laws. The crown is hereditary both in the male and semale line. By a law made in 1715, semale heirs cannot succeed till after the whole

male line is extinct.

Religion.] The Roman Catholic religion, to the exclusion of all others, is the religion of the Spanish monarchy; and it is in these countries of the most bigotted, superstitious and tyrannical character. All other denominations of Christians; as well as Jews, are exposed to all the severities of persecution. The power of the Court of Inquisition, established in Spain in 1578, has been diminished in some respects, by the inter-

Serence of the civil power. It is supposed that the clergy of this kingdom amount to 200,000, half of whom are monks and nuns, distributed in 3,000 convents. The revenue of the archbishop of Toledo is 300,000 ducats. There are, in the kingdom of Spain, 8 archbishops, 46 bishops; in America 6 archbishops and 28 bishops; in the Philippine isles, 1 archbishop and 3 bishops. All these dignities are in the gift of the king. Fifty-two inferior ecclesiastical dignities and offices are

in the gift of the pope.

History. The first inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul; after them the Phœnicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and may well be supposed to have been the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these followed the Grecians; then the Carthaginians, on whose departure, fixteen years before Christ, it became subject to the Romans, till the year 400, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Sillingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the east, invaded it, and divided it amongst themselves; but the Goths in a little time were fole masters of it, under their king Alarick I. who founded the Spanish monarchy. After a regular fuccession of monarchs, we come to the present. king Charles IV. who afcended the throne in the year 1788.

#### PORTUGAL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 300 between {37° and 42° N. latitude. Freadth 100} between {7° and 10° W. longitude.

Boundaries. BOUNDED north and east, by Spain; fouth and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Containing 19 towns, 527 villages, 3,343 parishes.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] Every brook in Portugal is called a river. Its rivers rife in Spain, and run west through Portugal, into the Atlantic. The most noted is the Tagus.

Capital.] LISBON, at the mouth of the Tagus, contains about 150,000 inhabitants. In 1755, it was laid level with the ground, by a tremendous earthquake, which was succeeded by a general conflagration, in which catastrophe upwards of 10,000 people lost their lives.

Climate, Productions and Commerce. Portugal, fituated in a-genial climate, abounds in excellent natural productions, and is well watered. It possesses very rich provinces in and upon the coasts of Asia, Africa, and America. It is, however, not proportionably powerful; its inhabitants are indigent, and the balance of trade is against it. It is even obliged to import the necessaries of life, chiefly corn, from other countries. Portugal produces wine, wool, oil, honey, annifeed, fumac, a variety of fine fruits, some corn, flax and cork. In 1785, the goods imported from Great Britain and Ireland into Portugal, confifting of woollens, corn, fish, wood, and hard ware, amounted to upwards of 960,000l. sterling. The English took in return, of the produce of Portugal and Brazil, to the amount of 728,000/. Sterling. Only 15 millions of livres are supposed to circulate in a country which draws annually upwards of 1,500,000l. sterling, or 36 millions of livres, from the mines of Brazil. Since the discovery of these mines, that is, within 60 years, Portugal has brought from Brazil about 2400,000,000 of livres, or 100,000,000l. sterling.

Government and Religion.] Since the council of the three estates, viz. the clergy, the nobility, and the cities, the members of which are nominated by the king, was substituted in the room of the diets or meetings of the states, (which event took place the latter end of the last century) the government of the kingdom of Portugal has been absolutely monarchical. The proceedings of the courts of justice are slow and arbitrary, and the number of lawyers and law officers is exceed-

ingly great.

The

The state of religion in Portugal is the same as in Spain. The Portuguese clergy consist of one patriarch, a dignity granted to the church of Portugal in the year 1716, of 3 archbishops and 15 bishops. The whole number of ecclesiastics is 200,000; 30,000 of which, and some say 60,000, are monks and nuns. The number of convents is 745. The number of clerical per-

fons to that of the laymen, is as I to II.

Hiftory.] Portugal was anciently called Lusitania. and inhabited by tribes of wandering people, till it became subject to the Carthaginians and Phænicians, who were dispossessed by the Romans 250 years before Christ. In the 5th century, it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589; but when the Moors of Africa made themselves masters of the greatest part of Spain, in the beginning of the eighth century, they penetrated into Lusitania; there they established Governors, who made themselves Kings. It became subject to Spain in 1580; but in 1640, the people rebelled, shook of the Spanish yoke, and elected for their King the Duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whose family it has ever fince remained, independent of Spain. Her present Majesty's name is Mary Francis Isabella, who acceded to the throne in the year 1777.

#### I T A L Y.

Miles.

Length 600 between \[ 33° \text{ and 47° N. lat.} \] 75,056

Breadth 400 between \[ 37° \text{ and 19° E. long.} \]

TALY is a large peninfula, shaped like a boot and spur; and is bounded North, by the Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland; East, by the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea; South and West, by the Mediterranean Sea.

The

The whole of the Italian dominions, comprehending Corfica and Sardinia, are divided as follows:

	Piedmont,		Tufcany,	
To the king- dem of Sar- dinia, belong	Savoy,		Maffa,	
	Montferrat,	To their respec-	Parma,	
	Aleffandrine,	tive Princes,	Modena,	
	Oneglia,		Piombino,	
	Sardinia In.		Monaoo.	
To the kingdom of Naples,	Naples,		(Lucca,	
	Sicily Island.	Republics.	St. Marino,	
	Milan,		(Genoa.	
To the Emper.	Mantua,	To G. Britain,	Corfica Island.	
	Mirandola.		Venice,	
Pope's Dominions.			)Istria,	
		of Venice,	Dalmatia,	
			Isles of Dalmatia.	
		Mands in the Venetian Dominions.		

Air, Soil and Productions.] Italy is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and is at present of the pope. The country is so fine and fruitful, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, excepting the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, and all forts of fruits, slowers, honey, silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forest are full of all kinds of game. On the mountains are fine pastures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

Inhabitants.] Italy is thought to contain upwards of fourteen millions of inhabitants. The Italians excel in a complaifant, obliging behaviour to each other, and affability to foreigners. Music, poetry, painting, sculpture and architecture, are their favourite studies, and there are no people who have brought them to greater perfection.

Religion.] The Italians are zealous professors of the doctrine of the church of Rome. The Jews are here tolerated in the public exercise of their religion. The natives, either in reverence to the pope, or by being industriously kept in ignorance of the Protestant doctrines, entertain monstrous notions of all the dissenters from the Church of Rome. The inquisition here is hittle

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more than a found. In Naples, there are 20 archbishops, 107 bishops. In Sicily, 3 archbishops, and 8 bishops. In the year 1782, there were, in Naples alone, 45,525 priests, 24,694 monks, 20,793 nuns. In 1783, government resolved to dislolve 466 convents of nuns.

Chief City. ROME, once the capital of the world, is now the chief city in Italy. It contains, according to modern writers, 170,000 inhabitants, and is fituated upon the river Tyber. It was founded by Romulus 750 years before Christ, and was formerly three times as large as at present; and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe.

Mountains.] Mount Vesuvius, in the kingdom of Naples, and Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for their fiery eruptions, which frequently bury whole cities in ruins.

Government.] The government of Venice is aristocratical, under a chief magistrate called a Doge, who is staid to be a king as to robes, a senator in the council house, a prisoner within the city, and a private man out of it.

There are many different fovereignties in Italy. It is divided into little republics, principalities and dukedoms, which, in fpiritual matters, are subject to the pope, who like the ghost of the deceased Roman empire, fits crowned upon its grave.

History.] The era of the foundation of Rome begins April 20, 753 years before the birth of Christ. Authors generally assign the honour to Romulus its first king, who was but eighteen years old. He was a wise, courageous and politic prince.

St. Peter is placed at the head of the popes or bishops of Rome, in the 33d year of the common era. The present pope is Pius VI. elected February 15, 1775.

TURKEY.

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#### T U R K E Y.

The Grand Signior's Dominions are divided into

1. Turkey in Europe. 2. Turkey in Africa. 49,000,000 \( \) \

#### TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Length 1000 between \[ \frac{17^\circ}{\text{and 40}^\circ} \text{E. lon.} \] 182,562

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia, on the North; by Circassia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, Hellespont, and Archipelago, on the East; by the Mediterranean, on the South; by the same Sea, and the Venetian and Aus-

trian territories on the West.

Soil, Air and Productions.] Nature has been lavish of her blessings upon the inhabitants of Turkey in these particulars. The soil, though unimproved, through the indolence of the Turks, is luxuriant beyond description. The air is salubrious, and friendly to the imagination, unless corrupted by the neighbouring countries, or through the uncleanliness of its inhabitants. The seasons here are regular and pleasant, and have been celebrated from the remotest times of antiquity. The Turks are invited to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholesomeness of the water in every part of their dominions. Raw silk, cotton, oil, leather, tobacco, cake soap, honey, wax, manna, and various fruits and drugs, are here produced in plenty.

Chief Cities. Constantinople, the capital of this empire, standing on the west side of the Bosphorus, in the province of Romania, was rebuilt by the Emperor Costantine in the fourth century, who transferred hither the seat of the Roman government; upon his death it pobtained the name of Constantinople. It is of a trian-

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Cor its c gular shape, washed by the sea on two sides, and rising gradually from the shore, in the form of an amphitheatre. The view of it, from the harbour, is confessedly the finest in the world. The city is surrounded by a wall about twelve miles in circumference, and the suburbs are very extensive. It contains 1,000,000 souls, of which 200,000 are Greeks, 40,000 Armenians, and

60,000 Jews.

Religion.] The established religion in this empire, is the Mahometan, of the sect of the Sunnites. All other religions are tolerated, on paying a certain capitation. Among the Christians residing in Turkey, those of the orthodox Greeks are the most numerous, and they enjoy, among other privileges, that of being advanced to dignities and posts of trust and prosit. The Turkish clergy are numerous, being composed of all the learned in the empire, and are the only teachers of the law, and must be consulted in all important cases.

Government.] See Turkey in Afia.

History.] The Ottoman Empire, or sovereignty of the Turkish empire, was founded at Constantinople by Othman I. upon the total destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks, in the year 1300, who was succeeded by a race of the most warlike princes that are recorded in history. The Turkish throne is hereditary in the samily of Osman. The present Ottoman or Turkish Emperor is Abdelhamet or Achmet III. who had been in consinement 44 years. He succeeded his brother Mustapha III. January 21, 1774.

# ISLANDS, SEAS, MOUNTAINS, &c. of EUROPE.

THE principal islands of Europe, are, Great Britain and Ireland in the north. In the Mediterranean sea, are Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, subject to Spain. Corsica, subject to Great Britain. Sardinia is subject to its own King; and Sicily is governed by a Viceroy under

the King of Naples, to whom the island belongs. The islands of the Baltic, the Adriatic, and Ionian seas are

not worthy of notice.

The principal feas, gulfs, and bays in Europe, are the Adriatic fea, between Italy and Turkey; the Baltic fea, between Denmark, Poland, and Sweden; the Bay of Bifcay, between France and Spain; the English channel, between England and France; the Euxine or Black fea, between Europe and Asia; the German ocean, between Germany and Britain; and the Mediterranean fea, between Europe and Africa.

The chief mountains in Europe are, the Alps, between France and Italy; the Appennine hills in Italy; the Pyrenean hills, that divide France from Spain; the Carpathian mountains, in the fouth of Poland; the Peak in Derbyshire; the Plinlimmon in Wales; besides the terrible volcanoes, or burning mountains of Vesuvius and Stromboli, in Naples; Ætna in Sicily, and Hecla

in the cold island of Iceland.

## A S I A.

THIS immense tract of country stretches into all climates, from the frozen wilds of Siberia, where the hardy inhabitants, clothed in fur, are drawn in sledges over the snow; to the sultry regions of India and Siam, where, seated on the huge elephants, the people shelter themselves from the scorching rays of the sun by

the fpreading umbrella,

This is the principal quarter of the globe; for in Asia, the All Wise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were formed, from whom the whole human race have derived their existence. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was here

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here our Saviour was born, and accomplished the great and merciful work of our redemption; and it was hence that the light of his glorious gospel was carried, with amazing rapidity, into all the surrounding nations, by his disciples and followers. This was, in short, the theatre of almost every action recorded in the Holy

Scriptures.

This vast tract of land was, in the earliest ages, governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians and Greeks. Usen the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms even beyond the Ganges, till at length the Mahometans, or as they are usually called, Saracens, spread their devastations over this country, destroying all its ancient splendour, and rendering the most populous and fertile spots of Asia wild and uncultivated deserts.

Among the remarkable mountains of Asia, are Arrarat, near the Caspian sea, on which the ark of Noah rested, when the waters of the deluge subsided; and Horeb

and Sinai, in Arabia.

The principal languages spoken in Asia are, the modern Greek, the Turkish, the Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chinese, and the Japanese. The European languages are also spoken

upon the coasts of India and China.

The continent of Asia is situated between 25 and 180 degrees of east longitude, and between the equator, and 80 degrees of north latitude. It is about 4,740 miles in length, and about 4,380 miles in breadth. It is bounded north, by the Frozen Ocean; west, by the Red Sea, Levant, or Mediterranean, and Europe; east, by the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which separates it from America; south, by the Indian Ocean; so that it is almost surrounded by the sea.

This vast tract of country is divided as follows, viz

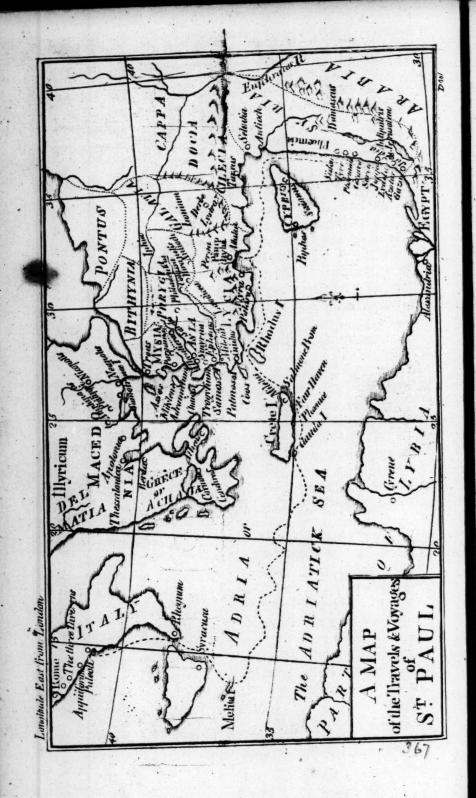
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Nations ..

1	Nations.	Square Miles:	Chief Cities.	Distance and bearing from London.	Religions.	
Larrary.	Russian Chinese Mogulean Independ.	185,350	Chynian		Pagans	
			cand }	43 10	Pagans	
	China	1,105,000	Pekin	4320 S. E.		
	Moguls	1,916,500	Delhi	3720 S. E.	Mahom, & Pag.	
	Ind. beyond the Ganges	741,500	Siam Pegu	5040 S. E.	Mahom, & Pog.	
-	Perfia	800,000	Ifpahan	2460 S. E.	Mahometans	
	Pt. of Arabia	*700,000	Mecca	2640 S. E.	Mahometans	
	Syria	29,000	Aleppo	1866 S. E.	Ch. & Mahom.	
	Holy Land	7,600	Jerufalem	1920 S. E.	Ch. & Mahem	
Aha.	Natolia	195,000	Burfa, or Smyrna	1440 S. E.	Mahometans	
Mefopotan Irac or Chaidea Turcomani	Diarbeck of Mesopotam.	27,600	Diarbeck	2060 S. E.	]	
		50,400	Bagdat	2240	Mahometans with fome few	
	Turcomania or Armenia	55,000	Erzerum	1860 S. E	Christians	
	Georgia	256,000	Teflis	1920 E.		
		23,900	Scherazer	2220 E.	Mahometans	
be di tle	the islands of A clonging to the ian Seas, of whi ements, are, Ulands.	Ifia, (except Turks) lie i ch the princi	Evorus, alrein the Pacific pal, where the		ocean, and the Intrade, or have fer	
The Japanese iss. The Ladrones Formora Anian The Philippines The Molucca or Clove iss. The Banda or Nutmeg iss. Amboyna Gelebes Gilolo, &c. and Banda iss.		Jeddo, Meae Guam Tou-ouan-fo Kionteheow Minilla	DE .	or belong to Dutch Spain 17,000 China 17,900 Spain		
		Victoria for Lantor Amboyna Macassar Gilolo	t, Ternate	Dutch Dutch 400 Dutch 68,400 Dutch		
The Sunda ifles Sumatra  The Andama and Nicobar ifle  Ceylon  The Maldives		Borneo, Caytongee Achen, Bencoolen Batavia, Bantam		10,400 Dutch 228,000 All nations 129,000 Eng. & Dutch All nations 27,73c English All nations		
Bon	nhay e Kurile ifles, a stely discovered	nd those in t	Bombay he sea of Ka	mtfehatka,	English Russia.	



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#### TURKEY IN ASIA.

Miles. Length 1000 between \[ \frac{27^\circ \& 46^\circ E. \ling. \] \\ 520,820 \]
Breadth 800 between \[ \frac{28^\circ \& 45^\circ N. \lat. \] \]

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the Black Sea and Circaffia, on the North; by Perfia on the East; by Arabia and the Levant Sea, on the South; and by the Archipelago, the Hellespont, and Propontis, which separate it from Europe, on the West.

Mountains.] These are famous in sacred as well as profane writings. The most remarkable are, Olympus Taurus, and Antitaurus; Caucasus and Arrarat; Leb-

anon and Hermon.

Rivers.] The same may be observed of the rivers, which are the Tigris, Orontos, Meander, Sarabat, Kara.

and Jordan.

Wealth and Commerce.] The Turkish dominions, including, besides the above specified possessions, in Europe, the provinces of Asia Minor, Georgia,\* Mingrelia, Armenia, Bagdat, Aleppo, Damascus Palestine, part of Arabia and Egypt, belong to those parts of the world which enjoy the most delightful climate, and the happiest situation for commerce and the acquisition of opulence. Nature has poured out her gifts on these provinces with profusion. But the tyrannical government, now prevailing in this large part of the world, being hostile to industry and population, renders this immense empire wretched and indigent.

Besides the finest natural productions which are found in Spain and Italy, Turkey in Asia abounds in horses, and in various forts of excellent peltry, supplied by the wild beasts in the mountainous and woody parts of the provinces. It produces also a great deal of cotton, mastich, manna, goats hair, which resembles silk in

foftness, especially the fort called camel-hair.

The principal trading towns in Turkey are the cities of Constantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Damascus, Alexandria, and Salonichi.

Government.]

<sup>&</sup>quot;Georgia hath lately claimed independence, and put itself under the protection of Russia.

Government.] The government of the Turkish empire is despotic; the life and property of the subject depend on the will of the Sultan, who is the only free man in his dominions, and who exacts a blind obedience to his will, as a civil and religious duty. Yet the Emperor is restrained, in some measure, by the same religious system on which his arbitrary power is sounded, and still more by the intrigues of the principal officers of his court or seraglio, who are possessed of the actual power of which the Sultan enjoys only the appearance.

The fupreme council of state is called the Divan. The regular or ordinary divan is composed of the high officers of state; and, on particular emergencies, an extraordinary divan is held, which confists, besides these officers, of other persons of experience and knowledge of the law, called in by the ministers to assist in their

deliberations:

The Turkish laws are contained in the Koran, in the code of laws collected by Soliman II. and, in dubious cases, the decisions of the Musti, the chief of the Mahometan church, have the authority of laws.

Finances. The public revenue amounts to 30,000,000

dollars.

Army. It is usually estimated at 300,000 men.

Navy.] About 60 ships of war. In the year 1786, the Turks had actually 30 ships of the line, of 800 men each, and 40 gallies of 140 men each; and this number was intended to be increased.

Religion. See Turkey in Europe.

Marriages. Marriages in this country are chiefly negociated by the ladies. When the terms are agreed upon, the bridegroom pays down a fum of money, a license is taken out from the Cadi, or proper magistrate, and the parties are married. The bargain is celebrated, as in other nations, with mirth and jollity; and the money is generally employed in furnishing the house of the young couple. They are not allowed, by their law, more than four wives, but they may have as many concubines as they can maintain. Accordingly, besides their wives, the wealthy Turks keep a kind of feraglio

of women; but all these indulgencies are sometimes infusficient to gratify their unnatural desires.

Antiquities and Curiosities, that they have furnished matter for many voluminous publications, and others are appearing every day. Among the most noted are those of Balbec and Palmyra. Balbec is situated on a rising plain, between Tripoli in Syria and Damascus, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Its remains of antiquity display, according to the best judges, the boldest plan that ever was attempted in architecture.

Various have been the conjectures concerning the founders of these immense buildings. The inhabitants of Asia ascribe them to Solomon; but others, with more probability, ascribe them to Antoninus Pius. Balbec is at present a little city encompassed with a wall, inhab-

ited by about 5,000 Greeks.

Palmyra, or, as it was called in scripture, Tadmor in the desert, is situated in the wilds of Arabia Petræ, about 33° N. lat. 203 miles to the southeast of Aleppo, and about 60 from the river Euphrates. This city, formerly one of the most superb in the world, is now in ruins. It was built by Solomon, for the convenience of trade with the East Indies; and was formerly the great emporium of the Eastern world.

Mecca and Medina are curiofities only through the fuperstition of Mahometans. Their buildings are mean when compared to American houses and churches; and even the temple of Mecca, in point of architecture, makes but a forry appearance, though erected on the spot where Mahomet is said to have been horn. The same may be said of the mosque at Medina, where that

impostor was buried.

Cities and Principal Towns.] Though these are innumerable, and most of them once remarkable for the beauty and magnificence of their buildings, the number of their inhabitants, and the prodigious extent of their trade; they are at present so fallen from their former grandeur, that very sew of them are worthy our notice.

Natolia, or Asia Minor, comprehending the ancient provinces of Lydia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Cili-

cia, Cappadocia, and Pontus or Amasia, territories celebrated in the Greek and Roman histories, are now mostly forsaken, and become a heap of ruins. The same sate has likewise attended the once flourishing countries

of Palestine and Judea.

Old Troy cannot be discovered by the smallest vestige, and the place where it stood is only known by its being opposite the island of Tenedos. Scanderoon stands upon the site of Old Alexandria, and is only remarkable for the remains of antiquity found in its neighbourhood. Turkish Curdistan, part of which is subject to the Persians, is the ancient Assyria, and Curdistan, the capital, is said to be chiefly cut out of a mountain: as to Nineveh, the former capital of this country, it is now entirely destroyed, and even its situation hardly known.

Smyrna, the capital of Ionia, is fituated at the bottom of a bay of the Archipelago, and is esteemed one of the finest ports in the Levant. Its form is that of a triangle, its circumference about four miles, and the number of its inhabitants, including Turks, Greeks, Jews, Arme-

nians, and Europeans, is computed at 27,000.

The best commodities of Asia and Europe are fold

here remarkably cheap.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, stands on four hills, twenty-two leagues east of Scanderoon; this city is about three miles in circuit. The whole number of inhabitants, Jews, Turks, and Christians, in the city and suburbs; is about 250,000. The trade of this city is very considerable, for hither are brought all the commodities of Europe, on the one hand, and those of Asia, on the other; and from hence they are again exported,

the former into Asia, and the latter to Europe.

Damascus, now called Sham, is situated on the river Barada, and was formerly a very celebrated city, having been long the residence of the Syrian Kings, and afterwards of the Caliph's of the Saracens. In the neighbourhood of the city is an hospital for pilgrims and strangers of all religions, who are maintained at the Grand Signior's expense. The great mosque, formerly a christian church, is a very magnificent edifice, into which it is death for any but mussulmen to enter.

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# PALESTINE or the HOLY LAND



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The chief trade of Damascus consists in cimeters, sword blades, knives, bridle bits, and all kinds of iron and steel wares, in which it is supposed above 20,000 of the inhabitants are employed. They likewise manufacture those beautiful silks, which, from this city, obtained the appellation of damasks.

Tyre and Sidon, formerly fo distinguished by their grandeur and opulence, are almost entirely decayed: the latter, indeed, has a good harbour, and still carries on a trisling trade; but Tyre, which is now called Sur, is only inhabited by a few miserable sishermen, who

live in the ruins of its primitive state.

Bagdat, the capital of Babylon, is fituated on a de-

lightful plain, on the eaftern banks of the Tigris.

Jerusalem, formerly the capital of Judea, is now called by the Turks, Cudsembaric, and Cudscherif; it is about three miles in circumference, and fituated on a rocky mountain, with very steep ascents on all sides, except to the north; the vallies being deep, and at some distance, environed with hills. From the oppressive tyranny of the Turks, it is now but thinly inhabited, and the private buildings are exceedingly mean. Though common fense must suggest, that from the number of times this city has been destroyed and rebuilt, there cannot remain the least vestige of those places where the feveral parts of our Redeemer's passion were transacted; yet the Greek and Armenian priefts fublift by guiding travellers and pilgrims to particular spots, which they pretend are those pointed out in the New Testament. The chief of these, however, are said to be inclosed in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by Helena, mother to Constantine the Great. This edifice is still in good repair; the east end contains Mount Calvary; and in a chapel, the afcent to which is by 22 steps, they shew the very hole where the cross was fixed : here is a fuperb altar, with three croffes, before which hang forty-fix lamps of great value, kept continually burning. At the west end is the Holy Sepulchre, covered with a dtately cupola, supported by 16 massive columns, incrusted with marble. The centre of this dome is open at top, just over the sepulchre; and the chapel of the sepulchre

is hewn in the folid rock, and has a fmall dome or lantern on the top, supported by pillars of porphyry. The cloifter round it is divided into feveral chapels, appropriated to the different fects of Christians who reside This church is the chief support of the town; the whole business of the city being to accommodate pilgrims, &c. with conveniencies; and the fees which they pay to the government for the liberty of going into this holy edifice, also yield a very confiderable Besides this church, there are some others erected by the same empress, over such places as were fupposed to have been the scene of any remarkable transaction; as, where Christ ate his last supper; where the palace of Caiaphas stood, in which our Saviour was buffeted and mocked; the house of Pontius Pilate; the Field of Blood; that part of the garden on Mount Olivet where Christ prayed in his extreme agony. On the fummit of this mount a chapel is built over the place of our Saviour's afcension, the sloor of which is the solid rock, and the crafty priests pretend to shew therein the print of one of his feet, which has remained ever fince These impostors do not wholly confine that period. themselves to the places mentioned in the New Testament, they diffinguish many recorded in the Old; and, to an edifice twenty cubits square, and fixty high, they have given the appellation of Abfalom's Pillar. At the foutheast part of the city, upon Mount Moriah, there is an edifice, commonly called Solomon's Temple. It certainly stands on the spot where the ancient temple did; but that, according to the prediction of our Saviour, was fo effectually demolished by the Romans, that not one stone remained upon another: it is uncertain by whom this mock fabric was raifed. About seven miles south of Jerusalem, stands the once famous city of Bethlehem, justly celebrated for being the birth-place of our Saviour, but now reduced to an inconfiderable village. A noble temple was erected by the Empress Helena, over the fpot where the stable is supposed to have stood, in which Christ was born, and hither a prodigious number of pilgrims daily refort.



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#### TARTARY IN ASIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles. Length 4000 between \{ 50° and 150° E. long. Breadth 2400 between \{ 30° and 72° N. lat.

TARTARY, taken in its fullest extent, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, on the North; by the Pacific Ocean, on the East; by China, India, Perfra, and the Caspian Sea, on the South; and by Muscovy on the West.

Rivers. The principal rivers are, the Wolga, which runs a course of 2000 miles; the Oby, which divides Afia from Europe; the Tabol, Irtis, Genefa, or Jenika; the Burrumpooter, the Lena, and the Argun, which divides the Russian and Chinese empires.

The northern parts are exceffively cold and barren, but the fouthern more temperate and fertile. The country abounds with unwholesome lakes and marshes, mountains and fandy deferts. Their commodities are chiefly skins of foxes, fables, ermine, lynxes and other furs, also, flax, musk, rhubarb and cinnamon.

The Tartars are chiefly Pagans, Mahometans and

Christians; the first are most numerous.

Muscovite Tartary is subject to the Empress of Rusfia; Chinese Tartary, to the Emperor of China; other parts of Tartary have their own Princes or Chams, and

fome are subject to Persia and the Great Mogul.

The Tartars are, in general, strong made, stout men; feme are honest and hospitable; others barbarous and live by plundering. The beauty of the Circuffian women is a kind of staple commodity in that country; for parents there make no feruple c. I ling their daughters to recruit the feraglios of the great men of Turkey and Persia. They avoid all labour as the greatest slavery. Their only employment is tending their thocks, bunting, and managing their horses. If the, are engry with a Hh perfort,

person, the worst they wish him is, that he may live in

one fixed place, and work like a Russian.

The first acknowledged sovereign of these dismal territories, was the samous Zingis, or Jenghis Khan, A.D. 1206. His descendants possessed it till 1582, when the Mungls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independent state about 1400, and so remain.

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#### THE EMPIRE OF CHINA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 1450 between 200 & 420 N.lat.
Breadth 1260 between 980 & 1230 E.lon.
To which should be added Chinese Tartary

644,000

Boundaries.] IT is bounded by the Chinese Tartary and an amazing stone wall on the North; by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from North America, on the East; by the Chinese Sea, South; and by Tonquin, and the Tartarian countries and mountains of Thibet and Russia, on the West.

Divisions.] The great divisions of this empire, according to the authors of the Universal History, are into fifteen provinces (exclusive of that of Lyau-tong, which is fituated without the Great Wall, though under the same dominion) each of which might, for their large-ness, fertility, populousness, and opulence, pass for so many distinct kingdoms.

China, excepting to the north, is a plain country, and

contains no remarkable mountains.

Rivers, Bays, Esc.] The chief rivers are the Yamour, and the Argun, which is the boundary between Ruffian and Chinese Tartary; the Crocceus, or Whambo, or the Yellow River; the Kiam, or the Blue River, and the Tays Compton was a in China is very indifferent.

ferent, and is in some places boiled to make it fit for use. The chief bays are those of Wankin and Canton.

Canals.] These are sufficient to entitle the ancient Chinese to the character of being the wisest and most industrious people in the world. The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. The chief of them are lined with hewn stone on the sides, and they are so deep that they carry large vessels, and sometimes they extend above 1000 miles in length. Those vessels are fitted up for all the conveniences of life; and it has been thought by fome, that in China, the water contains as many inhabitants as the land. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of an amazing construction. The navigation is flow, and the vessels sometimes drawn by men. About 10,000 boats from 200 tons and under, are kept at the public expense. No precautions are wanting, that could be formed by art or perseverance, for the safety of the pasfengers, in case a canal is crossed by a rapid river, or exposed to torrents from the mountains. These canals, and the variety that is feen upon the borders, render China the most delightful to the eye, of any country in the world, as well as fertile, in places that are not fo by nature.

Soil and Produce.] The foil is, either by nature or art, fruitful of every thing that can minister to the necessities, conveniences or luxuries of life. The culture of the cotton, and the rice fields, from which the bulk of the inhabitants are clothed and fed, is ingenious almost beyond description. The rare trees, and aromatic productions, either ornamental or medicinal, that abound in other parts of the world, are to be found in China.

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The tallow tree, is about the height of a common cherry tree. The fruit it produces has all the qualities of our tallow, and when manufactured with oil, ferves the natives as candles; but they smell strong, nor is their light clear. The tea plant, or shrub, is planted in rows, and pruned to prevent its luxuriancy. The culture of this plant seems to be very simple; and it is certain that some kinds are of a much higher and delicious slavour than others. The greatest difference is between the

Bohes

Bohea and the Green. The ginfeng is a native of Chi-

nese Tartary.

Population and Inhabitants. ] Much has been faid of the population of China. It is undoubtedly great. cording to Le Compte, the 15 provinces contain 2357 fortified towns, 10,128,789 families, 58,016,783 men. But it appears, from later and more authentic accounts, that this great empire contains at least two bundred millions of inhabitants. Notwithstanding the industry of the people, their amazing population frequently occafions a dearth. Parents, who cannot support their female children, are allowed to cast them into the river; but they fasten a gourd to the child, that it may float on the water; and there are often compaffionate people of fortune, who are moved by the cries of the children to fave them from death. The Chinese, in their persons, are middle fized, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, their nofes rather short. The Chinese have particular ideas of beauty. They pluck up the hairs of the lower part of their faces by the roots with tweezers, leaving a few straggling ones by way of beard. Tartar princes compel them to cut off the hair of their heads, and, like Mahometans, to wear only a lock on the crown. Their complexion towards the north, is fair, towards the fouth, fwarthy; and the fatter a man is, they think him the handsomer. Men of quality and learning, who are not much exposed to the fun, are delicately complexioned, and they who are bred to letters let the nails of their fingers grow to an enormous length, to shew that they are not employed in manual

The women have little eyes, plump rofy lips, black hair, regular features, and a delicate, though florid complexion. The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted, when they are young, to give them that accomplishment; so that when they grow up, they may be said to

Marriages.] The parties never fee each other, in China, till the bargain is concluded by the parents, and that is generally when the parties are perfect children.

Funerals.7

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Funerals.] People of note cause their cossins to be made, and their tombs to be built in their life time. No

persons are buried within the walls of a city.

Language.] The Chinese language contains only 330 words, all of one syllable: but then each word is pronounced with such various modulations, and each with a different meaning, that it becomes more copious than could be easily imagined, and enables them to express themselves very well, on the common occasions of life.

Curiosities.] The artificial curiosities of China are stupendous. The great wall separating China from Tartary, to prevent the incursion of the Tartars, is supposed to extend from 1200 to 1500 miles. It is carried over mountains and vallies, and reaches from the province of Xensi to the Kang sea, between the provinces of Pekin and Lænotum. It is in most places built of brick and mortar, which is so well tempered, that though it has stood for 1800 years, it is but little decayed. It is terrassed and cased with bricks, and is from twenty to twenty-five feet high. It is paved wide enough on the top for five or six horsemen to travel abreast with ease.

The Chinese are remarkably fond of bells. One at Pekin weighs 120,000 pounds, but its sound is said to

be difagreeable.

Chief Cities. Thefe are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton. Pekin, the capital of the whole empire of China, and the ordinary refidence of the Emperors, is fituated in a very fertile plain, 20 leagues distant from the great wall. It is an oblong square, and is divided into two cities, fix leagues in compais. The walls and gates of Pekin are of the furprising height of fifty cubits, fo that they hide the whole city; and are fo broad, that centinels are placed upon them on horseback; for there are slopes within the city of confiderable length, by which horsemen may afcend the walls. Most of the streets are built in a direct line; the largest are about 120 feet broad, and a lengue in length. The shops, where they tell filks and China ware, generally take up the whole fireet, and afford a very agreeable prospect. Each shopkeeper places before his thop, on a small kind of pedestal, a board about twenty feet high, painted, varnished, Hh 2

and often gilt, on which are written in large characters. the names of the feveral commodities he fells. Thefe being placed on each fide of the street, at nearly an equal distance from each other, have a very pretty appearance. The city of Pekin, is faid to contain two millions of inhabitants. The Emperor refides here in winger, but he commonly spends a part of the summer at Jehol, about 160 miles north of Pekin, in Chines Tartary.

Nankin is faid to exceed Pekin, both in extent and population. But if we may judge from the account which M. Bourgeois, missionary at Pekin, gives of it, in a letter of his, dated in 1777, we are to believe that there is nothing remarkable in this celebrated city, but its famous steeple, its vast circumference, the barren hills, and uncultivated tracts of land that are inclosed within its walls, and which make a stranger think that he has left it far behind him, when he is in the midst

of it.

Canton is the greatest port in China, and the only port that has been much frequented by Europeans. The city wall is about five miles in circumference, with very pleasant walks around it. The city is entered by feven iron gates, and withinfide of each there is a guard The streets of Canton are very straight, but. generally narrow, and paved with flag stones; they are fo crowded, that it is difficult to walk in them; yet, a woman of any fashion is seldom to be seen, unless by chance, when coming out of their chairs. There are great numbers of market places for fish, flesh, poultry, vegetables, and all kinds of provisions, which are fold very cheap. They have all fuch a regard to privacy, that no windows are made towards the streets, but in thops and places of public buffness; nor do any of their windows look towards those of their neighbours. The thops of those that deal in filk are very neat, make a fine show, and are all in one part of the city; for tradefmen, or dealers in one kind of goods, herd together in the fame street. It is computed that there are in this city, and its suburbs, 1,200,000 people; and there are often 5,000 trading veffels lying before the city.

Manufactures.

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Manufactures. ] China is so happily situated, and produces fuch a variety of materials for manufactures, that it may be faid to be the native land of industry; and it is exercised with vast art and neatness. manufacture of that earthen ware, generally known by the name of China, was long a fecret in Europe, and brought immense sums to that country. The ancients knew and esteemed it highly under the name of porcelain, but it was of a much better fabric than the modern. The Chinese filks are generally plain and flowered gauzes, and they are faid to have been originally fabricated in that country, where the art of rearing filk worms was first discovered. They manufacture filks. likewise of a more durable kind; and their cotton, and other cloths, are famous for furnishing a light warm. wear.

Their trade is open to Americans, and to all the European nations, with whom they deal for ready money; for such is the pride and avarice of the Chinese, that

they think no manufactures equal to their own.

Government. The original plan of the Chinese government was patriarchal, almost in the strictest sense: of the word. Duty and obedience to the father of each family was recommended and enforced in the most rigorous manner; but, at the same time, the Em-peror was confidered as the father of the whole. mandarins, or great officers of state, were looked upon as his fubfitutes; and the degrees of fubmission which were due from the inferior ranks to the superior, were fettled and observed with the most scrupulous precision... This simple claim of obedience, required great address and knowledge of human nature to render it effectual; and the Chinese legislators, Consucius particularly, appear to have been possessed of wonderful abilities... They enveloped their dictates in a number of mystical. appearances, fo as to strike the people with awe and veneration. The mandarins had modes of speaking and writing different from those of other subjects, and the people were taught to believe that their princes partook of divinity, fo that they were feldom feen, and more feldom approached. But fince the conquest of China

by the Tartars, upwards of 160 years ago, the patriarchal form of government has been changed for the monarchical.

The present Emperor, who descended from a Tartarian family, is styled "Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Gover-

nor of the Earth, Great Father of his People."

Religion.] This article is nearly connected with the eceding. Though the ancient Chinese worshipped preceding. idols, yet their philosophers and legislators had juster fentiments of the Deity, and indulged the people in the worship of sensible objects, only to make them more fubmissive to government. Confucius, and the Chinese legislators, introduced a most excellent system of morals among the people, and endeavoured to supply the want of just ideas of a future state, by prescribing to them the worship of inferior deities. Their morality approximated to that of Christianity; but as we know little of their religion, only through the Jesuits, we cannot adopt for truth, the numerous instances which they tell us of the conformity of the Chinese with the Christians religion.

History.] The Chinese pretend, as a nation, to an antiquity beyond all measure of credibility; and their annals have been carried beyond the period to which the scripture chronology alligns the creation of the world. Poan Kou is faid by them to have been the first man, and the interval of time betwixt him and the death of the celebrated Confucius, which was in the year before Christ, 479, has been reckoned from 276,000 to 96,961,740 years. But upon an accurate investigation of this subject, these extravagant pretentions to an-

tiquity appear to be wholly unsupported.

All historical relations of events prior to the reign of YAO, who lived 2057 years before Christ, are entirely fabulous, composed in modern times; unsupported by authentic records, and full of contradictions.

The origin of the Chinese empire cannot be placed

higher than two or three generations before Yao.

In the year 1771, all the Tartars which composed the nation of the Tourgouths, left the fettlements which they had under the Russian government on the banks of

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the Wolga, and the Iaick, at a small distance from the Caspian sea, and, in a vast body of 50,000 families, they passed through the country of the Hasacks. After a march of 8 months, in which they furmounted innumerable difficulties and dangers, they arrived in the plains that lie on the frontier of Carapen, not far from the banks of the river Ily, and offered themselves as subjects to Kien-long, Emperor of China, who was then in the 36th year of his reign. He received them graciously; furnished them with provisions, clothes, and money, and allotted to each family a portion of land for agriculture and pasturage. The year following there was a second emigration of about 30,000 other Tartar families, who also quitted the settlements they enjoyed under the Russian government, and submitted to the Chinese sceptre. The Emperor caused the history of the emigrations to be engraven upon stone, in four different languages.

The British court sent an Ambassador (Earl Macartney) to the Emperor of China, to establish and promote a friendly intercourse between the two nations, in the year 1792, who returned in 1794 without success.\*

# INDOSTAN, HINDOOSTAN, or India in this side the Ganges.

Boundaries. HIS fine country, one of the Boundaries. I most celebrated in the world for its antiquity, population and opulence, is situated between 66° and 92° 30′ of eastern longitude, and between the 8th and 36th degrees of northern latitude, and is consequently partly in the torrid, and partly in the northern temperate zone.

It is washed on the southwest, by that part of the Indian Ocean called the Arabian Sea; on the southeast, by another large inlet of the same ocean, called the Bay of Bengal; and bounded on all other sides by Persia, Independent.

<sup>\*</sup> A-well-written Narrative of this embaffy has been published by Æneas Anderson; an abstract of which is contained in the American Universal Geography, Vol. II. p. 502-53%, edit. of 1796.

Independent Tartary, Thibet, and India beyond the

Ganges.

The pricipal divisions of this country, as they stood in 1782, are as follow, viz. The British possessions; States in alliance with Britain; Tippoo Saib's territories; Mahratta States and their tributaries; and the territories of the Subah of the Deccan.

British Possessions.] The British possessions contain about 150,000 square British miles (which is about 18,000 more than is contained in Great Britain and Ireland) and about ten millions of inhabitants. They

confift of three diffinct governments, viz.

Government of Calcutta or Bengal—On the Ganges. Government of Madrais—On the coast of Coromandel. Government of Bombay—On the Gulf of Cambay.

Air and Seasons.] The winds in this climate generally blow for fix months from the south, and fix from the north. April, May, and the beginning of June, are excessively hot, but refreshed by sea breezes; and in some dry seasons, the hurricanes, which tear up the sandlet them sall in dry showers, are excessively disagreeable.

Rivers.] Of the rivers of Indostan three far exceed the rest in magnitude and utility; the Indus, the Gan-

ges, and the Burrumpooter.

The Ganges is one of the finest rivers in the world. It is revered by the Hindoos as a deity that is to wash away all their stains. The entire course of the Ganges is 2100 miles.

Population, Inhabitants, Religion, &c.] The Mahometans, who are called Moors, of Indostan, are computed to be about ten millions, and the Indians about 100

millions.

The original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos, or, as others call them, Hindoos, and the country Hindoostan. They pretend that Brumma, who was their legislator both in politics and religion, was inferior only to God, and that he existed many thousand years before our account of the creation.

The foundation of Brumma's doctrine confifted in the belief of a Supreme Being, who created a regular gradation of beings, fome superior and some inferior to man; in the immortality of the soul, and a suture state prin in thi

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wom they fore fonal of rewards and punishments, which is to confift of a transmigration into different bodies, according to the

lives they have led in their pre-existent state.

The Hindoos have, from time immemorial, been divided into four great tribes. The first and most noble tribe are the Bramins, who alone can officiate in the priesthood, like the Jewish tribe of Levi. The second in order is the Sittri tribe, who, according to their original institution, ought to be all military men. The third is the tribe of Beise, who are chiefly merchants, bankers, and banias or shopkeepers. The fourth tribe is that of Sudder, who ought to be menial servants; and they are incapable of raising themselves to any superior rank.

Besides this division into tribes, the Gentoos are also subdivided into casts, or smaller classes and tribes; and it has been computed that there are eighty-four of

these casts.

The custom of women burning themselves upon the death of their husbands, still continues to be practised among some of high cast and condition, though much

less frequently than formerly.

The Gentoos are as careful of the cultivation of their lands, and their public works and conveniences, as the Chinese; and remarkably honest and humane. There is scarcely an instance of a robbery in all Indostan, though the diamond merchants travel without defensive weapons.

Their persons are straight and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their singers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleasant, and their seatures exhibit the most delicate lines of beauty in the semales; and in the males, a kind of manly softness. Their walk and gait, as well as their whole deportment, is in the

highest degree graceful.

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The Gentoos marry early, the male before fourteen, and the female at ten or eleven years of age. A man is in the decline of life at thirty, and the beauty of the women is on the decay at eighteen: at twenty five they have all the marks of old age. We are not therefore to wonder at their being foon strangers to all perfonal exertion and vigour of mind: and, whatever may

be the cause, a recent traveller among them observes, it is certain, that death is regarded with less horror in India, than in any other country in the world. The origin and the end of all things, say the philosophers of India of the present times, is a vacuum. A state of repose is the state of greatest persection; and this is the state after which a wise man aspires. It is better, say the Hindoos, to sit than to walk, and to sleep than to wake; but death is best of all.

For St. George, better known by the name of Madrass, is the capital of the English East India company's dominions in that part of the East Indies, and is distant

foutheastward from London, about 4800 miles.

Near Bombay are feveral islands, one of which, called Elephanta, contains the most inexplicable antiquity perhaps in the world. A figure of an elephant, of the natural fize, cut coarfely in stone, presents itself on the landing place, near the bottom of a mountain. An eafy flope then leads to a stupendous temple, hewn out of the folid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, about ten feet high, with capitals, refembling round cushions, as if pressed by the weight of the incumbent mountain. At the farther end are three gigartic figures. Besides the temple, are various images, and groups on each hand, cut in the stone : one of the atter bearing a rude resemblance of the judgment of Solomon; also a colonnade, with a door of regular architecture; but the whole bears no manner of refemblance to any of the Gentoo works.

The Peninsula of INDIA beyond the GAN-GES, called the FARTHER PENINSULA.

Miles.
Length 2000 between { 1° & 30° N. lat. } 741,500
Breadth 1000 between { 92° & 109° E.lon. } 741,500

Boundaries: ] THIS peninfula is bounded by Thibet and China, on the North; by
China and the Chinese Sea, on the Eat; by the

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car tha fame Sea and the Straits of Malacca, on the South; and by the Bay of Bengal and the Hither India, on the West. The space between Bengal and China is now called the province of Mecklus.

The name of India is taken from the river Indus, which, of all others, was best known to the Persians. The whole of this peninsula was unknown to the an-

cients, and is partly fo to the moderns.

Rivers.] The chief are Sanpoo or Burrumpooter, Domea, Mecon, Menan, and Ava, or the great river Nou Kian.

Bays, &c.] The Bays of Bengal are Siam, and Cochin China. The straits of Malacca and Sincapora.

Soil.] The foil of this peninfula is fruitful in general, and produces all the delicious fruits that are found in other countries contiguous to the Ganges, as well as roots and vegetables; and, in Ava, a quantity of faltpetre, and the best teek timber, or Indian oak, which, for ship-building in warm climates, is of much longer duration than any European oak. Teek ships, 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas. This peninsula abounds likewise in silks, elephants, and quadrupedes, both domestic and wild, that are common in the southern kingdoms of Asia. The natives drive a great trade in gold, diamonds, rubies, topazes, amethysts, and other precious stones. Tonquin produces little or no corn or wine, but is the most healthful country of all the peninsula.

History. The first conqueror of the whole of this country, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Bek, by conquest, became Great Mogul. The dynasty continued in his famil till the conquest of Tamerlane in the 15th century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the samous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi; and since that event, many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made

themselves independent.

PERSIA.

#### -P E R S

#### SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles. Sq. Miles. Length 1300 Breadth 1100 between \[ \begin{cases} \ 44\circ & 70\circ E. \long. \\ 25\circ & 44\circ N. \lat. \end{cases} \] 800,000

Boundaries.] TODERN Persia is bounded by the mountains of Ararat, or Daghistan, which divide it from Circassian Tartary, on the Northwest; by the Caspian Sea, which divides it from Russia, on the North; by the river Oxus, which divides it from Usbec Tartary, on the Northeast; by India, on the East; and by the Indian Ocean, and the gulfs of Perfia and Ormus, on the South; and by Arabia and Turkey, on the West.

The chief city and residence of the sovereign is Ispa-

han, a fine spacious city.

The north and east parts of Persia are mountainous and cold; the provinces to the foutheast are fandy and defart; those on the fouth and west are very fertile. The air in the fouth is extremely hot in fummer, and very unwholesome. There is scarcely any country that The produchas more mountains and fewer rivers. tions of Persia are similar to those of India,

The Persians are a brave, polite, and ingenious people; honest in their dealings, and civil to strangers. Their great foible feems to be oftentation in their equi-

The Perfans, in general, are strict followers of Mahomet's doctrine, but differ confiderably from the Turks. There are many Christians in Persia, and a sect who worthip fire, the followers of Zoroafter.

Persia is governed by an absolute monarch, called Shah or King, and frequently Sophi. The crown is

hereditary, but females are excluded. .

The Persian empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquest of Media, 536 years before Christ. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great,

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Parthian, was formed by the Persians under Arbaces, 250 years before Christ; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its ancient title; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Thamas Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom. He was assassing the province of Indostan, the was assassing to the transfer of the powerful kingdom.

## ARABIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 1430
Breadth 1200

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Turkey on the North; by the Gulfs of Persia, or Bassora and Ormus, which separate it from Persia, on the East; by the Indian Ocean, South; and the Red Sea, which divides it from Africa, on the West.

Divisions.

1. Arabia Petræ, northwest.

2. Arabia Descrta, in the middle.

3. Arabia Felix, southeast.

Chief Tozons.

Suez, E. lon. 33° 27' N. l. . . 29° 50'.

Mecca, E. lon. 43° 30' lat. 21° 20'.

Mocha, E. lon. 44° 4' N. lat. 13° 45'.

It is remarkable that this country has always preferved its ancient name. The word Arab, it is generally faid, fignifies a robber, or freebooter. The word Saracen, by which one tribe is called, is faid to fignify both a thief and an inhabitant of the defert. These names justly belong to the Arabians, for they seldom let any merchandize pass through the country without extorting something from the owners, if they do not rob them.

We are told, that so late as the year 1750, a body of 50,000 Arabians attacked a caravan of merchants and pilgrims

pilgrims returning from Mecca, killed about 60,000 perfons, and plundered it of every thing valuable, though

escorted by a Turkish army.

As a confiderable part of this country fies under the torrid zone, the air is excessively dry and hot, and the country is subject to hot poisonous winds, which often prove fatal, especially to strangers. The foil, in some parts, is nothing more than immense fands, which, when agitated by the winds, roll like the troubled ocean, and fometimes form mountains, by which whole caravans have been buried or loft. In these deserts, the caravans, having no tracks, are guided, as at fea, by a compass, or by the stars; for they travel chiefly in the night. Here, fays Dr. Shaw, are no pastures clothed with flocks, nor vallies flanding thick with corn; here are no vineyards or oliveyards; but the whole is a lonesome desolate wilderness, no otherwise diversified than by plains covered with fand, and mountains that are made up of naked rocks and precipices. Neither is this country ever, unless sometimes at the equinoxes, refreshed with rain; and the intenseness of the cold in the night is almost equal to that of the heat in the daytime. But the fouthern part of Arabia, defervedly called the Happy, is bleffed with an excellent foil, and, in general, is very fertile. There the cultivated lands, which are chiefly about the towns near the fea coast, produce balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, cassia, aloes, frankincense, spikenard, and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, cardamum, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty, with a small quantity of corn and wine. This country is famous for its coffee and its dates.

The most useful animals in Arabia are camels and dromedaries; they are amazingly fitted by Providence for travelling the dry and parched deserts of this country, for they are so formed, that they can throw up the liquor from their stomach into their throat, by which means they can travel six or eight days without water. The camels usually carry 800lb. weight upon their backs, which is not taken off during the whole journey, for they naturally kneel down to rest, and in due time

rife

rife with their load. The dromedary is a finaller animal, nearly refembling a camel, that will travel many miles a day. It is an observation among the Arabs, that wherever there are trees, the water is not far off; and when they draw near a pool, their camels will finell it at a distance, and set up their great trot till they come to it.

In the Temple of Mecca, or suspended on its walls and gates, are seven Arabian poems, called the Moalakat, which have been lately translated into English by Sir William Jones: the following stanzas of one of the poems are transcribed, as they serve to gratify the curiosity, and also display a lively and entertaining view of the Arabian customs and modes of living.

in Minia, where they rested, and those where they fixed their abodes! Wild are the hills of Goul, and deserted is the summit of Rijaam.

2. The canabs of Rayann are destroyed; the remains of them are laid bare, and smoothed by the floods, like characters engraved on the folid rocks.

3. Dear ruins! Many a year has been closed, many a month, holy and unhallowed, has elapted fince I exchanged tender vows with the fair inhabitants.

4. The rainy conftellations of fpring have made their hills green and luxuriant: the drops from the thunder-clouds have drenched them with profuse as well as gentle showers:

5. Showers from every nightly cloud, from every cloud yeiling the horizon at day-break, and from every evening cloud, responsive with hoarse murmurs.

6. Here the wild eringo-plants raife their heads; here the antelopes bring forth their young by the fides of the valley; and here the offriches drop their eggs.

7. The large-eyed wild cows lie fuckling their young a few days old; their young, who will foon become an herd on the plain.

8. The torrents have cleared the rubbish, and disclosed the traces of habitations, as the reeds of a writer restore estaced letters in a book.

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9. Or as the black dust, sprinkled over the varied marks on a fair hand, brings to view, with a brighter tint,

the blue stains of woad.

10. I flood asking news of the ruins concerning their lovely habitants; but what avail my questions to dreary rocks, who answer them only by their echo?

11. In the plains, which now are naked, a populous city once stood; but they decamped at early dawn, and nothing of them remains but the canals, which encircled their tents, and the Thumaam-plants, with

which they were repaired.

12. How were thy tender affections raifed, when the damfels of the tribe departed; when they hid themfelves in carriages of cotton, like antelopes in their lair; and the tents, as they were struck, gave a piercing found!

13. They were concealed in vehicles, whose sides were well covered with awnings and carpets, with fine

fpun curtains, and pictured veils.

14. A company of maidens were feated in them, with black eyes and graceful motions, like the wild heifers of Tudah, or the roes of Wegera, tenderly gazing on their young.

15. They hastened their camels, till the fultry vapour gradually stole them from thy fight; and they feemed to pass through a vale, wild with tamarisks, and rough with large stones, like the valley of Beisha."

What is called the Defert of Sinai, is a beautiful plain near nine miles long, and above three in breadth; it lies open to the northeast, but to the southward is closed by some of the lower eminences of Mount Sinai; and other parts of that mountain make fuch encroachments upon the plain as to divide it into two, each fo capacious as to be fufficient to receive the whole camp of the Ifraelites.

From Mount Sinai may be feen Mount Horeb, where Moses kept the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, when he faw the burning buth. On those mountains, are many chapels and cells possessed by the Greek and Latin monks, who, like the religious at Jerusalem, pretend

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to shew the very spot where every miracle, or transac-

tion recorded in the scripture, happened.

At Mecca, the capital of all Arabia, and the birthplace of Mahomet, is a mosque so glorious, that it is generally counted the most magnificent of any temple in the Turkish dominions. The number of pilgrims, who yearly vifit this place, is almost incredible, every musfulman being obliged, by his religion, to come hither once in his life time, or fend a deputy. At Medina, about 50 miles from the Red Sea, the city to which Mahomet fled when he was driven out of Mecca, and the place where he was buried, is a stately mosque supported by 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 filver lamps, which are continually burning. It is called Most Holy by the Turks, because in it is placed the coffin of their prophet Mahomet, covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of filver tiffue. Hither the pilgrims refort, as to Mecca, but not in fuch numbers.

The Arabs are descended from Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they shall be invincible, "have their hands against every man, and every man's hands against theirs." They are at present, and have remained from the remotest ages, during the various conquests of the Greeks, Romans and Tartars, a convincing proof of the divine origin of this prediction.

The famous Mahomet was born in the year 569, at Mecca. From his flight to Medina, which happened in the 622d year of Christ, the 54th year of Mahomet's age, and the tenth of his ministry, his followers, the Mahometans, compute their time, and the æra is called

in Arabic, Hegira, "the Flight."

Mahomet, by the affiftance of the inhabitants of Medina, and of others, whom his address daily attached to him, brought over all his countrymen to a belief, or at least, to an acquiescence in his doctrines. The speedy propagation of his system among the Arabians, was a new argument in its behalf among the inhabitants of Egypt, and the East, who were previously disposed to it. Arians, Jews and Gentiles all forsook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans. In a word, the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Persia;

and Mahomet, from a deceitful hypocrite, became the most powerful monarch in his time. He was proclaimed King at Medina, in the year 627, and after subduing part of Arabia and Syria, he died in 632, leaving two branches of his race, both esteemed divine among their subjects.

See "The History of the Turkish or Ottoman Empire, from its foundation in 1300, to the peace of Belgrade, in 1740; to which is prefixed an Historical Discourse on Mahomet and his successors;" translated from the French of Mignot, by A. Hawkins, Esq. pub-

lished in 1787.

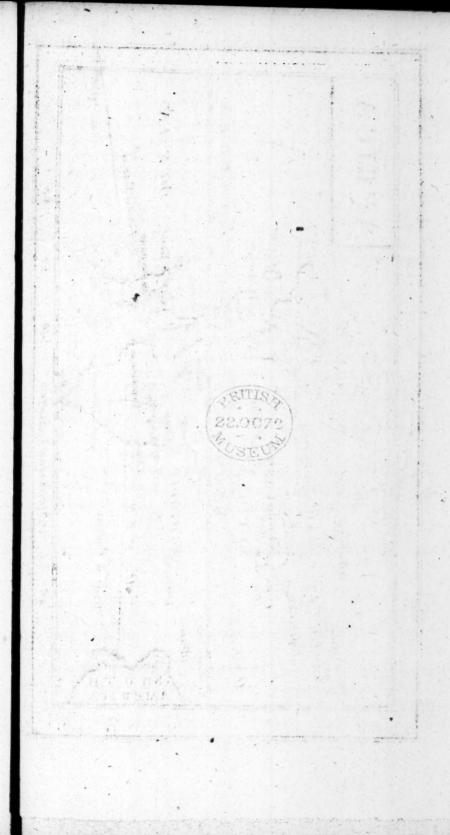
### ASIATIC ISLES.

THE Japan Islands, forming an empire, governed by a most despotic King, lie about 150 miles east of China. The soil and productions of these Islands are much the same as those of China. The Japanese are the grossest idolaters, and irreconcileable to Christianity. They are of a yellow complexion, narrow eyes, short noses, black hair. A sameness of dress prevails through the whole empire, from the Emperor to the peasant. The first compliment offered to a stranger in their houses, is a dish of tea, and a pipe of tobacco. Obedience to parents, and respect to superiors, characterize the nation. Their penal laws are very severe, but punishment is seldom inslicted. The inhabitants have made great progress in commerce and agriculture.

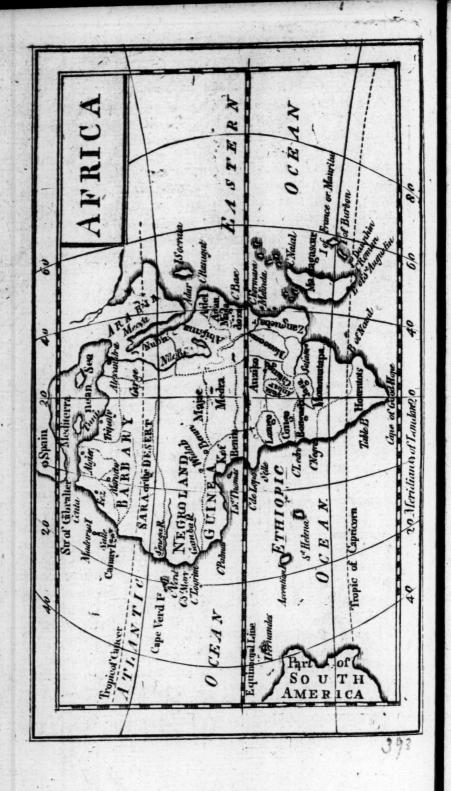
Formosa is a fine island east of China, abounding in

all the necessaries of life.

The Philippines, 1100 in number, lying 200 miles foutheast of China, belonging to Spain, are fruitful in all the necessaries of life, and beautiful to the eye. They are, however, subject to earthquakes, thunder and lightning, venomous beasts, and noxious herbs, whose poison kills instantaneously. They are subject to the Spanish government.



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government. The Sultan of Mindanao is a Mahometan.

Borneo, 800 miles long, and 700 broad, next to New-Holland, is thought to be the largest island in the world. It lies on both sides of the equator, and is famous for being the native country of the Ouran Outang, which, of all irrational animals, resembles a man the most.

Sumatra, west of Borneo, produces so much gold, that it was thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the Scriptures. But Mr. Marsden, in his late history of this island, thinks it was unknown to the ancients; and Mr. Bruce has pretty clearly shewn that the Ophir, mentioned in the scriptures, is in Africa.

Ceylon belongs to the Dutch, and is faid to be by nature the richest and finest island in the world. The natives call it, with some shew of reason, the terrestrial paradise. They are a sober, inossensive people; but idolaters. This island is noted for the cinnamon tree.

Java principally belongs to the Dutch, who have here crected a kind of commercial monarchy, the capital of which is Batavia, a noble and populous city, lying in the latitude of fix degrees fouth, at the mouth of the river Jucata, and furnished with one of the finest harbours in the world. The Chinese, residing in this island, are computed at 100,000; about 30,000 of that nation were barbarously massacred, without the smallest offence ever proved upon them, in 1740.

# AFRICA.

A FRICA, the fourth grand division of the globe, bears some resemblance to the form of a pyramid, the base being the northern part of it, which runs along the shores of the Mediterranean, and the point or top of the pyramid, the Cape of Good Hope. Africa is a peninsula

peninfula of a prodigious extent, joined to Afia only by a neck of land, about 60 miles over, between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, usually called the Isthmus of Suez, and its utmost length from north to south is 4300 miles; and the broadest part is 3500 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea, which separates it from Europe; on the East, by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, which divide it from Asia; on the South, by the Southern Ocean; and on the West, by the great Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from America.

The most considerable rivers in Africa, are the Niger, which falls into the Atlantic or Western Ocean, after a course of 2800 miles. It increases and decreases as the Nile, fertilizes the country, and has grains of gold in many parts of it. The Gambia and Senegal are only branches of this river. The Nile, which, dividing Egypt into two parts, discharges itself into the Mediterranean, after a prodigious courie from its fource in Abyllinia. The most considerable mountains in Africa are the Atlas, a ridge extending from the Western Ocean, to which it gives the name of Atlantic Ocean, as far as Egypt, and had its name from a King of Mauritania, a great lover of astronomy, who used to observe the stars from its fummit; on which account the poets represent him as bearing the heavens on his shoulders. The Mountains of the Moon, extending themselves between Abysfinia and Monomopata, and are still higher than those of Atlas. Those of Sierra Leona, or the Mountains of the Lions, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Ethiopia. These were styled by the ancients, the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning. The Peak of Teneriffe, which the Dutch make their meridian, is about two miles high, in the form of a fugar-loaf, and is fituated on an island of the same name, near the coast. The most noted capes, or promontories, in this country, are Cape Verd, the most westerly point of the continent of Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope (fo denominated by the Portuguese, when they first went round it in 1498) the fouth extremity of Africa, in the country

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of the Hottentots. There is but one strait in Africa, which is called Babelmandel, and is the communication between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Africa once contained feveral kingdoms and states. eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth and power, and the most extensive commerce. The kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia, in particular, were much celebrated; and the rich and powerful state of Carthage, that once formidable rival to Rome itself, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa was overrun by the Vandals, who contributed still more to the destruction of arts and sciences; and, to add to this country's calamity, the Saracens made a fudden conquest of all the coasts of Egypt and Barbary, in the feventh century. These were fucceeded by the Turks; and both being of the Mahometan religion, whose professors carried desolation with them wherever they came, the ruin of that once flourishing part of the world was thereby completed.

The inhabitants of this continent, with respect to religion, may be divided into three forts; namely, Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first are the most numerous.

Having given the reader some idea of Africa in general, we shall now consider it under three grand divisions: First, Egypt; secondly, the states of Barbary, stretching along the coast of the Mediterranean, from Egypt, on the East, to the Atlantic Ocean, west; and, lastly, that part of Africa, between the tropic of Cancer and the Cape of Good Hope; the last of these divisions, indeed, is vastly greater than the other two; but the nations which it contains are so little known, and so barbarous, and, like all barbarous nations, so similar in most respects to one another, that they may, without impropriety, be thrown under one general head.

#### E G Y P T.

Miles. Length 600 Breadth 250 between \{20\circ & 32\circ N. lat. \} 140,700

Boundaries.] I T is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, North; by the Red Sea, East; by Abyffinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, on the South; by the Defert of Barca, and the unknown parts of Africa, West.

It is divided into Lower and Upper Egypt.

climate. It is observed by M. Volney, that during eight months of the year (from March to November) the heat is almost insupportable by an European. "During the whole of this season, the air is inslamed, the sky sparkling, and the heat oppressive to all unaccustomed to it." The other months are more temperate. The southerly winds, which sometimes blow in Egypt, are, by the natives, called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the desert. They are of such extreme heat and dryness, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its satal influence. During the three days which it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller, whom this wind surprises remote from shelter: when it exceeds three days, it is insupportable.

The foil is exceedingly fruitful, occasioned by the overflowing of the Nile, which leaves a fattening slime behind it. Those parts not overflowed by the Nile, are uncultivated, fandy and barren. Egypt produces corn, rice, sugar, flax, linen, falt, sal ammoniac, balfam,

and various forts of fruits and drugs.

Egypt is governed by a Bashaw, sent from Constantinople, being a province of the Turkish empire. The Turks and Arabs are Mahometans. Mahometanism is the established religion of Egypt; but there are many Christians called Copts, and the Jews are very numerous.

M. Volney, is about 2,300,000; of which, Cairo, the

capital, contains 250,000.

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Egypt is famous for its pyramids, those stupendous works of folly. The Egyptians were the only people who were acquainted with the art of embalming or preferving dead bodies from putrefaction. Here is the river Nile, celebrated for its fertilizing inundations, and for the fubtle, voracious crocodiles which inhabit its shores. The natives at the head of this famous river pay divine honours to it. Thousands of cattle are offered to the Deity, who is supposed to reside at its source. This was the theatre of those remarkable transactions. which make up the beautiful and affecting history of Joseph. Here Pharaoh exhibited scenes of cruelty, tyranny and oppression towards the Israelites, in the course of their 400 years bondage to the Egyptians. Here too, Moses was born, and was preserved in the little ark, among the flags on the banks of the Nile. Here, through the instrumentality of this great man, the Egyptians were afflicted with many grievous plagues, which induced them at last to let Ifrael go. Here, Moses, with his rod, divided the Red Sea, and Ifrael passed it on dry land; which the Egyptians, attempting to do, were overwhelmed by the returning of the waters. To this scene succeeded the Israelites' memorable 40 years march through the deferts of Arabia, before they reached the land of Canaan.

#### THE STATES OF BARBARY.

UNDER this head, we shall rank the countries of,
1. Morocco and Fez; 2. Algiers; 3. Tunis;

4. Tripoli and Barca.

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The empire of Morocco, including Fez, is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean tea; on the fouth, by Tafilet; and on the east, by Segelmessa and the kingdom of Algiers, being 500 miles in length, and 480 in breadth.

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Fez, which is now united to Morocco, is about 125 miles in length, and much the fame in breadth. It lies between the kingdom of Algiers to the east, and Morocco on the fouth, and is furrounded on other parts by the fea.

Algiers, formerly a kingdom, is bounded on the eaft, by the kingdom of Tunis; on the north, by the Mediterranean; on the fouth, by Mount Atlas, and on the west, by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tafilet. cording to Dr. Shaw, who refided 12 years at Algiers, this country extends in length 480 miles along the coast of the Mediterranean, and between 40 and 100 miles in breadth.

Tunis is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and east; by the kingdom of Algiers on the west; and by Tripoli, with part of Biledulgerid, on the fouth; being 220 miles in length, from north to fouth, and 170 in

breadth, from east to west.

Tripoli, including Barca, is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean fea; on the fouth, by the country of the Beriberies; on the west, by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the east, by Egypt; extending about 1100 miles along the sea coast; and the breadth is from I to 300 miles.

Each capital bears the name of the state, or kingdom to which it belongs, but the capital of Biledulgerid (the

ancient Numidia) is Dara.

The Barbary states form a great political confederacy. though each is independent as to the exercise of its internal policy.

The air of these states is mild and agreeable.

Under the Roman empire, they were justly denominated the garden of the world; and to have a refidence there, was confidered as the highest state of luxury.

The produce of their foil formed those magazines. which furnished all Italy, and great part of the Roman empire, with corn, wine and oil. Though the lands are now uncultivated, through the oppression and barbarity of their constitution, yet they are still fertile, not only in the above mentioned commodities, but in dates,

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figs, raisins, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plums, citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, with plenty of roots and herbs in their kitchen gardens. Excellent hemp and flax grow on their plains.

Morocco, the capital of the empire of the same

name, is thought to contain 25,000 inhabitants.

The city of Algiers is faid to contain 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2,000 Christian slaves; among whom were a number of unfortunate Americans, who were released by the late treaty with the Dey and regency of Algiers. No estimate can be formed as to

the populousness of its territory.

Tunis is the most polished republic of all the Barbary states. The capital contains 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops, and its suburbs consist of 1000 houses. The Tunishe women are very hand-some in their persons; and though the men are sunburnt, the complexion of the ladies is very delicate, nor are they less neat and elegant in their dress; but they improve the beauty of their eyes by art, particularly the powder of lead ore, the same pigment, according to the opinion of the learned Dr. Shaw, that Jezebel made use of when she is said (2 Kings, chap. ix. verse 30) to have painted her face; the words of the original being, that she set off her eyes with the powder of lead ore.

Tripoli was once the richest, most populous and opulent of all the states on the coast; but it is now much reduced, and the inhabitants, who are said to amount to between 4 and 500,000, have all the vices of the Al-

gerines.

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All foreigners are here allowed the open profession of their religion, but the inhabitants of these states are Mahometans; and many subjects of Morocco follow the tenets of one Hamed, a modern sectarist, and an enemy to the ancient doctrine of the califs. The Moors of Barbary, as the inhabitants of these states are now promiscuously called, (because the Saracens sirst entered Europe from Mauritania, the country of the Moors) have adopted the very worst parts of the Mahometan religion, and seem to have retained only as much of it as countenances their vices.

The Emperor of Morocco is an arbitrary Prince.
Algiers

Algiers is governed by a Prince, called the Dey, elected by the army. The fovereigns of Tunis and Tripoli, called Beys, are not fo independent as the former. These three states may be looked upon as republics of soldiers, under the protection of the Grand Seignior. With Algiers the United States have lately negociated a treaty of peace, and have confirmed that which before existed with Morocco. On this coast, stood the samous city of Carthage, which was destroyed by the Romans. Among the great men Africa has produced, are, Tertullian, Cyprian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius and St. Austin, all Bishops of the church. The warriors of note, are, Hamilcar, Hannibal and Asdrubal. Among the poets, are, Terence and Apuleius.

# Of AFRICA, from the Tropic of Cancer, to the Cape of Good Hope. See the Map.

HIS immense territory is, comparatively speaking, very little known; there is no modern traveller that hath penetrated into the interior parts; fo that we are ignorant not only of the bounds, but even of the names of feveral inland countries. In many material circumstances, the inhabitants of this extensive continent agree with each other. If we except the people of Abyssinia, they are all of a black complexion. In their religion, except on the fea coasts, which have been visited and settled by strangers, they are Pagans; and the form of government is every where monarchical or despotic. Few princes, however, possess a very extenfive jurisdiction; for as the natives of this part of Africa are faid to be grossly ignorant in all the arts of utility or refinement, they must be little acquainted with one another; and generally united in small societies, each governed by its own prince.

We are but imperfectly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people of this extensive country. The accounts given us by Mr. Bruce, of the Abyssinians, represent them as in a state of very great barbarism.

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fin veg Their manner of feeding is beyond a parallel, if we may believe the report of our author. He informs us, that having fallen in with fome foldiers driving a cow before them, he was furprifed to fee them throw down the animal, cut off pieces of her flesh, and then slapping the skin over the wound, make her get up and walk on as before. He found this to be the common practice of the country.

The religion of the Abyssinians is a mixture of Christianity, Judaism and Paganism; the two latter of which are by far the most predominant. There are here more churches than in any other country, and though it is very mountainous, and consequently the view much obstructed, it is very seldom you see less than five or six churches. Every great man when he dies, thinks he has atoned for all his wickedness, if he leaves a fund to build a church, or has one built in his life time.

The churches are full of pictures, flovenly painted on parchment, and nailed upon the walls. There is no choice in their faints, they are both of the Old and New Testament, and those that might be dispensed with from both. There is St. Pontius Pilate and his wife; there is St. Balaam and his ass; Sampson and his jaw

bone, and so of the rest.

The fertility of a country fo prodigiously extensive, might be supposed more various than we find it is; in fact, there is no medium in this part of Africa with regard to the advantages of foil; it is either perfectly barren, or extremely fertile; this arises from the intense heat of the fun, which, where it meets with fufficient moisture, produces with the utmost luxuriancy; and in those countries where there are few rivers, reduces the furface of the earth to a barren fand. Of this fort are the countries of Anian and Zaara, which, for want of water, and confequently of all other necessaries, are reduced to perfect deferts, as the name of the latter denotes. In those countries, on the other hand, where there is plenty of water, and particularly where the rivers overflow the land, part of the year, as in Abyifinia, the productions of nature, both of the animal and vegetable kinds, are found in the highest perfection and Kk 2 greatest `

greatest abundance. The countries of Mandingo, Ethiopia, Congo, Angola, Batua, Truticui, Monomotapa, Cafati, and Mehenemugi, are extremely rich in gold and filver.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, is situated upon a hill of confiderable height, the top of it nearly plain, on which the town is placed. It confifts of about 10,000 families in times of peace. The houses are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains.

The Abyssinians, from a very ancient tradition, according to Mr. Bruce, attribute the foundation of their monarchy to Menilek, fon of Solomon, by the Queen of Sheba, rendered in the vulgate, the Queen of the South. The annals of the Abyslinians say, she was a Pagan when she left her own country, but being full of admiration at the fight of Solomon's works, the was converted to Judaism in Jerusalem, and bore him a son, whom the called Menilek, and he became their first King. She returned with her fon to Sheba, whom, after keeping him some years, she fent back to his father, to be instructed. Solomon did not neglect his charge, and he was anointed and crowned King of Ethiopia, in the temple of Jerusalem, and at his inauguration, took the name of David: after this he returned to Sheba, and brought with him a colony of Jews, among whom were many doctors of the law of Moses, particularly . one of each tribe, to make judges in his kingdom. With these came also Azarias, the fon of Zadok the prieft, and brought with him a Hebrew transcript of the Jaw, which was delivered into his custody, as he bore the title of Nebrit, or high priest; and this charge, though the book itself was burnt with the church at Axum, in the Moorish war of Adel, is still continued, as it is faid, in the lineage of Azarias, who are keepers of the church of Axum at this day. All Abyssinia was thereupon converted, and the government of the church and state modelled according to what was then in use at Jerusalem.

On the Guinea or western coast, the English trade to Tames Fort, and other fettlements near and up the river

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Gambia, where they exchange their woollen and linen manufactures, their hard ware and spirituous liquors, for the persons of the natives. By the treaty of peace in 1783, the river of Senegal, with its dependencies, were given up to France. Among the Negroes, a man's wealth consists in the number of his family, whom he sells like so many cattle, and often at an inferior price. Gold and ivory, next to the slave trade,

form principal branches of African commerce.

The greatest part of the profits of the slave trade is raised on the sugar plantations. If by establishing factories, and encouraging civilization on the coast of Asrica, and returning some of the West India and other slaves, to their original country, some amends could be made for past treachery to the natives, and the inhabitants could be instructed in the culture of tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, &c. to barter with us for our manufactures, great might be the profits, and much would it serve the cause of humanity. An undertaking of this kind has lately been set on foot by the Sierra Leona company, which bids sair to be successful, and does very great honour to the humane gentlemen, who are agents in this business.

The establishment which the Dutch East India company have made on either side of the Cape of Good Hope, the extreme southern point of that great continent, which comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa, extends, according to computation, 450 miles eastward and westward, and 250 towards the north. In this extensive domain, the population amounts to 17,000 inhabitants of European descent, and about 30,000 slaves,

Africans and Afiatics.

This country is capable of being made, by the fim-

plest means, a populous commercial colony.

The Aborigines of the country, who are called Hottentots, and who are of a mild and tractable disposition, have been easily reduced to the condition of obedient subjects. They are a quiet, inosfensive people, useful to the Dutch in many respects, particularly in the management of flocks and herds of cattle. They have been very much misrepresented; and it is surprising, that the fallehoods

falsehoods which have been propagated concerning them, fhould fo long have gained credit in the world. It is not true, that they are in the practice of eating raw flesh, or that they entwine their bodies with the entrails They prepare their food with fire; and their clothing confifts of a drefled hide, which is ded like a collar round the neck, hangs down over the shoulders near to the ground, and is broad, and may be wrapt round the fore part of the body; besides this, they wear another covering of ikin round the loins, which reaches half way down the thighs. Sometimes they have a cap for the head, and shoes for the feet of the same ma-Their shoes are formed of a piece of hide, terials. drawn closely about the feet, with thongs of the fame. The Hottentots having few conveniences for bathing, and living in a climate where they are very frequently involved in clouds of dust, have acquired habits of dirtiness; but their skins, when washed, are clear, though fallow.

The employment of the Hottentots is purely pastoral; their principal and almost only occupation being

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the care of their herds of sheep and kine.

A fea officer lately visited all the chiefs of the Negroes in the English settlements, from Santa Apollonia to Athera, which is upwards of 250 miles, and found the police and punishment of all crimes supported by the flave trade. Those who commit crimes or trespasses against their laws, are, at the decision of twelve elders, fold for flaves for the use of their government, and the support of their chiefs. Theft, adultery, and murder, are the highest crimes, and whenever they are detected, fubject the whole family to flavery. But any individual, condemned to flavery for the crime of his relation, may redeem his own person, by furnishing two flaves in his room. Or when a man commits one of the above cardinal crimes, all the male part of his family are forfeited to flavery; if a woman, the female part is "While on the coast, says he, I saw instances of this fort fo truly cruel, as made my very bosom bleed. This traffic in crimes makes the chiefs vigilant. Nor do our planters, who purchase them, use any pains to instruct

them in religion, to make them amends for the oppression thus exercised on them. I am sorry to say they are unnaturally averse to every thing that tends to it; yet the Portuguese, French, and Spaniards, in their settlements, succeed in their attempts to instruct them, as much to the advantage of commerce, as of religion. It is for the sake of Christianity, and the advantages accompanying it, that English slaves embrace every occasion of deserting to the settlements of these nations."

It is high time for the legislature to enforce and put an end to this most infamous of all trades, and so difgraceful to the Christian name, and so repugnant to the.

principles of a free government.

### AFRICAN ISLANDS.

A T the mouth of the Red Sea is the island that failors now call Socotara, or Socatra, famous for its

aloes, which are esteemed the best in the world.

Sailing down, fouthward, we come to the island of Madagascar, or Lawrence, abounding in cattle and corn, and most of the necessaries of life, but no sufficient merchandize to induce the Europeans to settle colonies; it has several petty savage Kings of its own, both Arabs and negroes, who make war on each other, sell their prisoners for slaves, to the shipping, which call here, taking clothes, utensils, and other necessaries in return.

Near it, are the four Comorra Isles, whose petty Kings are tributary to the Portuguese; and near these lies the island of Bourbon; and, a little higher, Maurice, so called by the Dutch, who sirst touched here in 1598. It is now in possession of the French, and by them called

the Isle of France, lat. 20° S. long. 56° E.

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Quitting the eastern world, and the Indies, and passing round the Cape of Good Hope, into the wide Atlantic ocean, the first island is the small, but pleasant one, called St. Helena, at which place, all the English

and American East India ships stop, to get water and fresh provisions, in their way home. Near this, are the Guinea islands, St. Matthew, St. Thomas, and others, not far from the coast under the equinoctial line, belonging to the Portuguese. These were so named by the sailors, who sirst found them on the sestivals of St. Helen, St. Thomas, and St. Matthew.

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Thence northward, are the Cape Verd Islands, so called from their verdure. They now belong to the Portuguese, who are furnished from thence with salt and

goats' fkins.

Farther north, are the pleasant Canaries, belonging to the Spaniards, from whence first came Canary wine, and the beautiful singing birds, called Canary Birds. The ancients called them the Fortunate Isles, and placed there the Elysian fields. They are ten or twelve in number, the chief are Tenerisse, Gomera, Ferro, and Great Canary. The fertile islands of Madeira lie still further north, and are samous for the best stomachic wine. They belong to the Portuguese.

### NEW DISCOVERIES.

### CONTINENT OF NEW HOLLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 2400 Breadth 2300 between { 110° and 153° E. long. 11° and 43° S. lat.

I T lies foutheast of the island of Java, and south of New Guinea, in the Great South Sea. For more than a century after its first discovery by the Dutch, in 1616, it was thought to be part of a vast fouthern continent, the existence of which has been a favourite idea with many experienced navigators. The great extent of New Holland gives it an unquestionable claim to the name of Continent.

The whole eastern coast of this continent, except the very southern point, was discovered and explored by Capt. Cook, in 1770, and is called New South Wales. It is claimed by England, on the old principle of prior discovery.

There is a great variety of birds and animals found here, feveral of which, before the discovery of this

place, were non descripts.\*

The natives go always uncovered, although it is obferved they suffer sometimes from the cold. Those on the borders of the sea-coast subsist principally on fish. On that part of the coast which the English have invaded, the natives have retired, and, from accounts, are much distressed for provision. A kind of twine is manufactured among them, which, with their fishing nets, is very neatly made from the slax plant. This plant promises to be very valuable for the purpose of making cordage, and the finest manufactures.

In May, 1787, the British government sitted out a squadron of eleven vessels, with 850 convicts, under the command of Arthur Phillip, Esq. in order to form a settlement on this continent. The situation determined upon, has been named Port Jackson; south lat. 32° 52', east long. from Greenwich, 159° 19' 30". This place is about 9 miles from Botany Bay, and has a harbour capable of containing 1000 sail of the line in perfect security. A plan of a town has been regularly laid out, and, from the latest accounts, the prospect was flattering to the new settlers.

On the first arrival of the English, the natives were found amicable, hospitable, unaccustomed to act with treachery, or to take the least advantage, and every precaution was taken to prevent this harmony from being interrupted; but from some disagreement with individuals, or what is more probable, a dislike of the encroachments on their territories, they appear to avoid

every intercourse with their new neighbours.

The

<sup>&</sup>quot;The reader will find cuts, and a description of a number of these animals and birds, in "The Voyage of Governor Phillip, to Botany Bay," published by Stockdale, London, in 1790.

The inhabitants are not very numerous, and are of a chocolate colour, middle stature, and very active and courageous. Their food is chiefly fish, birds of various kinds, yams, fruit, and the slesh of the Kanguroo, an animal resembling the Opossum, and peculiar to this continent. Their weapons are spears and lances of different kinds, which they throw with great dexterity. They also use shields of an oblong form, made of bark.

The New Hebrides.] This name was given by Capt. Cook, to a cluster of islands, situated between the latitudes of 14° 29', and 20° 4' fouth; and between 169°

41', and 170° 21' east longitude.

Not far from the New Hebrides, and fouthwestward of them, lies New Calebonia, a very large island, first discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774. It is about 87 leagues long, but its breadth is not considerable, nor any where exceeds ten leagues. It is inhabited by a race of stout, tall, well proportioned Indians, of a swarthy or dark chesnut brown. A sew leagues distant are two small islands, called the Island of Pines, and Botany Island.

New Guinea is a long, narrow island, extending northeast, from 2° to 12° south lat. and from 131° to 150° east long. but in one part it does not appear to be above 50 miles broad. The country consists of a mixture of very high hills and vallies, interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bread fruit, and most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are found in the other South Sea islands. It affords from the sea a

variety of delightful prospects.

New Ireland extends in length, from the northeast to the southeast, about 270 miles, but it is in general very narrow. It abounds with a variety of trees and plants, and with many pigeons, parrots, rooks, and other birds. Northwestward of New Ireland, a cluster of islands were seen by Capt. Carteret, lying very near each other, and supposed to consist of 20 or 30 in number. One of these, which is of a very considerable extent, was named New Hanover; but the rest of the cluster received the name of the Admiral Ty Islands.

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### GENERAL REMARKS.

HE varieties among the human race, fays Dr. Percival, enumerated by Linnæus and Buffon, The first is found under the polar regions, and are fix. comprehends the Laplanders, the Esquimaux Indians, the Samoeid Tartars, the inhabitants of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, the Greenlanders, and the people of Kamschatka. The vhage of men in these countries is large and broad p the nose flat and short; the eyes of a yellowish brown, inclining to blackness; the cheek bones extremely high; the mouth large; the lips thick, and turning outwards; the voice thin and fqueaking; and the skin a dark grey colour. The people are short in stature, the generality being about four feet high, and the tallest not more than five. Ignorance, stupidity and superstition are the mental characteristics of the inhabitants of these rigorous climates. For here

> Doze the gross race. Nor sprightly jest nor song, Nor tenderness they know, nor aught of life, Beyond the kindred bears that stalk without.

The Tartar race, comprehending the Chinese and the Japanese, forms the second variety in the human species. Their countenances are broad and wrinkled, even in youth; their noses short and slat; their eyes little, sunk in the sockets, and several inches as under; their cheek bones are high; their teeth of a large size and separate from each other; their complexions are olive and their hair black. These nations, in general, excepting the Japanese and Chinese, have no religion, no settled notions of morality, and no decency of behaviour. They are chiefly robbers; their wealth consists in horses, and their skill in the management of them.

The third variety of mankind is that of the fouthern Asiatics, or the inhabitants of India. These are of a slender shape, have long straight black hair, and generally Roman noses. These people are slothful, luxurious,

fubmillive, cowardly and effeminate.

The parent Sun himself
Seems o'er this world of flaves to tyrannize;
And, with oppressive ray, the roseate bloom
L1

Of beauty blafting, gives the gloomy line,
And features groß: or worse, to ruthless deeds,
Mad jealousy, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid spirit fires, i. Lave dwells not there,
The fost regards, the tenderuess of life,
The heart shed tear, th' inestable delight
Of sweet humanity: these court the beam
Of milder climes; in selfish fierce desire,
And the wild sury of voluptuous sense,
They're lost. The very brute creation there
This rage partakes, and burns with horsel sire.

The Negroes of Africa constitute the fourth striking variety in the human species; but they differ widely from each other; those of Guinea, for instance, are extremely ugly, and have an insupportably offensive scent; while those of Mosambique are reckoned beautiful, and are untainted with any disagreeable smell. The Negroes are, in general, of a black colour; the downy softness of hair, which grows upon the skin, gives a smoothness to it, resembling that of velvet. The hair of their heads is woolly, short and black; but their beards often turn grey, and sometimes white. Their noses are flat and short, their lips thick and tumid, and their teeth

of an ivory whiteness.

The intellectual and moral powers of these wretched people are uncultivated; and they are subject to the most barbarous despotism. The savage tyrants, who rule over them, make war upon each other for human plunder; and the wretched victims, bartered for spirituous liquors, are torn from their families, their friends, and their native land, and configned for life to mifery, toil and bondage. But how am I shocked to inform you, that this infernal commerce is carried on by the humane, the polished, the Christian inhabitants of Europe; nay, even by Englishmen, whose ancestors have bled in the cause of liberty, and whose breasts still glow with the fame generous flame! I cannot give you a more striking proof of the ideas of horror, which the captive Negroes entertain of the state of servitude they are to undergo, than by relating the following inch dent from Dr. Goldsmith.

"A Guinea captain was, by diftrefs of weather, driven into a certain harbour, with a lading of fickly flaves,

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who took every opportunity to throw themselves overboard, when brought upon deck for the benefit of fresh air. The captain perceiving, among others, a semale save attempting to drown herself, pitched upon her as a proper example for the rest. As he supposed that they did not know the terror attending death, he ordered the woman to be tied with a rope under the arm pits, and let down into the water. When the poor creature was thus plunged in, and about half way down, she was heard to give a terrible shriek, which, at first, was ascribed to her fears of drowning; but soon after, the water appeared red around her, the was drawn up, and it was found that a shark, which had followed the ship, had bitten her off from the middle."

The native inhabitants of America make a fifth race of men: They are of a copper colour, have black, thick, ftraight hair, flat noses, high cheek bones, and small eyes. They paint the body and face of various colours, and eradicate the hair of their beards and other parts, as a deformity. Their limbs are not so large and robust as those of the Europeans. They endure hunger, thirst and pain with astonishing simmess and patience; and, though cruel to their enemies, they are

kind and just to each other.

The Europeans may be confidered as the last variety of the human kind. They enjoy fingular advantages from the fairness of their complexions. The face of the African black, or of the olive coloured Afratic, is a very imperfect index of the mind, and preferves the fame fettled shade in joy and forrow, confidence and shame, anger and despair, siekness and health. English are faid to be of the fairest of the Europeans; and we may therefore prefume, that their countenances best express the variations of the passions, and vicislitudes of disease. By the intellectual and moral characteriftics of the different nations, which compole this quarter of the globe, are of more importance to be known. These, however, become gradually less diseernible, as fashion, learning and commerce prevail more univerfally."

FEDERAL

#### FEDERAL MONEY.

THE Congress of the United States of America, August 8, 1786—
"Resolved, That the Standard of the United States of America,
for gold and filver, thall be eleven parts fine and one part allow.

for gold and filver, shall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy.

"That the Money-Unit of the United States (being by the Resolve of Congress of the 6th of July, 1785, a Dollar) shall contain, of fine filver, 375 64 grains," &c.

As this money proceeds in a decuple, or tenfold proportion; any number of dollars, dimes, cents, and mills, fimply express so many dollars and decimal parts of a dollar.

Thus, 3 dollars, 4 dimes, 6 cents and 5 mills are expressed D. d. c. m.

3, 4 6 5=3465 Dollars=3465 mills.

As the Dollar is the integer, unit, or whole number, and the Eagle the name of a gold coin; and the dime, cent and mill, are 10th, sooth and 1000th parts of a dollar, the decimal point (,) separates between the dollars and dimes.

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Therefore in accounts, the terms Eagle and Dime may be omitted; the place of dimes being the place of tens for cents; and the right hand figure, or place of units for Eagles, will be the place of

tens for dollars.

d. c. c. E. D. d. c. D. c. Thus—,6 9=,69 and 24,9, 7 8=249, 78

The feveral Currencies of the United States, compared with dollars and cents, are as follows.

New Hampskire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky and Vermont.

**D. s.** c. **D. s.** c. **D. s.** d. c. **D.** d. c. **I**=6=,100  $\frac{1}{2}$ =3=,50  $\frac{1}{4}$ =1-6=,25  $\frac{1}{8}$ =9=12 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{10}$ =4 $\frac{1}{2}$ =6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 

New York and North Carolina.

D. s. c. D. s. c. D. s. c. D. d. c.

1=8=,100 \( \frac{1}{2} = 4 = .50 \) \( \frac{1}{4} = 2 = .25 \) \( \frac{1}{8} = 1 = .12\) \( \frac{1}{16} = 6 = .6\) \( \frac{1}{4} = 1 = .6\)

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

D. s. d. c. D. s. d. c. D. d. c. D. d. c.

1=7-6=,100 \( \frac{1}{2} = 3-9 = .50 \) \( \frac{1}{4} = 1-10 \) \( \frac{1}{2} = 25 \) \( \frac{1}{8} = 11 \) \( \frac{1}{4} = 12 \) \( \frac{1}{16} = 5 \) \( \frac{1}{2} \)

South Garolina and Georgia.

D. s. d. c. D. s. d. c. D. d. c. D. d. c. 1=4-8=,100  $\frac{1}{2}$ =2-4=,50  $\frac{1}{4}$ =1-2=,25  $\frac{1}{6}$ =7=,12 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{10}$ =3 $\frac{1}{2}$ =6 $\frac{1}{2}$ INTERESTING

## INTERESTING CALCULATIONS upon the POPULATION of the UNITED STATES, and of the WORLD.

A DMITTING the population of the United States at present (1796) to be five millions, which is very near the exact number,—and that this number, by natural increase, and by emigration, will be doubled in 20 years, and continue to increase in that ratio for a century to come, at that period, (1896) there will be United America 160 millions of inhabitants, nearly 20 millions more than there are at present in all Europe. And when we consider the probable acquisition of people by foreign immigrations, and that the interior and unsettled parts of America are amply sufficient to previde for this number, the presumption is strong that this estimate will not differ materially from the event.

It has been common to compute the number of inhabitants on this globe, in round numbers, at 950 millions, viz.

America 150 millions—Europe 150 millions—Afia 500 millions, and Africa 150 millions. Hence it has been reckoned, that as a generation lasts 30 years, in that space 950 millions of people must be born and the same number die; and, consequently, that about 31 millions die annually; 85 thousand every day; 3,600 every hour; 60 every minute, and one every second, or in this proportion.

This estimate is much too large. One nearer the truth was made a few years fince, by a gentleman\* in England, in which he reckons the inhabitants of the world at about 731 millions—of whom are,

	Millions.	Millions.
Pagans	420	Protestants 44
Mahometans	130	Greek & Armenian Church 30
Roman Catholies	4 100	Jews 7

This estimate, I apprehend, considerably exceeds the truth. He reckons upwards of 90 millions in America. This is too large by more than one half. Dr. Stiles, than whom no man was better informed on this subject, reckoned that the whole number of Indians in all North America, did not exceed two millions and as balf. Admitting this to be true, fifteen, or including the islands, twenty millions, would be the extent of the population of all America.

\* Mr. William Garey.

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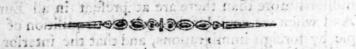
## ANIMPROVED

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS;

Comprehending, in one view, the ANALYSIS or OUTLINES of GENE-RAL HISTORY, from the CREATION to the prefent Time.



## Bef. Chrift ... belief and our Louvenie lo and beliefe

- 4004 HE creation of the world, and of Adam and Eve.
- 2017 Enoch translated into heaver.
- 2348 The old world destroyed by a deluge which continued 377 days.
- 1247 The tower of Babei is built about this time by Noah's posterity; upon which God mirablously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations.
- 1288 Mifraim, the fon of Ham, founds the kingdom of Fgypt, which lasted 1663 years, to the conquest of Cambyses.
- 2059 Ninus, the fon of Belus, founds the kingdom of Affyria, which lasted about 1000 years.
- Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of fojourning.
- 1397 The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from lieaven.
- 1822 Memnon the Fgyptian invents the letters.
- 1715 rometheus first druck fire from flints.
- 1635 Joseph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Genefis, containing a period of 2369 years.
- 1574 Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, appointed by God first high priest of the Israelites.
- 1571 Mofes, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter.
- \$556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saites from Fgypt, into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens in Greece.
- 1503 Deluge of Deucalion in Theffaly.
- 1493 Cadmus carried the Phienician letters into Greece, and built
- from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Ifraelites, besides children, which completed the 430 years of sojourning.

1485 The

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Bef. Christ ..

Page 18 The first ship that appeared in Greece brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Rhodes, and brought with him his fifty daughters.

1453 The Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, in Greece.

1452 The Pentateuch, or five first books of Moses, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following, aged tro years.

1451 The linaelites, after fojourning in the wilderness forty years, are led under Joshua into the land of Canaan, where they fix themselves, after having subdued the natives; and the period of the sabbatical year commences.

The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave rife to the Trojan war, and fiege of Troy by the Greeks, which continued ten years, when that city was taken and burned.

1048 David is fole King of Ifrael.

1004 The Temple is folemnly dedicated by Solomon.

896 Elijah, the prophet, is translated to heaven.
894 Money first made of gold and filver at Argos.

869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by Queen Dido.

814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.

776 The first Olympiad begins.

753 Æra of the building of Rome in Italy by Romulus, first King of the Romans.

720 Samaria taken, after three years fiege, and the kingdom of Ifrael overthrown by Salmanafer, King of Affyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity.

The first eclipse of the moon on record.

658 Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by a colony of Athenians.

604 By order of Necho, King of Egypt, some Phænicians sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.

600 Thales of M letus travels into Egypt, acquires the knowledge of geometry, aftronomy, and philosophy; returns to Greece, calculates eccipses, and gives general notions of the universe, and maintains that one Supreme Intelligence regulates all its motions.

Maps, globes, and the figns of the Zodiac, invented by Anaximander, the scholar of Thales.

597 Jeholakin King of Judah, is carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.

587 The city of Jerufalem taken, after a fiege of 18 months.

559 Cyrus the first King of Perfia.

538 The kingdom of Babylon destroyed; that city being taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, issued an edict for the return of the Jews.

526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library first founded.

515 The second temple at Jerusalem is finished under Darius.

509 Tarquin the feventh, and last King of the Romans, is expelled,

Bef. Chitft.

and Rome is governed by two confuls, and other republican magistrates, until the battle of Pharsalia, 461 years.

504 Sardis taken and burned by the Athenians, which gave occasion

to the Persian invasion of Greece.

481 Kerxes, King of Persia, begins his expedition against Greece.

458 Ezra is fent from Babylon to Jerusalem, with the captive Jews, and the veffels of gold and filver, &c. being feventy weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour,

454 The Romans fend to Athens for Solon's laws.

451 The decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified.

432 Nineteen years cycle invented by Meton.

430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time. Malachi, the last of the prophets.

401 Retreat of 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon.

400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, put to death by the Athenians, who foon after repent, and

erect to his memory a Ratue of brass.

379 Bootian war commences in Greece, finished in 366, after the death of Epaminondas, the last of the Grecian heroes. After his death, Philip, brother to the King of Macedon, who had been educated under him, privately let out for that country, feized the kingdom, and after a continual course of war, treachery, and diffimulation, put an end to the liberty of the Greeks by the battle of Cheronea.

336 Philip, King of Macedon murdered, and fucceeded by his fon

Alexander the Great.

332 Alexandria in Egypt built.

331 Alexander, King of Macedon, conquers Darius, King of Persia

and other nations of Asia.

323 Dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals into four kingdoms, after deftroying his wives, children, brother, mother, and fafters.

285 Dionyfius, of Alexandria, began his aftronomical zera on Monday, June 26, being the first who found the feler year to confift exactly of 365 days, five hours and 49 minutes.

284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, employs seventy-two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint.

269 The first coinage of filver at Rome.

250 EratoRhenes first attempted to measure the earth.

190 The first Roman army enters Asia, and from the spoils of Antiochus brings the Afiatic luxury to Rome.

170 Eighty thousand Jews massacred by Antiochus Epiphanes.

168 Perseus deseated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.

167 The first library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia,

163 The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years 146 Carthage

Bef. Christ.

146 Carthage and Corinth rafed to the ground by the Romans.

145 An hundred thousand inhabitants of Antioch massacred in one day by the Jews.

135 The history of the Apocrypha ends:

52 Julius Cæsar makes his first expedition into Britain.

47 The Alexandrian library, confifting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt by accident.

45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himfelf.

44 Cæfar killed in the senate house, after having sought 50 pitched battles, and overturned the liberties of his country.

30 Alexandria taken by Octavius, and Egypt reduced to a Roman

province.

Octavius, by a decree of the fenate, obtains the title of Augustus Cæfar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman Emperor.

& The temple of Janus is that by Augustus, as an emblem of univerfal peace; and JESUS CHRIST is supposed to have been born in September, or on Monday, December 25.

After Christ.

12 CHRIST disputes with the Doctors in the temple.

is baptized in the wilderness by John.

is erucified on Friday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M. His Refurrection on Lord's day, April 5: His Ascension, Thursday, May 14.

36 St. Paul converted.

39 St. Matthew writes his Gospel. Pontius Pilate kills himself.

40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.

43 Claudius Cæfar's expedition into Britain.

44 St. Mark writes his Gospel.

46 Christianity carried into Spain. 49 London is founded by the Romans.

52 The council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.

35 St. Luke writes his Gospel.

60 Christianity preached in Britain.

62 St. Paul is fent in bonds to Rome-writes his epiffles between 51 and 66.

63 The Acts of the Apostles written.

Christianity is supposed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or some of his disciples, about this time.

64 Rome set on fire, and burned for fix days; upon which began, under Nero, the first perfecution against the Christians;

67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.

70 Titus takes Jerusa em, which is rased to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.

79 St. John the Evangelist wrote his Revelation-his Gospel in 97.

\$36 The fecond Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.

ray Justin

139 Justin writes his first apology for the Christians.

152 The Emperor Antoninus Pius stops the persecution against the Christians.

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217 The Septuagint faid to be found in a cafk. Church yards began to be confecrated.

274 Silk first brought from India, and the manufactory of it introduced into Europe, 551.

303 The tenth general perfecution begins under Dioclesian and Galerius.

306 Constantine the Great begins his reign.

313 The tenth perfecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, and gives full liberty to their religion.

325 The first general cour . 1 at Nice, when 318 fathers attended against Arius, where was composed the famous Nicene Creed.

328 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thenceforward called Constantinople.

331 Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.

363 The Emperor Julian, furnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.

364. The Roman empire is divided into the eastern (Confrantinople the capital) and western (of which Rome continued to be the capital;) each being now under the government of different Emperors.

400 Bells invented by bishop Paulinus of Nola in Campagna. 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, King of the Gothe.

412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.

420 The kingdom of France begins upon the lower Rhine, under Pharamond.

426 The Romans withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return, adviling the Britains to arm in their own defence, and trust to their own valour.

432 St. Patrick began to preach in Ireland: he died 17th March, 493, aged 122 years.

447 Attila (furnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns, ravages-

the Roman empire.

476 The western empire entirely destroyed; upon the rains of which feveral new states arise in Italy and other parts, confifting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other Barbarians; under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are deftroyed.

496 Clovis King of France Captized, and Christianity begins in that

kingdom.

516 The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dienyfius the monk.

557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Afia, and Africa, which continues near 50 years.

600 Bells first used in churches.

606 The power of the Popes begins by the concessions of Phocas, Emperor of the East. 622 Mahomet

Mahomet flies from Mecca to Medina in Arabia. His followers compute their time from this æra, which in Arabic is called Hegira, i. e. the Flight.

637 Jerufalem taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.

640 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by the Saracens, and the grand library there burned by order of Omer their caliph, or prince.

664 Glass invented in England by Benalt, a monk.

685 The Britons totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven inte Wales and Cornwall.

696 Churches first began to be built in England.

743 The Saracens conquer Spain. Their progress stopped in France by Charles Martel, in 732.

726 The controversy about images begins, and occasions many infurrections in the Eastern empire.

748 The computing of years from the hirth of Christ begun to be used in history.

761 Thirty thousand books burnt by order of the Emperor Leo.

786 The furplice, a vestment of the Pagan Priests, introduced into churches.

800 Charlemagne, King of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the western empire, and endeavours in vain to restore learning in Europe.

286 Juries first instituted.

896 Alfred the Great, after fubduing the Danish invaders, composes his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, and tythings; erects county courts, and founds the University of Oxford about this time.

936 The Saracen Empire divided into feven kingdoms, by ufur-

pation.

940 Christianity established in Denmark.

989 Christianity established in Russia.

991 The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia. Letters of the Alphabet were hitherto

1000 Paper made of cotton rags comes into use, that of linen do. 1170. 1005 All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new style.

1015 Children forbidden by law to be fold by their parents in England.

Priests forbidden to marry.

1025 Musical gamut invented by Guido, a Benedictine friar. 1043 The Turks become formidable, and take possession of Persia.

1065 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.

1070 William, King of England, introduces the feudal law.

the nomination of the Germany, and the Pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to Rome, towards the end of January.

1080 Doomsday book began to be compiled by order of William, from a survey of all the estates in England, and finished in 1086.

1080 The

1080 The Tower of London built by the same prince, to curb his English subjects.

1086 Kingdom of Bohemia begun.

1006 The first crusade to the Holy Land begun, to drive the inside's from Jerusalem.

1163 London bridge, confifting of 19 small arches, first built of stone. 1180 Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.

1182 Pope Alexander III compelled the Kings of England and France to hold the flirrups of his faddle when he mounted his horfe.

1186 The great conjunction of the fun and moon and all the planets

in Libra, happened in September.

1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, King of England, defeats Saladine's army, confifting of 300,000 com-

Richard treacherously imprisoned in his way home by the Emperor of Germany.

1200 Chimnies were not known in England.

Surnames now began to be used; first among the nobility.

1215 Magna Charta is figned by King John and the barons; and the following year it is granted to the Irish by Henry III.

1227 The Tartars, a new race of barbarians, under Jenghis Khan, emerge from the northern parts of Afia, conquer the greatest part of that continent, and in 22 years destroy upwards of 14 millions of people.

1233 The inquisition, begun in 1204, is now trusted to the Domini-

The houses of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, still thatched with straw.

1252 Magnifying glaffes invented by Roger Bacon.

1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which puts an end to the empire of the Saracens.

1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.

1280 Gunpowder invented by Roger Bacon.

1283 Llewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I.

who unites that principality to England.

1298 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia under Ottoman. Silver hafted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury. Splinters of wood generally used for lights.

Wine fold by apothecaries only as a cordial.

1299 Windmills invented.

1300 About this time the mariner's compass was invented, or improved by John Gioia, or Goya, a Neapolitan. The fleur de luce, the arms of the duke of Anjou, then king of Naples, was placed by him at the point of the needle, in compliment to that prince.

1307 The beginning of the Swiss cantons.

Interest of money in England at 45 per cent.

1320 Gold first coined in Christendom.

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1340 Gunpowder first suggested as useful for warlike purposes, by Swartz, a monk of Cologne; 1346, Edward III had four pieces of cannon, which contributed to gain him the battle of Creffy.

Oil painting first made use of by John Vaneck.

1352 The Turks first enter Europe.

1386 A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands established in London.

1391 Playing cards invented in France for the King's amusement.

1402 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, and the power of the Turks almost entirely destroyed.

1404 Hats for men invented at Paris by a Swifs.

1412 Denmark united with the crown of Norway.

1430 Laurentius of Haerlem invents the Art of Printing, which he practifed with separate wooden types. Guttenburg afterwards invented cut metal types. Peter Schaifer invented the mode of casting types in matrices. But the most authentic accounts ascribe the invention of Printing to Dr. Faust, or Faustus, in 1444.

1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.

The Sea breaks in at Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, which utterly overthrows the Roman empire.

1454 Otto Guerick, a German, invents the air pump.

Duelling appointed in certain cases in France, in order to have the judgment of God.

1460 Engravings and etchings in copper invented.

1471 Decimal arithmetic invented, and the use of tangents in trigo-

nometry introduced, by Regiomontanus.

1483 Richard III, King of England, and last of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Lofworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII, which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster.

1485 Great numbers carried off by the sweating sickness.

1486 Henry establishes fifty yeomen of the guards, the first standing army.

1489 Maps and fea charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus.

1492 AMERICA discovered by Columbus.

1497 The Portuguese first fail to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. South America discovered by Americus Vespusius, from whom

the continent unjustly takes its name. / North America discovered by Sebastian Cabot.

1503 Mines used in the attack and defence of places, invented.

1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported hitherto.

1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation.

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1518 Magellan, in the fervice of Spain, discovers the straits which bear his name; makes the first voyage round the world, but is killed by favages in the Marianne islands.

Republic of Geneva founded.

1520 Henry VIII, for his writings in favour of Popery, receives the title of " Defender of the Faith" from the Pope. Chocolate first brought from Mexico by the Spaniards.

1529 The name of Proteflapt takes its rife from the reformed churches protesting against the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.

1530 Copernicus revives the Pythagorean system of astronomy.

1537 Religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII.

1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorised, the present translation finished 1611.

1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French king. Pins first used in England; before which time the ladies used skewers.

1545 The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years. 1546 Interest of money first established in England by law at ten per cent.

1553 Circulation of the blood through the lungs first published by Michael Servetus.

1560 Siberia was about this time discovered, under the reign of Czar Ivan Bafilides.

1563 Knives first made in England. The thirty-nine articles of the English faith established.

1565 Potatoes first brought to Ireland from New Swin.

1569 Mary, Queen of Scotland driven from her kingdom by the rebellion of her fubjects, flies to Queen Elizabeth for protection, by whom she is treacherously imprisoned.

1572 The great maffacre of Protestants at Paris, August 24.

1579 The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the republic of Holland begins.

1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world,

being the first English circumnavigator.

1581 J. Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, born in Dublin, drew up 104 articles of religion for Ireland, 1615; which were established, 1635 .- Died 1656.

1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th.

1583 Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.

1587 Mary Queen of Scots is beheaded by order of Elizabeth, after 18 years imprisonment. Duelling introduced into England.

1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed by Drake and other English Admirals.

Henry IV passes the famous edict of Nantz, tolerating the Protestants.

1589 Coaches first introduced into England.

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1389 Bombs invented at Venlo.

1597 Watches first brought into England from Germany.

1600 Building with brick introduced into England by the Earl of Arun lel, most of the houses in London being hitherto built with wood.

James VI, of Scotland (and first of the Stuarts) as her successor; which unites both Kingdoms under the name of

Great Britain.

1605 The Gunpowder plot discovered at Westminster.

Kepler lays the foundation of the Newtonian system of attrac-

tion.

1608 Galileo, of Florence, first discovers the satellites about the planet Jupiter by the telescope, then just invented in Holland. Quebec settled by the French.

1610 Henry IV is murdered at Paris by Ravilliac, a priest. Virginia and Newfoundland settled by the English.

Hudson's Bay discovered by a captain of that name, who is left by his men, with seven others, to perish on that desolate coast.

1614 'The custom of powdering the hair took its rife from some ballad singers at St. German's fair, who powdered themselves to look the more ridiculous.

New York and New Jerfey fettled by the Dutch.

1618 New Holland discovered by the Dutch.

1619 Dr. W. Harvey, an Englishman, fully confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

1620 The broad filk manufactory from raw filk introduced into England.

P ymouth in New England planted by a part of Mr. Robinfon's congregation.

1623 New Hampshire settled by an English colony.

1625 The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West Indies, is planted.

1627 The thermometer invented by Drebellius.

A colony of Swedes fettled on Delaware river, Pennfylvania.

1630 Peruvian bark first brought to France.

1631 Newspapers first published at Paris.

1633 Maryland fettled by Lord Baltimore, with a colony of Catholics.

1635 Connecticut and Rhode Island fettled.

1638 Harvard College in Cambridge, Maffachusetts, established.

1640 The massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed.

1649 Charles I, beheaded at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49.

1652 The speaking trumpet invented by Kircher, a Jesuit.

1654 Cromwell assumes the Protectorship.

Bef. Christ.

1655 The English, under Admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards.

1638 Cromwell dies, and is succeeded in the Protectorship by his son.

Richard.

after an exile of twelve years in France and Holland.

The people of Denmark being oppressed by the Nobles, surrender their privileges to Frederick III, who becomes absolute.

1662 The Royal Society established in London by Charles II.

Pendulum Clocks invented by John Fromentel, a Dutchman.

Fire engines invented.

1665 The plague rages in London.

1666 The great fire of London began, September 2, and continued three days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses and 400 streets.

Tea first used in England.

Academy of sciences established in France.

1667 The peace of Breda, which confirms to the English the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

3669 South Carolina planted by an English colony, under Gov-

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ernor Sayle.

1671 Academy of Architecture established in France.

2672 Lewis XIV overruns great part of Holland, when the Dutch open their fluices, being determined to drown their country and retire to their fettlements in the East Indies.

1676 Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow.

1678 The peace of Nimeguen. The Habeas Corpus act paffed.

1679 Darkness at London so great, that one could not read at noom day, January 12.

1680 A great comet appeared, and continued visible from November 3 to March 9.

1681 William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennfylvania, which began this year.

1682 College of Physicians at Edinburg incorporated.

Royal academy established at Nismes.

1685 The edict of Nantz infamously revoked by Lewis XIV, and the
Protestants cruelly perfecuted.

1687 The palace of Verfailles, near Paris, finished by Louis XIV.

1688 The Revolution in Great Britain begins, Nov. 5. King James retires to France, Dec. 3.

1689 King William and Queen Mary, fon and daughter-in-law to James II, are proclaimed February 16.

1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets first used by the French.
Rank of England established by King William.
The first public lottery was drawn this year.

1695 Bank of Scotland established.

1699 The Scots fettled a colony at the Ishmus of Darien, in America, and called it Caledonia.

1700 Charles XII, of Sweden, begins his reign.

Yale College chablished at Saybrook, Connecticut-removed? to New Haven, 1716.

1701 Prussia erected into a kingdom.

Society for the propagation of the Gofpel in foreign parts established.

1702 King William dies, aged 50, and is succeeded by Queen Anne. a daughter to James H, who, with the Emperor and States General, renews the war against France and Spain.

1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Rooke.

1706 The Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, figned Tune 22.

1707 The first British parliament.

Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the Duke of

Savoy.

1710 Queen Anne thanges the Whig Ministry for others more favourable to the interest of her brother, the late Pretender. The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Chriftopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expense, by a duty

on coals. 1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Britain, and Hudson's Bay, in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca, in Europe,

were also confirmed to the said crown by this treaty. 1714 Queen Anne dies, at the age of 50, and is succeeded by George I.

Interest reduced to five per cent. in England.

1715 Lewis XIV dies, and is succeeded by his great-grandson Lewis XV.

The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the Earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. Quelled the fame year.

1719 The Miffisippi scheme at its height in France.

Lomb's filk throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby; takes up one eighthrof a mile; one water wheel moves the rest; and in twenty-four hours it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine filk thread.

The South Sea scheme in England begun April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite funk about Sept. 29.

1727 King George dies in the 68th year of his age; and is succeeded by his only fon, George II.

Inoculation first tried on criminals with success.

Russia, formerly a dukedom, is now established as an empire. 1728 North Carolina fettled about this time, by the English.

1731 The first person executed in Britain for forgery.

1732 Kouli Khan usurps the Persian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with two hundred and thirty one mil-

lions sterling. Several public spirited gentlemen begin the settlement of Geor-

gia, one of the United States of America,

M.m. 2 . 1737

1737 The earth proved to be flatted towards the coles.

1738 Westminster bridge, consisting of fifteen arches, begun; finished in 1750, at the expense of 389,000l. defrayed by parliament.

1744 War declared against France, by Great Britain.

Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world.

1745 The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

1746 Lima and Callao swallowed up by an earthquake.

1748 The peace of Aix la Chapelle, by which a restitution of all places taken during the war, was to be made on all sides.

1749 The interest of the British funds reduced to three per cent.

1752 The new style introduced into Great Britain; the third of September being counted the sourteenth.

Identity of electric fire and lightning discovered by Dr. Franklin, who thereupon invented a method of securing buildings from thunder storms.

1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.

1756 One hundred and forty-fix Englishmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the East Indies, by order of the Nabob, and one hundred and twenty-three found dead next morning.

1759 General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gain-

ed by the English.

1760 Black Friars Bridge, confisting of nine arches, begun; finished 1770, at the expense of 152,840l. to be discharged by a toll. George II dies, and is succeeded by George III.

1762 War declared against Spain.

American Philosophical Society established in Philadelphia.

1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, which confirmed to Great Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in North America; also the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the West Indies.

1764 The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harrison, for his dif-

covery of longitude by his time piece.

1765 The famous stamp act passed in the British parliament, March 22. Repealed March 18, 1766.

1768 The Turks imprison the Russian Ambassador, and declare war against that empire.

1770 Maffacre at Boston, March 5.

1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his Majesty's ship the Endeavour, Lieut. Cook, returned from a voyage round the world, having made several important discoveries.

772 The King of Sweden changes the constitution of that kingdom.
Twelve hundred and forty people killed in the island of Java,
by an electrified cloud.

1772 A revolution in Denmark.

The Emperor of Germany, Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, strip the King of Poland of great part of his dominions, which they divide among themselves, in violation of the most solemn treaties.

\$773 Capt. Phipps is fent to explore the North Pole; but having made eighty-one degrees, is in danger of being locked up by

the ice, and returns.

The Jesuits expelled from the Pope's dominions, and suppress-

ed by his bull.

The English East India Company having, by conquest or treaty, acquired the extensive provinces of Bengal, Orixa and Bahar, containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, great irregularities are committed by their servants abroad, upon which the British government interferes, and sends out judges, &c.

The war between the Ruslians and Turks proves disgraceful to the latter, who lose the islands in the Archipelago, and by

fea are every where unfuccefsful.

Tea, 340 chests, destroyed at Boston.

1774 Peace proclaimed between the Russians and Turks.

The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty of three pence per pound upon all teas imported into America; the colonies considering this as a grievance, deny the right of the British parliament to tax them.

Boston port Lill passed March 25.

Deputies from the several American colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the first general Congress, October 26.

First petition of Congress to the King, November.

1775 April 19. The first action happened in America, between the British troops and the Americans, at Lexington, in Massachusetts.

Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by Colonels Allen and Easton. A dreadful fire in the island of Grenada; loss computed at 500.000l.

Paper money iffued by Congress.

June 17. A bloody action at Bunker's Hill between the British troops and the Americans, in which the brave General Warren was slain. Charlestown burnt the same day.

Battle of Quebec, where fell the brave Montgomery, Dec. 31.

1776 March 17. The town of Boston evacuated by the King's troops. Congress, declare the American Colonies free and

independent States, July 4.

The Americans retreat from Long Island, in August, after a bloody battle, and the city of New York is afterwards taken possession of by the King's troops.

December 25. General Washington takes 900 of the Hessians prisoners at Trenton.

Torture abolished in Poland.

Battle of Brandywine.

1777 General Howe takes possession of Philadelphia, September.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne is obliged to surrender his army,
consisting of 5752 men, to the American Generals Gates
and Arnold, October 17.

1778 A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, between the French King and the thirteen United American States, in which their independence is acknowledged by the Court of France,

February 6.

The Earl of Carlifle, William Eden, Efq. and George Johnftone, Efq. arrived at Philadelphia the beginning of June, as commissioners for restoring peace between Great Britain and America.

Philadelphia evacuated by the king's troops, June 18.

Battle at Monmouth.

The Congress refuse to treat with the British commissioners. Dominica taken by the French, September 7.

St. Lucia taken by the French.

The island of Grenada taken by the French, July 3.

Battle at Stony Point, July 15.

1780 Torture in courts of justice abolished in France.

The inquisition abolished in the duke of Modena's dominions. Admiral Rodney takes 22 fail of Spanish ships, January 8.

The Admiral also engages a Spanish sleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes five ships of the line; one more driven on shore, and another blown up, January 16.

Three actions between Admiral Rodney and the count de Guichen, in the West Indies, in the months of April and

May; but none of them decifive.

Charleston, South Carolina, surrenders to Sir Henry Clinton,

May 4.

Penfacola, and the whole province of West Florida, belonging to the British, surrender to the arms of the king of Spain,

May 9.

The Protestant Association, to the number of 50,000 persons, go up to the House of Commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act in favour of the Catholics, which was followed by the most daring riots in the cities of London and Southwark, for several successive days.

Five English East Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships, bound for the West Indies, taken by the combined sleets of

France and Spain, August 8.

Earl Cornwallis obtains a victory over General Gates, near

Camden, in South Carolina, August 16.

Arnold, the infamous traitor, deferts the service of his country, escapes to New York, and is made a Brigadier General in the British service, September 24. Burns New London.

1780 Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, a valued character, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the state of New-York, October 2.

The Un. Henry Laurens is committed prisoner to the Tow-

er, on the charge of high treason, October 4.

Dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies, by which great devaftation is made in Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, and other illands, October 3, and 10.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences instituted in Massa-

chusetts.

1.781 The Dutch island of St. Eustatia, taken by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, February 3. Retaken by the French, November 27.

The island of Tobago taken by the French, June 2.

A bloody engagement fought between an English squadrow under the command of Admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron under the command of Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, August 5.

The Marquis La Fayette at the head of 2000 light infantry,

performe important fervices in Virginia.

Earl Cornwalls, with the British army under his command furrendered prisoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of General Washington and Count Rochambeau, at Yorktown, in Virginia, October 19, which decided the contest in favour of America.

Continental paper money ceased to circulate.

The British House of Commons addressed the King against any farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, March 4; and resolve, that the House would consider all those as enemies to his Majesty and this country, who should advise, or by any means attempt, the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of, North America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force.

Admiral Rodney obtains a victory over the French fleet under the command of Count De Graffe, whom he takes prifoner.

near Dominica, in the West Indies.

April 16. The Parliament of Ireland afferted its independence and conflitutional rights.

The French took and destroyed the forts and fettlements in. Hudfon's Bay, August 24.

The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, September 13.

Treaty concluded between the republic of Holland and the

United States of America, October 8.

Provisional articles of peace figured at Paris, between the British and American commissioners, by which the United American colonies are acknowledged by his Britannic Majesty, to be free, severeign, and independent States, November 30.

1783.

1783 Preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Kings of France and Spain, figned at Verfailles, January 20.

Three earthquakes at Calabria Ulterior, and Sicil, destroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, February 5, 7,

and 28th.

Armistice between Great Britain and Holland, February 10.
Ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great
Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America,
September 3.

The fire balloon invented by Montgolfier, of Lyons; from which difcovery, Mess. Charles and Robert, of Paris, taking the hint, construct inflammable gas, or the air balloon.

1784 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24.

Mr. Lunardi afcended in an air balloon from the Artillery ground, Moorfields; the first attempt of the kind in England, September 15.

1785 A Congress of representatives from the counties of Ireland, held in Dublin, for promoting a Parliamentary Reform,

January 20.

1786 Commissioners from several of the United States assembled at Annapolis, Maryland, to consult what measures should be taken to unite the States in some general and efficient system of government; which was the first towards forming the Federal Constitution.

Infurrection in Maffachusetts.

Charles River Bridge completed, connecting Boston and Charlestown, at the expense of 15,000l.

The King of Sweden prohibited the use of torture in his kingdom.

United States, being found effentially defective, a general Convention of Delegates from all the States, except Rhode Island, was held at Philadelphia, this fummer, with Ceneral Washington at their head, for the purpose of framing a general plan of government for the United States. And after four months' deliberation, fixed on our present excellent constitution, which has since been ratisfied by all the States.

1788 George Washington was unanimously elected President of the

United States, and John Adams, Vice President.
1789 Congress met at New York, for the first time, under the new

Constitution, March 4.

April 30. George Washington was, in due form, publickly invested with the office of President of the United States of America.

July 14. Revolution in France-Capture of the Bastile.

1790 Grand French Confederation, in the Champ de Mars.

the Marquesas and the Equator, by Captain Joseph Ingraham, of Boston.

First Folio and royal Quarto Bibles, printed in America, by Isaiah Thomas, printer, at Worcester, Massachusetts—Small

Quarto, at Trenton, New Jerfey, by Ifaac Collins.

1792 August. The Marquis de la Fayette, General of the armies of France, accorded of treason, and a price being set upon his head, he quitted the army and kingdom of France, with 12 officers of rank; who were all taken prisoners by the Prussians; the Marquis was put in close confinement in the castle of Magdeburg, once the residence of the celebrated Baron Trenck.

the National Affembly, confisting of France, commenced; the National Affembly, confisting of 745 members, of whom, 25 being absent, and the opinions of those present, taken, it was decreed by 480 (forming a majority) that the execution should take place, without an appeal nominal to the people—the remaining number voted for punishment under various restrictions—Agreeably to the voice of the majority, he was beheaded the 21st of January.

February 5. Declaration of War against the combined Powers of Great Britain, Holland, &c. issued by the National

Affembly of France.

April. The Prefident of the United States iffued his Proclamation, for the purposes of enjoining an impartial conduct on the part of the United States, towards the belligerent powers, and of observing a strict neutrality.

October 16. Queen of France beheaded.

During this year, the Court of Great Britain negociated and figned treaties with the Empress of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Kings of Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia and Sicily, the Princes of Hesse, Baden and Darmstadt. The great object of these treaties is to make a common cause against France.

The yellow fever rages in Philadelphia, and carries off 5,000

people.

1794 An enthargo laid by Congress, which continued 60 days from March 26.

April. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain.

Robefpierre and a number of his affociates guillotined July 27. General Wayne obtains a complete victory over the Indians, at Miami, August 20; this leads to an advantageous peace with them, which is concluded by Treaty at Grenville, June,

Infurrection in the Western counties of Pennsylvania commences openly in August-is quelled without bloodshed in

October.

1794 Upwards of 30,000 Poles, men, women and children, are maffacred near Warsaw, by the orders of the barbarous Russian General Suwarrow.

A Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation negociated with Great Britain, and figned by Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville.

November 19.

1795 The French troops arrive at Amsterdam, and are received by the inhabitants with demonstrations of joy, January 18—In consequence of which, the old government is abolished, and a revolution takes place.

St. Lucia captured by the French, April 19.

The King of Prussia concluded a separate peace with the French

republic.

The Treaty with Great Britain ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, August 14.

Peace between France and Spain proclaimed at Madrid, August 2019

The people of France met in Primary Assembly, to decide on

the New Constitution, September 6.

The French Convention declared the acceptance of the New Constitution by the people, September 22.

The incorporation of the Belgic Provinces with France, decreed by the Convention, September 30.

The New Legislature of France organized.

The Cape of Good Hope was captured by the British, also Ceylon and Batavia, in the East Indies.

The King of Poland mate a formal furrender of his crown

for a pension, November 25.

The French legislature decreed a forced loan of 600,000,000

livres in specie.

An advantageous and honourable Treaty negociated with Spain, by Thomas Pinckney, Fig. October 20, which has fince been duly ratified by the Prefident, with the advice and confent of the Senate.

1796 The House of Representatives in Congress pass a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to lay before them "a copy of the instructions to the Ambassador of the United States who negociated the Treaty with the King of Great Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that Treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negociation may render improper to be disclosed." March 24.

The President, by his message to the House, resuses a compliance with their request, conceiving himself prohibited by the Constitution, assigning his reasons in a laconic, independent and

masterly style, March 30.

The supplies necessary to carry into effect the Treaty with Great Britain, voted by the House of Representatives, without the papers, after much debate, and agitation of the public mind, April 30,

